ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Thursday, Feb. 6, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death duties" in Memoriams" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern error the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for six lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BRYCE.—On Feb. 3, 1930, to Mr. and Mrs. W. T. PERCIVAL BRYCE (Helen Fison), 78, Newbattle-terrace, Edinburgh, and Farnafield, Penicuik, Mid Lothian—a daughter (JANET ELIZABETH GILLIAN).

DAVIDSON.—On Feb. 4, 1930, at Rowlands Castle, Hants, to VALENTINE, wife of LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER ALASTAIR DAVIDSON, R.N.—a daughter.

JOHNSTON.—On Feb. 3, 1930, at 25, Norfolk-square, W.2, to HYLLARIE, wife of LT.-COL. W. H. H. JOHNSTON, D.S.O., M.C., of Moel-y-Garnedd, Bala—a daughter.

MARTIN.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at Beyrouth, Syria, to EVELINE (née Castle), wife of GEORGE W. MARTIN—a daughter (GILLIAN MARGARET).

RAMSBOTHAM.—On Feb. 3, 1930, at Brooklands, Netchley, to DORIS JULIA (née Reynolds), wife of J. F. RAMSBOTHAM—a daughter.

RUSSELL.—On Jan. 29, 1930, at 60, Hornsey-lane, Highgate, to MARGARET ANN, wife of SQUADRON LEADER H. E. RUSSELL, A.F.C., Royal Air Force—a son.

SAMSON.—On Feb. 4, 1930, at Sandene, Sandbourne-road, Bournemouth, to FANNY, wife of EDWARD SAMSON, L.D.S.—a son.

STENGHUBER-VAN MOYLAND.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at the Villa Pamela, Menton, A.M., France, to BARON and BARONESS H. A. STEENGRAUHT VAN MOYLAND—a son.

TWEEDY.—On Feb. 4, 1930, to the wife of LIEUT.-COMMANDER C. J. D. TWEEDY, Royal Navy, Polesdon, Bramshott—a son.

WANSTALL.—On Feb. 4, 1930, at 31, Barton-road, Cambridge, to RUTH, wife of the REVD. C. H. B. WANSTALL—the gift of a son.

WHITMORE.—On Feb. 4, 1930, at Shornecliffe, to DOROTHEA, wife of CAPTAIN H. F. WHITMORE, The Manchester Regiment—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

HASLAM : PONSONBY MARKS.—On Feb. 5, 1930, in London, WILLIAM HEYWOOD HASLAM, youngest son of the late Mr. William Haslam and Mrs. Haslam, Bolton, to DIANA PONSONBY MARKS, second daughter of the late Hon. Arthur C. Ponsonby and Mrs. Ponsonby, of 21, Warrington-crescent, W.9.

MAC LEOD : WETTON.—On Jan. 30, 1930, at St. Columba's, Cathcart, CAPTAIN RODERICK WILLIAM MACLEOD, Royal Artillery, second son of Colonel and Mrs. Norman MacLeod, of Dalvey, Forres, to ROSALIE, daughter of the late Dr. DAVAN WETTON and Mrs. DAVAN WETTON, 7, Pembridge-place, W.2.

PULLAR : CRESWELL.—On Feb. 5, 1930, quietly, at St. Silas, Russell-square, HORACE ALFRED NORTHCROFT PULLAR, of 12, Cresswell-gardens, S. Kensington, son of Dr. and Mrs. Alfred Pullar, to DORA WINIFRED, widow of CLIFFORD CAMPBELL and daughter of Mrs. Archie Bullard and the late Archie Bullard, of Norwich.

SHAW : CREASY.—On Dec. 31, 1929, at Kisumu, Kenya Colony, BERNARD VIDAL SHAW to KATHARINE CECILEY CREASY, widow of Major Robert Leonard Creasy, M.C., R.F.A.

SWAYNE : CHARLES.—On Feb. 4, 1930 (by special licence), CYRIL REGINALD SWAYNE to KATHLEEN SHERRIFF CHARLES, both of Southampton.

DEATHS

BAKER.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at Monk's Path, Warwick's Bench, Guildford, JOHN HOLLAND BAKER, formerly Assistant Surveyor-General of New Zealand, aged 88. Cremation at Woking, Saturday, 11.30.

CAMPBELL.—On Dec. 30, 1929, at Buenos Aires, M. LAURIE, wife of ARCHIBALD C. CAMPBELL and youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Dawson Campbell.

CHADWICK.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at Llanddulas, Charlotte MARY LLOYD CHADWICK, widow of Thomas Long Chadwick, late of Ashfield House, Dewsbury, Yorkshire.

CHARLTON.—On Feb. 4, 1930, at Wimbledon, MARY CAROLINE, eldest daughter of the late REV. ROBERT CHARLTON, Rector of Athorpe, Lincs, in her 94th year.

CLOWES.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at 25, Evelyn-gardens, S.W.7, MINNA, eldest daughter of the late GEORGE and MARY CLOWES.

COCKROFT.—On Feb. 4, 1930, at Langton House, Langton Green, Kent, MARY, widow of CHARLES COCKROFT, in her 83rd year.

DON.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at a nursing home in Hichin, EMILY MARY DON, of Briar Cottage, Stevenage, widow of Gilbert William Don, Ravensby, Carnoustie, aged 74. Funeral Service, Parish Church, Stevenage, 3 p.m. to-morrow (Friday). Interment, Barry, Scotland, Saturday afternoon.

FERRIS.—On Feb. 2, 1930, suddenly, at Babbacombe, Torquay, ELLEN MARY FERRIS, widow of John Ferris, Vice-Admiral (retired). Funeral to-morrow (Friday), at St. Bodeaux, 2.30 p.m. Friends will please accept this intimation.

FOULGER.—On Feb. 4, 1930, suddenly, at Tarcoola, Hindhead, ANDREW BARCLAY (TOM), son of the late WILLIAM BARCLAY FOULGER, aged 42. Funeral at Euston Cemetery to-morrow (Friday), at 2.30.

GREENFIELD.—On Feb. 3, 1930, at Monte Carlo, FRANCIS BUNCE, of Great Copse House, Eversley, youngest son of the late W. B. GREENFIELD.

HALDEMAN.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at 2, Mansfield-street, Portland-place, in his sleep, DONALD CARMICHAEL, beloved husband of LYDIA MAUDE (RIDDLE) HALDEMAN. Funeral at Shirley Parish Church, Southampton, Friday, 2.30. Flowers should be sent to Shirley Vicarage. Friends please accept this only intimation. (American papers, please copy.)

HAMMOND.—On Feb. 3, 1930, at Harrogate, JANE, daughter of the late ANTHONY HAMMOND and Mrs. Hammond, formerly of Oakholme-road, Sheffield, aged 81.

HODGSON.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at 24, Hans-court, S.W.3, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY HODGSON, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., late 15th The King's Hussars, Colonel, 10th Royal Hussars, in his 92nd year. Service in St. Columba's Church of Scotland, Pont-street, S.W., to-morrow (Friday), at Brompton Parish Church, at 2 p.m., and afterwards at Putney Vale Cemetery. Would friends wishing to send flowers kindly send instead small gifts to a hospital, by his request.

HYMAN.—On Feb. 3, 1930, suddenly, ARTHUR, beloved second son of A. S. HYMAN and Blanche Hyman, of 3a, Hyde Park-mansions, N.W.1. Funeral to-day (Thursday), at 11 a.m., at Willesden Jewish Cemetery. No flowers, by request.

JAY.—On Feb. 4, 1930, at Charlton Down House, Andover, ALICE MATILDEN HORATIA, the beloved wife of MAJOR CHARLES DOUGLAS JAY, D.S.O., and the daughter of the late Dr. DAVAN WETTON and Mrs. DAVAN WETTON, 7, Pembridge-place, W.2.

**PULLAR ;

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P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
*Kaisar-I-Hind	11,500	Headlam	—	Feb. 7
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
†Rampura	16,600	Cadle	Feb. 14	Feb. 21
Ramak	11,000	Thornton	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
†Ranchi	16,600	Brooks	Feb. 28	Mar. 7
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
*Morea	11,000	Holland	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
Rampak	11,000	Thornton	—	Mar. 28
†Viceroy of India	19,700	Oldham	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
*Kaisar-I-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Rampura	16,600	Turking	Apr. 18	Apr. 25
†Macedonia	11,000	Morton	Apr. 25	May 2
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.				
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
Kathay	15,000	Griffin	Feb. 21	Feb. 27
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
Chitral	15,000	Sizgers	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Moldavia	11,500	Allin	Apr. 18	Apr. 24
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 23
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
Chathar	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports. Taking passengers for * Algiers, † Malta, ‡ Port Sudan.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Padua (cargo)	7,736	—	Feb. 14	—
Rhotara (cargo)	8,000	—	Feb. 28	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Malwa	11,000	Britten	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
Rawalpindi	16,600	Cadle	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
*Beltana (cargo)	11,167		Feb. 22	—
*Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Feb. 28	—
*Balranna	9,000	Sudell	Mar. 6	—
Mantua	11,000	Hignett	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
Khiva	9,000	Dickinson	Apr. 3	—

* Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
†DUMANA	8,427	—	Feb. 8	Feb. 15
†DOMALA	8,441	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
†DUNERA	8,427	Mar. 8	Mar. 15	Mar. 22
*MASULA	7,261	Apl. 12	Apl. 8	Apl. 19

* Cargo steamer.
† Not calling Port Okha and Bedi Bunder.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
MASHOBRA	8,324	—	—	Feb. 4
MANTOLA	9,060	—	Feb. 15	Mar. 22
MANDALA	8,246	Feb. 19	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
MANELA	8,303	Mar. 5	Mar. 15	Mar. 22

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MAITLANA	9,067	—	—	Feb. 14	Feb. 22
MAIDA	9,070	Feb. 22	Mar. 5	Mar. 12	Mar. 19
MODASA	9,070	Mar. 22	Apl. 2	Apl. 11	Apl. 19
MADURA	9,077	Apl. 19	Apl. 30	May 9	May 17

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

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RUAHINE	11,000	Mar. 14
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Apr. 11
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
HOTORUA	12,500	June 6

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By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A.
Thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From Vancouver.	From San Francisco.	From
NIAGARA	—	Mar. 5	—
TAHITI	—	—	Mar. 19
AORANGI	—	April 2	—
MARAMA	—	—	April 16

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BENDIGO	13,000	14 Mar.	15 Mar.
*BARADINE	13,000	11 Apr.	12 Apr.
*BARRABOOL	13,000	9 May	10 May

† Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden. Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
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	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORONSAY	20,000	Feb. 7	Feb. 9	Feb. 10
ORONTES	20,000	Feb. 15	Feb. 21	Feb. 23
OTRANTO	20,000	Mar. 7	Mar. 9	Mar. 10
ORMONDE	15,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
ORSOVA	12,000	Mar. 29	Apl. 4	Apl. 6
ORVIETO	12,000	Apl. 26	May 2	May 4
ORONSAY	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1
ORAMA	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29

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Steamer	Tons	Date	Destination
City of Canterbury	8,421	Feb. 13	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Paris	8,421	Feb. 20	Bombay and Karachi
City of Venice	8,308	Mar. 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Calcutta	8,421	Mar. 6	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Hongkong	8,078	Mar. 13	Bombay and Karachi
City of York	7,844	Mar. 24	Bombay and Karachi

Calls (a) Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Karachi	5,573	Mar. 1	Cape Town, Algoa
Trafford Hall	5,321	Mar. 29	Bay, East London,
City of Valencia	7,229	Apr. 12	and Natal.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Lancashire	13,500	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
Cheshire	15,000	Feb. 7	Feb. 15
Yorkshire	13,500	Feb. 21	Mar. 1
Leicestershire	13,500	Mar. 7	Mar. 15

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MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
A. R. GARROS Feb. 14 and Feb. 28 GEN. DUCHESNE
PIERRE LOTI Feb. 11 and Feb. 25 LAMARTINE
PERAUS, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA & BEYROUT.
EGYPT AND BEYROUT.
CHAMPOLLION Feb. 11 and Feb. 18 ANGKOR
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FORTNIGHTLY TO
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MEISSONIER from London Mar. 1
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Majestic	Wed., Feb. 12	Olympic	Wed., Mar. 19
Majestic	Wed., Mar. 5	Majestic	Wed., Mar. 26

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW—YORK
via Queenstown.

(2) "Albertic	Sat., Feb. 8	(2) "Doric	Sat., Feb. 22
Baltic	Sat., Feb. 15	Cedric	Sat., Mar. 1

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston. * Via Halifax, N.S.

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.

Albertic	Sat., Feb. 8	Doric	Sat., Feb. 22

SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S.

Megantic	Tues., Mar. 4	

(Via Cherbourg and Cardiff.)

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND via Panama.
Ionic (Passengers from Southampton only) Fri., Feb. 28.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK

ANTWERP—SHAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(4) Westernland	Feb. 7	Feb. 8
(4) Pennland	Feb. 21	Feb. 22

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Westernland	Sat., Feb. 8	
(4) Pennland	Sat., Feb. 22	

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.

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London-Boulogne, £3.

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*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons		Mar. 15	Apl. 12

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Single Fare, £28. Return Fare, £40. London-Boulogne, 30s.

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons		Feb. 22	Mar. 22

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U.S.A.—CANADA.
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ASCANIA - - - - FEB. 7
*ALAUNIA .. Feb. 14 AQUITANIA .. Feb. 19
* Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—CORK—NEW YORK.
†LANCASTRIA - - - FEB. 8
*ANDANIA .. Feb. 15 ANTONIA .. Feb. 22
† Calls Galway and Boston.
* Via Belfast and Glasgow, not Cobh.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.
ASCANIA - - - - FEB. 7
*ALAUNIA .. Feb. 14 AUSONIA .. Feb. 21
* Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—BELFAST—GLASGOW—HALIFAX, N.S.
ANDANIA - - - - FEB. 15
SCYTHIA .. Mar. 1 †LANCASTRIA .. Mar. 8
* Via Cobh, not Belfast and Glasgow.

WINTER CRUISES.

By "LACONIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To MEDITERRANEAN, March 1st, 25 days, from 50 guineas. To ATLANTIC ISLES & NORTH AFRICA, March 29, 16 days, from 30 guineas.

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By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To BALTIC and NORWAY, with a visit to RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), August 1st, 19 days, from 33 guineas.

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PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER"
BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From	Due
"PARIS" (c)	Feb. 12	Plymouth, New York. Feb. 18
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Feb. 19	Feb. 27
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c)	Feb. 26	Mar. 4

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin service.
Also
HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas (cabin class), MONTHLY.
Also
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL
S.S. "FLANDRE" .. .. Feb. 24
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. .. Mar. 24
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TO NEW YORK.

U.S.L.	A.M.L.

From Southampton weekly. From London weekly.
Famous Cuisine. From One class only £20 10s., £38. Tourist Cabin. with bath £25 10s.

Booklets, &c., FREE from your Agent or U.S. Lines Offices, 14, Regent-st., S.W.1. (Gerrard 5830.)

ANCHOR LINE

LIVERPOOL TO
BOMBAY & KARACHI
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

‡TUSCANIA	Feb. 11	*CASTALIA	Mar. 12
*CIRCASSIA	Feb. 27	‡‖BRITANNIA	Mar. 27

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
‡ First and Third Class Passengers. † Calls Port Sudan.
‖ Leave Marseilles Feb. 17 and April 3.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.
T.S.S. TUSCANIA, 17,000 tons.
From LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11 MARSEILLES, Feb. 17.
Carrying FIRST Class and THIRD Cabin Passengers.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

CALIFORNIA .. Feb. 7 CAMERONIA .. Feb. 21
ANDANIA .. Feb. 15 SCYTHIA .. Mar. 1
ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

N.Y.K. LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
KASHIMA MARU	10,000	Feb. 8	Feb. 15	Feb. 17
HAKONE MARU	10,500	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 3
SUWA MARU	10,700	Mar. 8	Mar. 15	Mar. 17

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN and CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. (A Limited Company incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Yamard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE.
8,000-ton Steamers.
S.S. JAMAICA MERCHANT from LONDON 18th Feb.
S.S. JAMAICA PRODUCER From LONDON 4th Mar.
S.S. JAMAICA PLANTER From LONDON 18th Mar.
For further particulars apply to:—
Agents: KAYE, SON and Co., Ltd., 112, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Monument 4567); or to West End Agents, Hickie, Borman, Grant and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1 (Gerrard 2094); or Local Agents.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE (HAPAG).

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO NEW YORK
commencing with the
S.S. HAMBURG
FROM SOUTHAMPTON FEB. 15th.
Excellent accommodation in all Classes.
Regular weekly sailings will be maintained by the fast luxury steamers
S.S.'s "ALBERT BALLIN," "NEW YORK," "DEUTSCHLAND,"
FAMED for their STEADINESS, CUISINE, and COMFORT.

To TRINIDAD & CENTRAL AMERICA.

ORINOCO from Southampton			Feb. 26
MAGDALENA			March 26
TEUTONIA, from Plymouth			Feb. 12
GALICIA			March 12

COLOMBO, STRAITS, AND FAR EAST.
Regular Fortnightly Sailings from Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Genoa.

4 MEDITERRANEAN PLEASURE CRUISES.

By Cruising S.S. "OCEANA."
Next Cruise leaves GENOA, Feb. 19th.
Visiting Naples, Sicily, Greece, Rhodes, Palestine, Egypt, the Adriatic and Venice.
Duration, 24 days. Fares from £36 15s.
Apply to:—WM. H. MULLER and Co. (London), Ltd., 66-68, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD

SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICES,

from SOUTHAMPTON, via SPAIN, PORTUGAL, LAS PALMAS.

PERNAMBUCO	S.S.	"ORANIA"	27 FEB.
BAHIA	S.S.	"GELRIA"	13 MAR.
RIO DE JANEIRO	S.S.	"FLANDRIA"	27 MAR.
SANTOS	S.S.	"ZEELANDIA"	10 APR.
MONTEVIDEO	For passage and full information apply to the Agents:—		
BUENOS AIRES			

D. H. DRAKEFORD, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1.
WAINWRIGHT BROS. and Co., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, or 20, Queen's-terrace, Southampton.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA

by
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE.
BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST SHIPS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES

Via France, Spain, Portugal, and Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Shamptn.	From Liverpool
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Feb. 14	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Feb. 15
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Feb. 28	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Mar. 1
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Mar. 14	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Mar. 15
*ARLANZA	14,930	Mar. 28	—
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Mar. 29

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA.	Via France, Spain.	PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Feb. 13
ORCOMA (calls Tocopilla)	11,580	Feb. 27
ORITA (omits Bermuda)	9,398	Mar. 13
ORDUNA	15,307	Apl. 8

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"

CRUISING-DE-LUXE
TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.
from Southampton.

15th MARCH	38 days
25th APRIL	32 days
6th JUNE	14 days

Everything to make the ideal cruising holiday.
All cabins fitted with cot beds and hot and cold running water.
Unsurpassed cuisine, with every luxury and comfort afloat.
Royal Mail cruising is perfectly organized.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Gorse, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON
TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
(Via Cherbourg.)

METAGAMA	Feb. 20
MELITA	Mar. 8
MONTROSE	Mar. 15
MONTCLARE (via Queenstown)	Mar. 22

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MELITA (B.G.)	Feb. 7
MONTROSE (B.G.)	Feb. 14
MINNEDOSA (B.G.)	Feb. 21
MONTCALM (B.G.)	Feb. 28

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MELITA	Feb. 8	MINNEDOSA	Feb. 22
MONTROSE	Feb. 15	MONTCALM	Mar. 1

JAPAN AND CHINA.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA (from Vancouver)	..	Mar. 8
(Latest Atlantic steamer in connect. MINNEDOSA, Feb. 21.)		
EMPRESS OF ASIA (from Vancouver)	..	Mar. 29
(Latest Atlantic steamer in connect. DUCHESS OF ATHOLL, Mar. 14.)		

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.

NIAGARA	Mar. 5	AORANGI .. Apr. 2

When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC, 62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1; 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; 41, Wall-street, Manchester; 4, Victoria-square, Birmingham. Canute-road, Southampton; 18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol; 25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Esperance Bay	14,176 tons from Southampton	Feb. 19
Jervis Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	Mar. 5
Largs Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton	Apl. 2

Fares from £38 to £52.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 74, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.
Through Bookings to Australia.

†IONIC	12,351 tons from Southampton	28	Feb.
*MATUNA	11,250 tons from Southampton	7	Mar.
†TAINUI	11,029 tons from Southampton	25	Apl.
*TAMAROA	12,250 tons from Southampton	16	May
†CORINTHIC	16,347 tons from London	30	June

* Oil burner. 1st and 3rd class only.
† Cabin and 3rd class only.
Apply to the Company, 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT & CO., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

"Patroclus"	11,314 tons from Liverpool	March 1st
"Antenor"	11,17 tons from Liverpool	March 29th
"Hector"	11,198 tons from Liverpool	April 26th
"Aeneas"	16,058 tons from Liverpool	May 24th
"Sarpedon"	11,321 tons from Liverpool	June 21st
"Patroclus"	11,314 tons from Liverpool	July 19th

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-sq., E.C.3.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE
TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(1) S.S. ULYSSES	From Liverpool		8th FEB.
(2) S.S. ACHILLES	.. Liverpool		22nd FEB.
(3) S.S. THEMISTOCLES	.. Liverpool		8th MAR.

(1) First Class only. (3) First & Third Class passengers.
For full particulars apply to:—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

NELSON LINE. SOUTH AMERICA.

LARGEST and LATEST LINERS FROM LONDON TO
BRAZIL, URUGUAY, AND ARGENTINA.
25,420 tons displacement. 14,450 tons gross.

SUNSHINE TRIPS TO SPAIN, PORTUGAL and CANARY ISLANDS.

M.V. HIGHLAND MONARCH .. Feb. 20
M.V. HIGHLAND PRINCESS .. Mar. 6

Full details on request to
Head Office: 98, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3.
West End Agency, 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton
*EDINBURGH CASTLE	—	Feb. 7
†‡SANDGATE CASTLE	Feb. 13	—
*SAXON	—	Feb. 14
†GLOUCESTER CASTLE	Feb. 20	—

* Via Madeira. † Cargo only to Mauritius, via South African Ports. ‡ Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

MOROCCO (Tangier)	SPAIN (Gibraltar)	RIVIERA. (Marseilles)

by
ROTTERDAM LLOYD
MAIL VESSELS.

FORTNIGHTLY from and to SOUTHAMPTON for EGYPT, CEYLON, SUMATRA, SINGAPORE & JAVA. AUSTRALIAN and CHINA PORTS via JAVA.

S.S. Simaut	.. ..	12,000	Feb. 27
S.S. Tabanan	.. ..	7,500	Mar. 12
M.S. Indrapoera	.. ..	13,500	Mar. 27

Apply U.K. Agents, Escombe, Mcgrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3; West End Passage Agency, the American Express Co., Inc., 6, Haymarket, S.W.1.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE
SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE AND JAVA.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY TRIPS
TO
ALGIERS AND GENOA.

Unpacked motor-cars and motor-cycles at special rates.
D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agents, 60, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

CRUISES IN SUNLIT SEAS.

Mediterranean, West Indies, Hawaiian Islands. Steamship passages.

PICKFORDS TRAVEL SERVICE.

21-24, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Regent 8021.
Agents: Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Santa Fé Railway, Matson Line.

MADEIRA, MEDITERRANEAN, CANARY IS., WEST INDIES, NORWAY CRUISES, &c.

Booklets, &c., on application. No booking fees.
J. D. HEWETT & CO.,
11, (Lower) REGENT-STREET, LONDON, S.W.1, and 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

SEA & LAND HOLIDAYS.

FOR SUGGESTIONS AND COST APPLY FOR OUR 1930 HOLIDAY CRUISE PROGRAMME. Holidays abroad from £11. Early application advised.
HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD., 25, Cockspur-street, LONDON, S.W.1. Gerr. 2094-5.

SHIPPING (continued)

BLUE STAR LINE.

THE SUPER LUXURY MAIL LINE TO
SOUTH AMERICA.

Sailing direct from London and Boulogne.
MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (quickest route for Chile).
NO EMIGRANTS. FIRST CLASS ONLY.
No liners have such luxurious State Rooms throughout.

"AVELONA STAR"	}	COMFORT	} 20 Feb.
"AVILA STAR"	}	LUXURY	} 6 Mar.
"ALMEDA STAR"	}	AND SERVICE	} 20 Mar.
"ANDALUCIA STAR"	}		} 10 Apl.

at special rates, including best hotels.

DELIGHTFUL TOURS TO BRAZIL & ARGENTINA

Combine business with pleasure. By personal visits secure for Britain your share of the great trade of these wonderful count

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.—FORTHCOMING EXAMINATIONS.—Aircraft Apprentices (15-17) and Apprentice Clerks (15½-17) in the Royal Air Force, 27th February. Apprentices in H.M. Dockyards (14-17) and Artificer Apprentices in the Royal Navy (15-16), 1st March. Assistant Examiners in the Patent Office (20-23 with extension in certain cases), 4th March. Male Assistant Superintendent of Traffic (Class II.) in the London Telephone Service, and Male Assistant Traffic Superintendent in the Provinces, General Post Office (18-23 with extension for service in H.M. Forces), 6th March. Assistant Inspector of Taxes in the Inland Revenue Department (21-24, on 1st September, 1930, with extension in certain cases), 8th May. Junior Grade of the Administrative Class in the Home Civil Service (Male and Female) (22-24), 8th May. Indian Civil Service (21-24), 8th May.

The dates specified above are the latest on which application forms can be received. Regulations and particulars, together with the forms on which applications must be made, will be sent in response to requests (preferably by postcard) addressed to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington-gardens, London, W.1.

FOREIGN OFFICE and DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.—CONSULAR SERVICES. Interviews of candidates for admission to the Competitive Examinations will take place on the 6th May, 1930, and the 13th May, 1930, respectively. Application for interview must be received at the Civil Service Commission, on the prescribed form, on or before the 1st April, 1930.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.—COLONIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.—APPLICATIONS from qualified candidates are invited for the following POSTS:—

M.1740.—ASSISTANT HARBOUR ENGINEER REQUIRED by the GOVERNMENT of the GOLD COAST for the Takoradi Harbour, for a tour of 12 to 18 months' service. Salary £600 a year for the first three years of service and then £510 rising to £750 by annual increments of £30 and thence to £930 a year by annual increments of £40. Outfit allowance of £60 on first appointment, free quarters and passages and liberal leave on full salary. Candidates, age 25 to 35, must have passed A.M.I.C.E. or the examinations to qualify for this membership, or diploma or held professional qualifications recognized by the Institution of Civil Engineers as exempting from those examinations. They must have had some civil engineering experience outside pupilage, preferably on harbour and docks works.

Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M.1740.

DEVON MENTAL HOSPITAL.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POSITION of MATRON at the Devon Mental Hospital.

Commencing salary £165 per annum, rising £10 annually to £215, together with emoluments—consisting of apartments, board, washing and uniform—valued at £55 per annum—or superannuation at 4½ per cent.

The person appointed must have passed the Mental Section of the General Nursing Council examination, or be in possession of the Medico-Psychological certificate, preference being given to the former. She must also be in possession of the General Hospital Certificate, and will be required to devote the whole of her time to the duties of the office under the direction of the Medical Superintendent.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Asylum Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909, and will be determinable by three calendar months' notice.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, and previous nursing and administrative experience, in chronological order, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, to be sent to the undersigned on or before Saturday, February 22nd, 1930.

RICHARD EAGER, O.B.E., M.D., Medical Superintendent.

Devon Mental Hospital, Exminster, near Exeter.

JODHPUR RAILWAY.

AN ASSISTANT LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT is REQUIRED for service on the JODHPUR RAILWAY, INDIA. Age should be about 25 years, and applicants should be unmarried.

Candidates must have received their general education at a Public School, and should have had a good mechanical training, preferably at a recognized Engineering College, in addition to having served a proper apprenticeship in some well-known locomotive shops, either those of a British Railway or Locomotive Building Firm, together with drawing office and Running Department experience.

Salary:—About Rupees 525 per calendar month, or according to age and qualifications, with annual increments of Rs.50 per month, in accordance with Government scale, first class fare passage out, and home again on satisfactory termination of services. The appointment will be on a three years' agreement in the first instance. To a properly qualified man of suitable age the Railway would be willing to pay up to Rupees 625 per calendar month to commence, which would carry with it two years' seniority, in this case both the Public School education and the holding of a degree are essential.

There will be a strict medical examination before appointment, and applicants should ascertain whether their teeth and general health are satisfactory before applying, in order to save trouble to all parties.

Applications may be made by letter only, and candidates must give therein full particulars of their career, stating their age and giving list of departments where experience was served, together with short details of work performed, and length of time in each department, also particulars of subsequent experience, &c.

Letters must be addressed to the undersigned, accompanied by copies of testimonials, &c., not later than 28th February, 1930.

RENDEL PALMER & TRITTON, Appointments Dept., 53, Broadway, London, S.W.1.

ROYAL SUSSEX COUNTY HOSPITAL, BRIGHTON. (225 Beds.)

ASSISTANT-SECRETARY SUPERINTENDENT (Male) required. Commencing salary £250, with lunch and tea.

Practical experience of Voluntary Hospital administration and Uniform System of Accounts essential.

Application, stating age, experience, and qualifications, together with three recent professional testimonials, must reach the undersigned not later than 17th February, 1930.

L. L. W. LANCASTER-GAYE, Secretary-Superintendent.

SOUTH DEVON and EAST CORNWALL HOSPITAL, PLYMOUTH. (240 Beds.)

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following POST on the Honorary Medical Staff:—

HONORARY ASSISTANT SURGEON in Charge of the Obstetrical and Gynæcological Department.

Candidates for the above-mentioned office must hold the Fellowship of a Royal College of Surgeons in Great Britain, or shall hold a Mastership of Surgery at Oxford, Cambridge, or London.

Applicants must send 12 copies of their applications and testimonials to the undersigned by 28th February, 1930.

ARTHUR R. CASH, Gen. Supt. and Secretary.

Plymouth, 4th February, 1930.

UNIVERSITY of BRISTOL.

DEPARTMENT of AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of VETERINARY ADVISORY OFFICER for the Bristol Province under the Advisory Scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Secretary, The University, Bristol.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will arise.

APPLICANTS' testimonials typed by return post; 12 copies of one list 5s.; 50-58, 6d.; quarto or foolscap.—H. King, 11a, Fulwood-place, London, W.C.1.

ACTIVE and ambitious gentlemen with good sales records are required to represent a first-class firm assuming Agency. Applicants need not have previous insurance experience, but must be keen and energetic salesmen and able to furnish excellent credentials. Good salary and commission terms.—Write full details of past experience, age, &c., to Box F.145, The Times, E.C.4.

ACCOUNTANT, with secretaryship prospects, required by progressive London publishing concern; organizing and executive experience with manufacturing concern essential. Particulars please write Box 03851, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ADVERTISING Manager required by important tyre manufacturer. Applicants must be young and have had practical experience in all phases of advertising, with good indoor experience, and be able to write good copy. Splendid opportunity for live man. Replies will be treated in confidence.—Write, stating full particulars, age, and salary expected, to Box M.1388, The Times, E.C.4, unless you are an experienced advertising man do not apply.

A Lady with lease of good private house, good position, and well furnished, wishes to hear of reliable Manageress to take over responsibility of whole house (lower part, three floors, furnished); temporary or permanent.—B.M./B.A.C., London, W.C.1.

APPLICATIONS invited for position of Managing Director of well-established Company with high and also middle class hotels, restaurants, cafés, confectionery shops and bakeries in London and provinces; must be first-class man and fully competent.—Write, stating full particulars salary required, with copy references, to Box F.929, The Times, E.C.4.

ASSISTANT for well-known Banking concern Overseas; previous banking experience necessary; age 22-25; commencing remuneration £150; progressive, junior representatives of good education and appearance (age from 19 to 24; thorough knowledge of driving in London essential) good prospects for keen workers.—Write, giving full particulars, to Box F.475, The Times, E.C.4.

INDIA.—Chartered Accountant required for large professional firm; recently through Finals of good social standing; salary Rs.750 to commence; prospects excellent.—Write Box F.590, The Times, E.C.4.

OILS.—Wanted, representative for London and districts.—Only those with thorough experience in all kinds of lubricating and motor oils need write to Box F.666, The Times, E.C.4.

OPPORTUNITIES Abroad.—An advertisement in The Times Weekly Edition will put you in touch with prospective employers in the British Dominions and elsewhere. The charge is 1s. per line of seven words, and if desired replies may be addressed to a Box Number at The Times Office, London, that address to be counted as six words. For use of a Box Number and postage of replies a fee of 6d. is charged. Announcements should be sent to "The Times Weekly Edition," London, E.C.4.

OPENING occurs in cable department of London bank for employee thoroughly conversant with principal codes; candidates must possess banking experience and be competent to take charge if necessary.—Letters, with details of past experience, salary required, age, &c., to "N.E.," care of Streets, 6, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

TRAVELLER for manufacturing and wholesale in electro-plate, clocks, watches and jewellery. Apply by letter with full particulars to Adolph Scott, Limited, 23, Hampton-street, Birmingham.

TWO Gentlewomen required at a London hospital; one as Assistant Almoner, salary £150 a year, and one as Clerk in the Almoner's Department, salary £90, a week; lunch and tea provided in both cases; previous experience essential for both appointments. Applications, stating age and experience, should be addressed to "Hospital Manager," care of Charles Barker and Sons, Ltd., 37, Budge-row, E.C.4.

WINE Trade.—High-class firm of provincial wine merchants, holding large stocks of the best shippers' wines, offer liberal terms of commission to gentlemen of social standing who can introduce business with county families, large manufacturers, &c.; state connexion.—Write "J. M.," care of Streets, 6, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

WOOLLENS.—Wanted for London (also South and East Coasts of England), an Agent to represent on commission basis an old-established manufacturer of medium and high-class Scotch Tweed suitings, Saxonies, sports tweeds, &c., who supplies the tailoring trade and clothing manufacturers direct; only those with a sound connexion amongst tailors, &c., of good standing need apply.—Write Box G.270, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, a Secretary for the Oriental Club, Hanover-square, W.1, from 1st June. Candidates please apply in writing to the Chairman, giving particulars of qualifications.

WANTED, Chemical Engineer with experience in Gas Works Practice and conversant with latest developments in the Gas industry. Knowledge of the design of gas, chemical, and coke oven plants essential. Preference will be given to applicant having an engineering or science degree.—Apply, giving particulars of experience, &c., and salary required, to Managing Director, Wheeson Foundry and Engineering Company, Limited, Darlington.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

WANTED, Secretary-Manager to run a new egg-packing station at Exeter; starting salary £3 per week.—G.295, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Assistant Manager for first-class South Continental Hotel; must be young and have had undeniable previous success.—Randall, 305, Lex-street, Ilford, London.

MECHANICAL Engineer and Accountant (31), draughting office, Public School, University; good references.—Write Box 03627, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

MERCHANT Shippers, &c.—Advertiser (34) trained in Manchester shipping house, with exceptional knowledge of piece-goods export trade, here and in India, seeks position of responsibility and scope as manager, buyer, and as traveller to the East or South America.—Write Box 03650, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PENSIONED Postman seeks post any capacity.—R., 24, Crown-mansions, N.7.

PUBLIC School and University Man (26); perfect French and German, adaptable and keen, seeks post where tact and absolute trustworthiness are demanded; highest references.—Write Box 0473, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SERVICE Manager or Maintenance Engineer desires post with garage, bus or oil company; 20 years' experience; highest references.—Write Box M.1394, The Times, E.C.4.

SHIPPING.—Business man (33), with initiative, requires change, view improvement. Responsible organizing shipowners' superintendents department, with experience specifications new tonnage and marine insurance. Good interviewer and personality, and used buying and selling. Rapid shorthand-typist; capable conducting correspondence, bookkeeping, recording systems.—Write Box Y.939, The Times, E.C.4.

WILL any old Etonian help another find employment. Write Box 03655, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

YOUNG gentleman, tall, seeks progressive position in City or evening work.—Write Box V.1880, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Man, 28, Public School education, requires position; used to responsibility; drive sales record, first-class references; knowledge textiles.—Write Box 0458, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

YOUNG Man, 23, First Class Cambridge, responsible position, but insufficient salary, requires addition to work of secretarial, tutorial nature, &c.; experienced amateur magazine, dramatics.—Write Box M.1420, The Times, E.C.4.

EX-OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS

THE Proprietors of The Times have placed this space at the disposal of the British Legion, Officers' Association Employment Bureau, 3-4, Clement's-inn, Strand, London, W.C.2 (Telephone, Holborn 5769), to whom all replies should be addressed, quoting number of advertisement, date of insertion, and the name of this paper.

LIEUT.-COLONEL, Quartermaster, just retired, desires other position with Sub Secretary, Bursar, Welfare Officer, or similar; accounting, catering, organization, energy, and reliability; age 40; £400 (min.).

EX-FOOTBALL Oxford man, age 36, married, no children, wide advisory experience; mainly outdoors essential; life assurance canvassing and collecting, or any position of responsibility; 10 years' New Zealand experience.—11402, Write Box 03657, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CAPTAIN (T.F.), M.A., Cantab., seeks scholastic post; would take goodwill or nucleus ex house.—Captain, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

MASTER Mariner, Commander R.N.R., retired, desires position Master Mariner or Chief Officer; shipping firm or shore appointment in connexion with shipping, harbour salvage works, marine store, or any other capacity.—11339.

OXFORD man, ex-Cavalry officer, very widely travelled, good linguist and used to handling natives, would like to put his experience and organizing, lecturing, and literary abilities to profitable use.—11494.

ENGINEER, age 40, A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., considerable experience with sales office, good works management; production and commercial side; keen salesman; highest references.—11260.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

JOURNALIST (M.J.I.) offers services as Editor of house organ or compiler of booklets, folders, &c.—Write Box M.1289, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

A Lady Secretary (shorthand, typing, accountancy) seeks secretarial or office appointment.—Write Box M.1402, The Times, E.C.4.

A Private Secretary (or senior Shorthand-Typist) can be obtained by the Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 12-13, Henrietta-street, W.C.2. (Temple Bar 9008.)

EFFICIENT Lady Secretary (33) wishes post; shorthand, typing, accounts, French; experienced.—Miss Frobisher, 15, Wrte Box 0482, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EXPERIENCED Lady Secretary with English and French shorthand and typing seeks post; salary £2.—No. 422, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

EXPERT Shorthand-Typist requires work two or three evenings week.—Write Box F.140, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Secretary, shorthand-typist, seeks private secretarial work, London; non-resident; good qualifications and references.—Write B., 42, Alfred-place, South Kensington.

LADY (20) requires post as Secretary; fully trained and experienced.—Miss Page, Littlecote, Linksway, Northwood, Middlesex.

LADY desires post Receptionist or any position of trust; good appearance; age 22.—Write Box F.651, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY with available time desires home clerical work; good references.—Write Box V.1915, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY (22), Paris, Diploma, desires post; research, secretarial, shorthand-typing, French.—Write Box M.1397, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY, educated German English stenographer, sound knowledge German, seeks post; home or Sweden.—Write Miss L., 14, Sydney-road, Muswell Hill.

LADY Secretary-Shorthand-Typist (fluent Spanish); moderate salary; commercial or private post required; also others, with fluent French, German, Portuguese, Italian.—Apply Dawson's Agency, 130, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 6826.

LIBRARIAN (lady), 26, long experience with famous firm, receptionist, filing, indexing, typing; asks reasonable salary for position with scope for intelligence and personality; free now.—Write Box F.153, The Times, E.C.4.

PART-TIME post required by well-educated lady (age 28); typing, shorthand, &c.; previous experience.—Box M.1396, The Times, E.C.4.

WELL-EDUCATED, experienced Lady requires Private Secretarial Work, whole or part time; own machine; good French and German translations, simple accounts.—Write Box 03646, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WORK required by lady as Secretary Receptionist to Professional man, or in private office.—Write Box 0511, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

YOUNG lady (22) desires post as Foreign Correspondent or Secretary-Linguist abroad; fluent French and Spanish, typing, shorthand; good education; well travelled; 13 months' experience with engineering firm.—Write Box 0505, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

YOUNG lady (24), well educated, good appearance, seeks post as Receptionist-Clerk or in agency; short-hand, typewriting, office routine, simple bookkeeping; experienced.—G. A. H., 27, Stanger-road, S.E.25.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

CULTURED R.C. Governess, 24-34, for two children attending day school; must excel music, needlework, health management, discipline; salary £100.—Write Box 03645, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

DISTINGUISHED Italian family living Milano, Italy, girl seven. Exceptionally good references required, photograph included.—Aldo Crespi, Corso Venezia, 26, Milano, Italy.

FRENCH Nursery Governess, 25-28, for girl 8 at morning school; good needlewoman and personal reference.—Mrs. Fully Mrs. E., 10, Fernecroft-avenue, Hampstead, N.W.3.

EFFICIENT Governess for 13-years-old girl; service of Continent and Colonies; age 40; good health; active, bright, music, drawing most important; salary £150; highest references indispensable.—Write Box 4131, The Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.

FRENCH lady, young, R.C., required for Kensington flat every afternoon, 4 to 7.30 p.m., care of girl 11; and one also Saturdays and Sundays all day if possible; one able to come all day during school holidays preferred; salary by arrangement.—Write Box 505, care of Smith's Library, Sunningdale, Surrey.

NAVAL Officer's wife requires Nursery Governess; to teach girl 6, supervise boy during holidays; good needlewoman; moderate salary; age 20-30.—20, Anglesey-road, Hants.

YOUNG French lady three afternoons a week, to talk French to little girl and take her for walks.—Apply Cochrane, 36, Iverna-gardens, Kensington.

A Capable, bright Companion-Help wanted; age 28-40; also assist lady at office; nursing training preferred, and girls, aged 10, 12, and 14, at day school; pleasant, unquiet home; years, nearne nine years; two maids kept; good salary.—Write after 2, or write, 29, Dartmouth-road, Brondesbury, N.W.2.

A Young Lady as Useful Help; must be good washer and ironer of dainty things, good needlewoman, domesticated, reasonable, to girl of 13 years; two maids kept; for Hampstead.—Write Box 2969, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

A LADY, domesticated, as Companion-Help; two girls; light household duties and in care two nearly five.—Apply, age, salary, references, Mrs. Hampson, Rozmani, Bourne-end, Bourne-end, Bucks.

A WANTED, au pair, English or Scotch lady speaking correct French; good references.—Write Box M.1417, The Times, E.C.4.

CAN lady personally recommend experienced Nurse? Boy 3, two girls; modern methods; kind, patient disposition; £60-£80.—Mrs. Family, small house, Portchester; £60-£80.—Mrs. Thomas Pakenham, Westbourne, Bognor.

GENTLEWOMAN required as Companion-Help to one lady; seaside and country; very comfortable; one maid kept; salary £40; highest references required.—Write Box M.1401, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSE (R.C.) wanted, college trained, over 30, for baby girl 3½; give first lessons later; two older girls go day school; nursery-maid kept.—Apply, with full particulars, to Hon. Mrs. Walker, Kingsmills, Inverness, Scotland.

URGENTLY required, experienced young lady nurses, under-nurses, nursery maids.—Cavendish Bureau, 29A, King's-road, Sloane-square, S.W.

GOVERNESSES required.—Switzerland, £150; York, £140; Portugal, Italy, Bucks, Scotland, £120; Surrey, Leics, £100; town and country, £75.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.

LADY Nurses required; Kent (first baby), £100; Chile, £96; Paris, Germany, Malta, Yorks, £80; Belgrave, Surrey, £70. Others.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.

LONDON.—£80; good French or Swiss Nursery Governess; entire charge four children, 2-7; nursery maid, daily help; good post. Others, £24-£80.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

HELPS AND NURSES

DOMESTICATED lady, under 45, undertake work small house, Worthing; good cook; references similar post essential; regular help rough; family two; good post; quiet, kindly person.—Write Box M.1367, The Times, E.C.4.

FRANCE.—English family, living near Paris, requires experienced Useful Help; morning housemaid kept; good plain cooking essential.—State salary required and send particulars to Box 4132, The Times, 3, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.

GENTLEWOMAN wanted; live with one lady, do simple cooking and part work of convenient house; state salary.—Write Box F.686, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY out all day requires Mother's Help; all duties; small flat; schoolgirl 7; help given.—Apply evenings, or letter, 12, Lyncroft-mansions, West Hampstead, N.W.6.

RELIABLE Lady Help, quiet disposition; all duties; small convenient house; help given rough; good plain cooking; quiet, comfortable post, but good temper; The Times, E.C.4. excellent references indispensable.—Write Box P.676,

SUPERIOR Useful Help (20-30), to do cooking and daily general kept; excellent personal references essential.—Write Box 759, Selfe, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

TWO middle-aged friends as Helps for small house near Reading; good salaries.—Box 1, Parkside, Bracknell, Berks.

TWO foreign Ladies, Austrian or Italian preferred, to help run small house, country, look after boy 4½; as family; pocket-money; teach French, Italian.—E., Roughets, Weald, Sevenoaks.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

NURSE, capable, trustworthy, required for two boys, at morning school; under nurse kept.—Apply Naylor, Chantry, Bourne End, Bucks.

CAN any lady recommend experienced Nurse for baby from one month? Required May; good needlewoman; hospital training preferred; willing go Africa for two years.—Write Box M.1393, The Times, E.C.4.

CAN any lady recommend a reliable Nannie, baby one month, boy 3½, and girl 2½ years? Under nurse kept.—Campbell Jones, Tyrell Wood, Leatherhead.

WANTED, a capable Nurse to take charge of two girls, 3 and 5; nurseries waited on; must have previous experience with two or more girls; please call after 3.30, or telephone Hampstead 6245.—52, Creffonhill, Hampstead.

WANTED, experienced young Nurse for boy from month, for London; personal reference required.—Apply by letter, Mrs. K. N. Beach, Underwood, Forest-row, Sussex.

£55.—Nurse, 28-35, for baby girl, 8 months, in Middlesex; entire charge; good outings.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. No engagement, no fee.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

REQUIRED, Maid with little nursing experience for elderly lady.—Write Stothert, Titlarks Hill House, Sunningdale.

WANTED, March 4th, useful Lady's Maid for invalid lady (no lifting); needlewoman and renovator; Churchwoman; age about 40.—Miss Bellhouse, Cotswold Grange, Cheltenham.

WANTED, French Catholic Children's Maid; good needlewoman.—48, Pembroke-road, Kensington, London, after 6, or by appointment (no agencies).

GOOD French, Swiss Ladies' Maids. Useful Maids; good sewers; experienced. Apply Miss Bryant, Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

PRIVATE SECRETARIES AND SECRETARY-HOUSEKEEPERS

SECRETARY-HOUSEKEEPER, thoroughly domesticated, required by wife of busy professional man; previous experience essential.—Write full particulars and salary to Box M.1407, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, AND COOKS

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, for kitchenmaid and between-maid; end of February; staff nine, including Chantry, Bourne End, Bucks. Write Box G.304, The Times, E.C.4.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER, 25-35; maid kept.—Apply by letter, stating age, wage, experience, to Mrs. Manger, Arlington, Bishop's-avenue, London, N.2.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted for Golders Green; must have good experience and recent testimonial.—Write Rev. Herbert Gamble, 12, Ridge-hill, Golders Green.

SUPERIOR person required as Working Cook-Housekeeper for family, if possible with children; two in family; wages £60 for good cooking; three maids and daily girl kept.—Mrs. Street, Woodside, Limpsfield, Surrey.

WORKING Housekeeper, 35-40, for Married Couple; four during day; entire management; private girl; Wembley Park; previous experience; personal references.—Write Box 7376, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WANTED shortly, Cook-Housekeeper, preferably with own kitchenmaid, for cheerful delicate lady; four other maids; must be trustworthy and reliable and able to take full charge when necessary.—Mrs. Greaves, Longdene, Haslemere, Surrey.

COOK, good; Scandinavian preferred; family two; flat; three maids; own bed room; £45; personal reference essential.—Mrs. Bell, 82, Finchley-road, N.W.8.

COOK, good for flat; between 20 and 30; family three adults; good position; outings.—Apply 42, Hanover-gate-mansions, Park-road, near Baker-street.

COOK wanted; two other maids kept; three in family; maids' bath and sitting rooms.—Mrs. Clements, 8, Culford-gardens, Sloane-square, London. Telephone, Kensington 3017.

COOK (single-handed); family three; two other maids; own bed room; age 28-40; good wages.—Mrs. Fred, Borve, Woldingham, Surrey.

COOK; Mayfair house only; family; country part-time; suitability essential; personal reference.—Write Box 2972, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

COOK wanted, not under 30; four in family; three maids kept; wages £52; call morning 9-10 or evenings 6.15-9.—51, Rectory-road, Beckenham, Kent.

A Good Cook wanted for modern up-to-date house; two other maids kept; wages £65 per annum; five in family; good outing. Separate apartment for staff; own bath room, &c.—Apply Mrs. Keene, Arnos Court, Cannon-hill, Southgate, N.14.

CAN any lady recommend first-rate Cook, temporary or permanent? One kitchenmaid kept.—Apply Secretary, 39, Bryanston-square, W.1.

EXPERIENCED Cook (woman) and Vegetable Maid required; must be used to numbers; good wages and holidays.—Apply Housekeeper, Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green, Surrey.

FIRST-RATE Cook or Cook-Housekeeper required for family three; permanent; must be good manager, have good personal reference; to go to Scotland in autumn for two months, and Mrs. Percy Mann, Boleebroke, Hatfield, Sussex.

FIRST-CLASS Cook or Cook-Housekeeper; country; must have good personal references; two under in kitchen; staff 12.—Apply Mrs. T. G. Scott, Pelsham, Bexhill.

GOOD Cook wanted at once; betweenmaid and two other maids kept; family four; own bed room, bath minutes Waterloo; age not over 50; state full particulars, age.—Mrs. Dudley, Cobham, Surrey, Oxshott, Surrey.

GOOD Cook wanted, capable of doing cooking for a house, near Winchester, on omnibus route; three in family, excellent entertaining; kitchenmaid kept; personal reference essential; wages about £65 to £70.—Apply by letter first, stating age and qualifications, to Mrs. Also others, with fluent French, Portuguese, Italian.—Apply Dawson's Agency, 130, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 6826.

GOOD Cook; housemaid and parlourmaid kept; own bed room.—Apply or write Mayer, 67, Canheld-gardens, N.W.6.

LADY returning to Quebec, Canada, May, wants two housekeepers, as Cook and House-Parlourmaid.—Write Box 8243, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

LADY Cook wanted, February 24th, for two; housemaid kept; must be excellent cook.—Write, stating salary, Box G.229, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Cook (diplômée preferred) required for London in April.—Write Box F.679, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Cook required for private family, Mayfair; two in family; three maids kept; wages £65; easy access Southampton and Bournemouth; high-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. No charge.

SECOND Kitchenmaid required February 20; country situation; four in kitchen; family two, more in holiday; household 14; good wages; must be good worker. Please write particulars to Housekeeper, Farnham Chase, Farnham Royal, Slough, Bucks.

SCULLERYMAID required for country situation; must have reference and some previous experience.—Mrs. Hurst, Main, Bolebroke, Hartfield, Sussex.

SCULLERYMAID required, kitchen maid kept; good wages; four in family; staff eight; must have had previous experience.—Apply by letter to Miss Benson, Barn Ridge, South Nutfield, Surrey.

BETWEENMAIDS, GENERALS, AND LAUNDRYMAIDS

GENERAL Maid for St. Albans; two in family; companion does cooking.—Write Box 296, experience, wages required, Box F.667, The Times, E.C.4.

GENERAL; flat; one lady; help given; quiet, comfortable post. Also small, non-basement house; two ladies; good outings; two maids kept.—Apply Secretary (Agent), 11a, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. Phone, Western 0636 (four lines). Buses 52, 45, 31, 28 and 27 stop at door.

MARRIED COUPLES AND MENSERVANTS

MARRIED Couple required: Butler-Chauffeur, good Plain Cook; house-parlourmaid kept; two ladies; good comfortable situation; good wages.—Mrs. Gurney Fox, 16, Thurloe-square, S.W.7. Tele., Kens. 2923.

MARRIED Couple required to undertake kitchen in family; state wages required and references.—Miss Tufnell, Rooksnest Farm, Godalming, Surrey.

MARRIED Couple as Cook and House Parlourman for flat; personal reference.—Mrs. Grinling Harris, 27, Wetherby-mansions, Earl's Court-square, S.W.5. Phone, Kens. 4917.

MARRIED Couple wanted; experienced Cook and hard working Butler-Valet; for flat; two in family; house in Surrey; two in family; every comfort; high wages.—Write Box M.1317, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSE, KITCHEN AND SCULLERY MAIDS

EXPERIENCED Housemaid, 20-26; good wages; house-parlourmaid and cook kept.—Apply Lady Reid, Rolleston, St. Mary's-avenue, Wanstead.

HOUSEMAID wanted for private sanatorium; wages commencing £30, increasing at the end of six months to £40 per annum; uniform supplied. Apply Miss Macintyre, Parnwood, Ascot, stating age and experience, and giving name for reference.

HOUSEMAID (experienced) and Betweenmaid wanted; small family; first reference essential; own bed rooms; liberal wages and outings.—Apply before 11 a.m., or write Mrs. Levy, 14, Templewood-avenue, Hampstead, N.W.3.

HOUSEMAID required March 1st.—Apply after 4.30 or letter, Mrs. Crampton, 1, Prospect-place, Hampstead.

HOUSEMAID and Second Dining Room Maid, Feb. 14; Bushey, Herts.

HEAD Housemaid of two for Green-street, Park-lane; good references essential.—Write Box 8395, The Times, Wigmore-street, W.1.

MRS. Stanley Barratt, Great Westwood, King's Langley, Herts, would like to hear of experienced second and third Housemaids of three; easy distance from town; wages and outings; state age, experience, and wages required.—Bushey 0.

UNDER Housemaid; Protestant; staff five; own bed room; good wages.—Prior, Westwood, Bishops-avenue, Hampstead, N.2.

WANTED, experienced Head Housemaid, end of February or near Torquay; staff nine, including under housemaid and Betweenmaid; age 35-40; not R.C. —Write Box G.305, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Third Housemaid, with some previous experience; 10 servants; three in family; good wages. —Apply Mrs. Egerton, Mountfield-court, Robertsbridge, Sussex.

WANTED, Third Housemaid of four; three in family; eight servants; must be first experienced.—Write Mrs. Fremantle, Bedwell Park, Hatfield, Herts.

WANTED, Housemaid, single-handed; three maids; four in family; own bed room; good references.—Mrs. Armitage, Sumner Lodge, Sumner-avenue, Camberley.

WANTED, an experienced Housemaid; family four; two of Yarrell, 19, Ryder-street, S.W.1.

ONE lady requires Housemaid; Hants (Brockenhurst); £45; easy access Southampton and Bournemouth; four servants and butler.—Apply Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. No charge.

SECOND Kitchenmaid required February 20; country situation; four in kitchen; family two, more in holiday; household 14; good wages; must be good worker. Please write particulars to Housekeeper, Farnham Chase, Farnham Royal, Slough, Bucks.

SCULLERYMAID required for country situation; must have reference and some previous experience.—Mrs. Hurst, Main, Bolebroke, Hartfield, Sussex.

SCULLERYMAID required, kitchen maid kept; good wages; four in family; staff eight; must have had previous experience.—Apply by letter to Miss Benson, Barn Ridge, South Nutfield, Surrey.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

HEAD Parlourmaid required; footman and under-parlourmaid kept; four in family, nine servants.—Write, giving full particulars, Mrs. Trimmer-Thompson, Carston Park, Henley-on-Thames.

£50 to £60.—Experienced Parlourmaid, about 40; constaff five; own room.—Mrs. Carson, 111, Harley-street, after bed room; £52. No fees.—Jessie Fraser Agent; lines). Buses stop at door.

PARLOURMAIDS (£50-£55):—(1) Berks (Ascot), two of family, five servants, own room; (2) Hants (Isle of Wight), one lady, five servants, present one tour years, own room; (3) Kent (Folkestone), two ladies, three servants and lady's maid; (4), Surrey (Croydon), four family, three servants; (5), Sussex (St. Leonards-on-Sea), two family, six servants, own room. Permanent parlourmaids suited free of charge.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1.

PARLOURMAID, 143-£52; new non-basement house; three maids kept; own bed room; personal reference essential.—14, Greenway-gardens, Hampstead, N.W.3 (near Frognal lane).

PARLOURMAID; cook and housemaid kept; family three; modern house; near London.—Mrs. Hall, 19, Somerset-terrace, Marsh-lane, Mill Hill, N.W.7.

PARLOURMAID; with experience, age 22 to 35; small private family, three maids kept, including housemaid; duty outings.—Miss Hill-Joseph, Canelupe-road, Bexhill, Sussex.

PARLOURMAID, well experienced; wages £60; usual outings; one lady in London; labour-saving house; no basement; cook-general kept.—Write, stating Green, Chiswick.

PARLOURMAID and Housemaid wanted; about Feb. 28th; three maids kept; three in family.—Mrs. Hall, South Side, Wimbledon Common.

PARLOURMAID required for modernized house in Kensington; four in staff; young country girl considered.—Write Box 4, Smith's, 82, Kensington High-street, W.8.

PARLOURMAID wanted for small family; non-basement modern house; comfort only place. Apply 21, Redington-road, Hampstead, N.W.3.

PARLOURMAID (20-30); tall; used to waiting; separate bed room; good outings; references.—31, Sackville-street, W.1.

PARLOURMAID, Feb. 18 or March 1; own bed room; afternoon dresses provided.—Housekeeper, St. Margaret's School, Bushey.

CAN a lady recommend girl 18-20 as Under Housemaid; two in family and washing money; one Percy, 5, Chelsea Embankment.

COMPETENT House-Parlourmaid wanted now; Protestant; family four, maids three; personal references essential.—Apply Mrs. Young, Mrs. Gordon, 20, Chesterford-gardens, Hampstead, N.W.3.

EXPERIENCED House-Parlourmaid wanted; two in family; good home for holidays; two maids kept, and shoes; return fare London 16s. 8d.—Mrs. Rossiter, Liverpool, Claygate, Surrey.

NEEDED well-trained House-parlourmaid for family of three; three maids kept; own bed room; good wages; age 30 or over; good references.—Mrs. Robert Williamson, Langshaw Moffat, Scotland.

SUPERIOR Maid wanted for house and tablework; experienced, good reference, in small family; Housekeeper might suit; state wages.—Mrs. Lovegrove, 68, Southampton.

WANTED, young House-Parlourmaid; three in family (usually); wages £45; three maids kept.—Write Preston, Badminton House, Gerrard's Cross.

WANTED, young girl train as House-Parlourmaid; some experience housework necessary.—Apply 80, Fitzjohn's-avenue, Hampstead.

WANTED at once, House-Parlourmaid for Hitchin; small family; not under 30.—Write Miss Clay, 53, Cheyne-court, S.W.3.

YOUNG capable House-Parlourmaid for small modern house in Surrey; two in family; every comfort; high

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED

(Continued from Page Three)

MARRIED COUPLES AND MENSERVANTS

MARRIED Couple, experienced servants; good plain cook, housemaid, housekeeping if required; butler, valet, housework; wages £120.—Write Box F.26, The Times, E.C.4.

DOES anyone require reliable highly recommended Married Couple (gentlefolk); Cooking, domestic duties, or care of property; capable of taking sole management; London or near preferred, not essential; stable salary, particulars.—Write Box F.127, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY thoroughly recommends married couple, House-Parkgunman and Cook-General, in or near London.—Write Box M.1888, The Times, E.C.4.

SCOTSMAN, 37, and Wife desire post as Caretakers or any position of trust; energetic and capable; husband 10 years banking experience in India; can drive car and do running repairs; wife trained nurse and good housekeeper, well recommended.—Tinch, Combs Water, Periton, near Minchead.

REFINED Cook-Housekeeper and Working Butler seek re-engagement with housemaid; four years' excellent references; ages 40, 43; wages £120 to £130 joint; gas or oil cooking; free February 11th; country week-end cottage preferred.—Mrs. Taylor, 62, Greencroft Gardens, West Hampstead, London, N.W.

MR. and Mrs. Reeves, Derby, can recommend Married Couple, Married and Single Butlers, Parkgunmen, Chauffeurs, Gardeners, Stable-helpers, Oddmen, &c. Tele. 3141 and 3142 Derby.

MARRIED Couple, Cook and House-Parkgunman; discharged; superior, well-trained servants; excellent waiting, silver cleaning; 14 years' excellent character from Lady L.; £104.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chelsea.

MARRIED Couple; age 38; first-class; eight years' personal reference; superior; wife good cook, husband excellent house and table servant, valet, silver cleaner; £100; no family. No booking fees.—Bristol Registry Chambers, Horsham. 'Phone 464-5.

MARRIED Couple, Butler and Head Housemaid, require situation, Town or near; excellent references.—Apply to Registry Bureau (Dept. 33), 85, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.

BUTLER, 25, married, requires situation where live out; good recommendation; out of service if considered.—Write Box M.1296, The Times, E.C.4.

BUTLER; 48, single; reliable; good wages.—Manin, 2, Grosse-street, W.1.

BUTLER-VALET, working; experienced; single handed; small family; recommended; non-smoker; elderly; wages £65.—W. L., 43, St. George's-place, Canterbury.

COOK and General Housework; private service; Kent; advertiser recommends young single man; moderate wage.—Fox, 85, Goldstone Villas, Hove.

GENTLEMAN; experienced; would act as Companion-Gardener or Secretary in return for home.—Write Box F.668, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN strongly recommends man; single-handed Butler-Valet or Parlourman; leaving through sale of property; 28; 5ft. 8in.; abstainer; free 1st March.—The Cottage, Christchurch-road, Upper East, Sheen, S.W.14.

HANDYMAN, Marine (12 V.G.I.s), seeks post, private or public, own driver six years; live in/out; go anywhere; references.—Brown, 60a, Lawrence-road, W.5.

HANDYMAN; work in house, helpful in garden, live in; wages £1; age 32.—Write Box P.664, The Times, E.C.4.

HALL Porter (splendid references) wants Post immediately.—Apply Francis Jackman, 105, Beaufort-mansions, Beaufort-street, Chelsea. 'Phone 8017.

MALE Nurse-Attendant, Chelsea, Plaxman 8017: references; drive any car; moderate salary.—Write Box P.837, The Times, E.C.4.

MAN, experienced in all building repairs, seeks work as handyman; go anywhere.—Write Box M.1400, The Times, E.C.4.

TUTLED lady highly recommends Butler; well up in all duties; last position over five years; suitable for any place of trust.—Write Box 2949, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

VALET or all duties bachelor flat; life experience; highest references; discharged through death.—Martin, 56, Victoria-road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

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Law Report, Feb. 5

SUMMARY

Mr. Justice Horridge and a special jury continued the hearing of the action by Mr. Barbu Jonesco, of Oakhurst Court, Godstone, Surrey, against Evening Standard Company, Limited, the proprietors and publishers of the *Evening Standard*, claiming damages for an alleged libel in the issue of that newspaper of May 17, 1928, and an injunction to prevent the repetition of the words complained of.

The defendants deny that the words complained of have any defamatory meaning, and say that they were fair comment made in good faith and without malice on a matter of public interest—namely, the attempt of Prince Carol of Rumania, while residing in England, to secure the Throne of Rumania, and Mr. Jonesco's association with him at the time that that attempt was made. They further plead that the words, according to their natural and ordinary signification, were true.

Mr. Jonesco complains that, on May 17, 1928, soon after Prince Carol of Rumania, who had been his guest in this country, had left for Belgium, the defendants stated in the *Evening Standard* that his name was not originally Jonesco, that he was a Pole and not a Rumanian, and that he first came to England with Belgian refugees.

The defendants have pleaded that Mr. Jonesco's real name is Moritz Leiba, and that he was born at Sacelû, in the province of Gorjiu, Rumania, in 1891, the son of Iancu Leiba, a Polish estate agent, and Ita, his wife, a housekeeper.

Serjeant Sullivan, K.C., and Mr. Harold Simmons appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. Theobald Mathew, and Mr. Maurice Healy for the defendants. Mr. D'Arcy Edmondson watched on behalf of an interested party.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN, continuing the opening of the case, said that in October, 1916, the man, Moritz Leiba, was tried before a Court-martial at Jassy. In the late summer of 1916 Mr. Jonesco wished to perfect himself in motor engineering, and on December 22, 1916, at the end of a three months' course of training, he received a certificate of proficiency from a school of motoring in London. Therefore, he could not, in October, 1916, have been standing before a Court-martial 1,600 or 1,700 miles away from London.

"A RUN OF LUCK"

After the War Mr. Jonesco had a run of luck. He became engaged in the disposal of surplus stores and made a good thing out of it. Later, he entered, in this country and abroad, into certain enterprises connected with land development. On the whole he prospered.

So far from shooting him as a deserter, the Rumanian Government, on May 23, 1923, by the hand of their Foreign Minister, conferred on him the decoration of an Officer of the Order of the Crown of Rumania.

In May, 1924, the King and Queen of Rumania paid an official visit to England and Mr. Jonesco was included as a guest of their Majesties. After the official visit the Queen of Rumania paid a private visit to this country and was Mr. Jonesco's guest.

In May, 1928, Prince Carol accepted an invitation which had been extended to him on the Riviera and visited Mr. Jonesco in this country. Prince Carol wished to issue an appeal to his followers in Rumania to recall him to the throne. Although very considerable freedom was given to people in this country to overthrow their own Government, it was not regarded as desirable that, while prominent persons of foreign birth were in this country, they should get into communication with the opponents of the Government in their own country.

At the time of the publication of the alleged libel, Mr. Jonesco was the possessor of interests in a number of companies and the owner of a number of properties. After the publication his credit crumbled away, and, in December last, a receiving order was made against him.

Since the action had begun, certain things had happened which the jury ought to know. If anyone in this country tried to tamper with witnesses and documents, he was soon made to know that no one was above the law. That was not so in Rumania. The jury would hear the steps which had been taken by the agents—or should he (counsel) call them the confederates?—of the defendants in Rumania to prevent Mr. Jonesco from presenting his case fairly by his witnesses and the documents which would have supported them. The jury would hear what had been done to induce persons who should have been witnesses for Mr. Jonesco to go back on the proofs of evidence which they had previously given.

Mr. Jonesco, the plaintiff, giving evidence, said that his parents were Virgiliu Jonesco and his wife, Joana Marie. He was born on July 24 and 25, 1885.

Mr. BIRKETT.—This witness is not able to give evidence of his own birth. (Laughter.)

MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE.—He cannot strictly give evidence of who his father was. Nobody knows who is his father. But had not the evidence better be taken for what it is worth?

Mr. BIRKETT.—I am quite content.

Mr. Jonesco, continuing, said that his earliest recollections were of what occurred when he was seven or eight years old. He was called "Barbu Jonesco," and lived with a landowner named Seceleanu, whom he called "uncle." His parents lived on a farm on the estate.

The witness described in detail the schools which he attended and his apprenticeship in the engineering drawing works of a big contractor named Virgiliu Jonesco.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN.—The same name as your father's?—Yes.

"Virgiliu" and "Jonesco" were both very common names in Rumania, Mr. Jonesco added.

For some years after 1909, said the witness, he travelled in Europe, visiting Berlin, Vienna, Switzerland, Paris, Brussels, Italy, and London. He first met Prince Carol in 1911 at Sinaia, Rumania, one of the summer residences of the Rumanian Royal family. In September, 1912, a Mr. Charles Hawes, whom he had met while travelling to Rumania and who then lived at Winchester-road, Swiss Cottage, N.W., entered into a certain agreement to which he (Mr. Jonesco) was a witness. Mr. Hawes, who was now dead, knew him as Barbu Jonesco.

In 1913 he was called up for the second Balkan war. During that war a bullet passed through the second finger and the palm of his left hand.

Mr. Jonesco raised his hand and exhibited the scar to the Court.

At the outbreak of war in 1914 he was stranded in Berlin, where, on August 19, the local authorities gave him a pass which stated that he had been in Berlin since July, 1914, that his behaviour had been blameless, and that, since the mobilization, he had been well disposed towards Germany.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN.—Were you among the Belgian refugees who fled to England at that time?—No.

Mr. Jonesco said that, later in 1914, he went to Holland and thence came to England. After trying to join the British Army he went to South Africa in the Kildonan Castle as assistant-steward and interpreter and tried to join the Army there. He was told, however, that there were no vacancies for recruits. On his return to England he started a cigarette shop. Later, he made another unsuccessful attempt to join the Army.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN.—Have you ever been Court-martialled, or ordered to be Court-martialled?—No.

Have you ever deserted from any army?—No.

Or escaped from a military prison?—No.

Later, said the witness, he worked in connexion with the making of aeroplane engines and was given certificates of exemption from military service by both the British and the Rumanian authorities.

After the War, Mr. Jonesco said, he took part in selling surplus machinery. He was also engaged in land development and was interested in motor-manufacturing companies.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN.—Had you transactions in foreign exchanges?—Yes.

And were you in communication with the Rumanian authorities in connexion with Rumanian bonds?—Yes.

In 1924 the Queen of Rumania visited him in England, said the witness. She presented him with a cigarette case and her signed photograph.

Mr. BIRKETT (interposing).—There is nothing on the cigarette case to show to whom it was given?

The witness.—No.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN.—Did the Queen of Rumania give it to you, or did you steal it? (Laughter.)

MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE pointed out that there was nothing on the photograph regarding to whom it was given.

The witness said that Prince Carol of Rumania visited him at his house in Surrey in May, 1928.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN.—Have you ever said that you were related to Take Jonesco?—Never.

Have you ever sought to obtain any advantage by passing under a name other than your own?—No.

THE BIRTH CERTIFICATE

The witness was then cross-examined. Answering Mr. BIRKETT, he said that his birth certificate had been deposited with the passport authorities at Proesti, in Prahova, since 1908, when he obtained his first passport. That passport would be made out in the name of Barbu Jonesco from the birth certificate. It was the practice for the authorities not to return a birth certificate until the passport was surrendered.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Have you ever tried to get your birth certificate back?—No.

Do you realize that a properly authenticated birth certificate would be very important in this case?—Yes.

Was your birth registered at Sacelu?—Yes.

Have you tried to get a certificate from the registrar at Sacelu?—Yes.

Mr. Jonesco said that, towards the end of 1928, he asked a friend, Stephen Sadoveanu, to get him a duplicate of his birth certificate from Sacelu.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Is he here?—No. I telegraphed for him to come.

It is possible to get a birth certificate by merely writing for it and sending the proper fee?—In normal cases.

Did you ever write to the registrar at Sacelu and ask for a certificate?—I gave Sadoveanu a power of attorney and a petition to the registrar to give me a duplicate certificate.

Did you receive from Sadoveanu a certificate by your birth?—No.

Never?—No.

Do you know that the register at Sacelu had two pages for 1885 torn out of it?—Yes. Two pages were found to be missing after the visit of the inspectors of the Secret safety police.

Mr. Jonesco said that he believed that the police removed the missing pages, but he could not prove it.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Is not the register at Sacelu mutilated by two pages being torn out relating to January and February, 1885, but intact for the month of July [in which month Mr. Jonesco alleges that he was born]?—I was told that the pages for June and July were missing.

You have not been to see for yourself?—I should not be here if I had.

Have you ever heard that in Rumania a duplicate register was kept?—No.

Did you never think it wise to inquire?—No.

Did you not know that a duplicate register was kept at Tarcu-Jiu, near Sacelu?—I have heard so only recently.

Have you had that register inspected?—No.

I put it to you that that is a complete register and that it does not contain your name?—It may be a new one made now.

There is nowhere in the world, except for that birth certificate which was deposited in 1908, any record anywhere of the birth of Barbu Jonesco?—There ought to be a record with the military authorities and with the Foreign Office.

Have you sworn in an affidavit of documents that in 1912 you handed your birth certificate to the Rumanian military authorities?—That must have been a mistake.

A mistake of four years—almost the difference in the ages between Moritz Leiba and Barbu Jonesco?—Yes.

If you were born in 1883, you would be 27 years old in 1912, but, if you were Moritz Leiba and were born in 1891, in 1912 you would be 21, the age for compulsory military service?—Yes.

And you have sworn that in 1912 you handed your birth certificate to the military authorities?—I have said that that was a mistake.

Mr. Jonesco said that he had an elder brother, a younger brother, and a much younger sister.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Are the registers for Sacelu mutilated for all these years?—I have not seen them.

You have never looked to see?—No.

The witness went on to say that he thought that it was at Bucharest in 1911 that he was told that his father was dead. In that year he visited Sacelu.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Did you not go to see his grave?—No.

Mr. Jonesco said that his mother had died previously.

Mr. BIRKETT.—You cannot remember exactly the dates of your father's and mother's deaths?—No.

Or where they are laid?—No.

Or anything about your brothers and sister?—No.

All clean gone?—Yes.

When you were this great figure in the world—the host of the Queen of Rumania—did your brothers and sister never write to you?—No.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Wingfields, Halse, and Trustram; Messrs. Theodore Goddard and Co.; Messrs. Beaumont, Son, and Rigden.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

KING'S BENCH DIVISION

CAREER OF A FRIEND OF QUEEN OF RUMANIA

JONESCO v. EVENING STANDARD COMPANY, LIMITED

(Before MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE *and a Special Jury)*

The hearing was continued of the action in which Mr. Barbu Jonesco, of Oakhurst Court, South Godstone, Surrey, claims from Evening Standard Company, Limited, the proprietors and publishers of the *Evening Standard*, damages for an alleged libel appearing in the *Evening Standard* on May 17, 1928, and an injunction to prevent the repetition of the words complained of.

The defendants deny that the words complained of have any defamatory meaning, and say that they were fair comment made in good faith and without malice on a matter of public interest—namely, the attempt of Prince Carol of Rumania, while residing in England, to secure the Throne of Rumania, and Mr. Jonesco's association with him at the time that that attempt was made. They further plead that the words, according to their natural and ordinary signification, were true.

(JONESCO v. EVENING STANDARD COMPANY, LIMITED.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

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Mr. Jonesco complains that, on May 17, 1928, soon after Prince Carol of Rumania, who had been his guest in this country, had left for Belgium, the defendants stated in the *Evening Standard* that his name was not originally Jonesco, that he was a Pole and not a Rumanian, and that he first came to England with Belgian refugees.

The defendants have pleaded that Mr. Jonesco's real name is Moritz Leiba, and that he was born at Sacelû, in the province of Gorjiu, Rumania, in 1891, the son of Iancu Leiba, a Polish estate agent, and Ita, his wife, a housekeeper.

Serjeant Sullivan, K.C., and Mr. Harold Simmons appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. Theobald Mathew, and Mr. Maurice Healy for the defendants. Mr. D'Arcy Edmondson watched on behalf of an interested party.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN, continuing the opening of the case, said that in October, 1916, the man, Moritz Leiba, was tried before a Court-martial at Jassy. In the late summer of 1916 Mr. Jonesco wished to perfect himself in motor engineering, and on December 22, 1916, at the end of a three months' course of training, he received a certificate of proficiency from a school of motoring in London. Therefore, he could not, in October, 1916, have been standing before a Court-martial 1,600 or 1,700 miles away from London.

"A RUN OF LUCK"

After the War Mr. Jonesco had a run of luck. He became engaged in the disposal of surplus stores and made a good thing out of it. Later, he entered, in this country and abroad, into certain enterprises connected with land development. On the whole he prospered.

So far from shooting him as a deserter, the Rumanian Government, on May 23, 1923, by the hand of their Foreign Minister, conferred on him the decoration of an Officer of the Order of the Crown of Rumania.

In May, 1924, the King and Queen of Rumania paid an official visit to England and Mr. Jonesco was included as a guest of their Majesties. After the official visit the Queen of Rumania paid a private visit to this country and was Mr. Jonesco's guest.

In May, 1928, Prince Carol accepted an invitation which had been extended to him on the Riviera and visited Mr. Jonesco in this country. Prince Carol wished to issue an appeal to his followers in Rumania to recall him to the throne. Although very considerable freedom was given to people in this country to overthrow their own Government, it was not regarded as desirable that, while prominent persons of foreign birth were in this country, they should get into communication with the opponents of the Government in their own country.

At the time of the publication of the alleged libel, Mr. Jonesco was the possessor of interests in a number of companies and the owner of a number of properties. After the publication his credit crumbled away, and, in December last, a receiving order was made against him.

Since the action had begun, certain things had happened which the jury ought to know. If anyone in this country tried to tamper with witnesses and documents, he was soon made to know that no one was above the law. That was not so in Rumania. The jury would hear the steps which had been taken by the agents—or should he (counsel) call them the confederates?—of the defendants in Rumania to prevent Mr. Jonesco from presenting his case fairly by his witnesses and the documents which would have supported them. The jury would hear what had been done to induce persons who should have been witnesses for Mr. Jonesco to go back on the proofs of evidence which they had previously given.

Mr. Jonesco, the plaintiff, giving evidence, said that his parents were Virgiliu Jonesco and his wife, Joana Marie. He was born on July 24 and 25, 1885.

Mr. BIRKETT.—This witness is not able to give evidence of his own birth. (Laughter.)

MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE.—He cannot strictly give evidence of who his father was. Nobody knows who is his father. But had not the evidence better be taken for what it is worth?

Mr. BIRKETT.—I am quite content.

Mr. Jonesco, continuing, said that his earliest recollections were of what occurred when he was seven or eight years old. He was called "Barbu Jonesco," and lived with a landowner named Seceleanu, whom he called "uncle." His parents lived on a farm on the estate.

The witness described in detail the schools which he attended and his apprenticeship in the engineering drawing works of a big contractor named Virgiliu Jonesco.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN.—The same name as your father's?—Yes.

"Virgiliu" and "Jonesco" were both very common names in Rumania, Mr. Jonesco added.

For some years after 1909, said the witness, he travelled in Europe, visiting Berlin, Vienna, Switzerland, Paris, Brussels, Italy, and London. He first met Prince Carol in 1911 at Sinaia, Rumania, one of the summer residences of the Rumanian Royal family. In September, 1912, a Mr. Charles Hawes, whom he had met while travelling to Rumania and who then lived at Winchester-road, Swiss Cottage, N.W., entered into a certain agreement to which he (Mr. Jonesco) was a witness. Mr. Hawes, who was now dead, knew him as Barbu Jonesco.

In 1913 he was called up for the second Balkan war. During that war a bullet passed through the second finger and the palm of his left hand.

Mr. Jonesco raised his hand and exhibited the scar to the Court.

At the outbreak of war in 1914 he was stranded in Berlin, where, on August 19, the local authorities gave him a pass which stated that he had been in Berlin since July, 1914, that his behaviour had been blameless, and that, since the mobilization, he had been well disposed towards Germany.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN.—Were you among the Belgian refugees who fled to England at that time?—No.

Mr. Jonesco said that, later in 1914, he went to Holland and thence came to England. After trying to join the British Army he went to South Africa in the Kildonan Castle as assistant-steward and interpreter and tried to join the Army there. He was told, however, that there were no vacancies for recruits. On his return to England he started a cigarette shop. Later, he made another unsuccessful attempt to join the Army.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN.—Have you ever been Court-martialled, or ordered to be Court-martialled?—No.

Have you ever deserted from any army?—No.

Or escaped from a military prison?—No.

Later, said the witness, he worked in connexion with the making of aeroplane engines and was given certificates of exemption from military service by both the British and the Rumanian authorities.

After the War, Mr. Jonesco said, he took part in selling surplus machinery. He was also engaged in land development and was interested in motor-manufacturing companies.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN.—Had you transactions in foreign exchanges?—Yes.

And were you in communication with the Rumanian authorities in connexion with Rumanian bonds?—Yes.

In 1924 the Queen of Rumania visited him in England, said the witness. She presented him with a cigarette case and her signed photograph.

Mr. BIRKETT (interposing).—There is nothing on the cigarette case to show to whom it was given?

The witness.—No.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN.—Did the Queen of Rumania give it to you, or did you steal it? (Laughter.)

MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE pointed out that there was nothing on the photograph regarding to whom it was given.

The witness said that Prince Carol of Rumania visited him at his house in Surrey in May, 1928.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN.—Have you ever said that you were related to Take Jonesco?—Never.

Have you ever sought to obtain any advantage by passing under a name other than your own?—No.

THE BIRTH CERTIFICATE

The witness was then cross-examined. Answering Mr. BIRKETT, he said that his birth certificate had been deposited with the passport authorities at Proesti, in Prahova, since 1908, when he obtained his first passport. That passport would be made out in the name of Barbu Jonesco from the birth certificate. It was the practice for the authorities not to return a birth certificate until the passport was surrendered.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Have you ever tried to get your birth certificate back?—No.

Do you realize that a properly authenticated birth certificate would be very important in this case?—Yes.

Was your birth registered at Sacelu?—Yes.

Have you tried to get a certificate from the registrar at Sacelu?—Yes.

Mr. Jonesco said that, towards the end of 1928, he asked a friend, Stephen Sadoveanu, to get him a duplicate of his birth certificate from Sacelu.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Is he here?—No. I telegraphed for him to come.

It is possible to get a birth certificate by merely writing for it and sending the proper fee?—In normal cases.

Did you ever write to the registrar at Sacelu and ask for a certificate?—I gave Sadoveanu a power of attorney and a petition to the registrar to give me a duplicate certificate.

Did you receive from Sadoveanu a certificate by your birth?—No.

Never?—No.

Do you know that the register at Sacelu had two pages for 1885 torn out of it?—Yes. Two pages were found to be missing after the visit of the inspectors of the Secret safety police.

Mr. Jonesco said that he believed that the police removed the missing pages, but he could not prove it.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Is not the register at Sacelu mutilated by two pages being torn out relating to January and February, 1885, but intact for the month of July [in which month Mr. Jonesco alleges that he was born]?—I was told that the pages for June and July were missing.

You have not been to see for yourself?—I should not be here if I had.

Have you ever heard that in Rumania a duplicate register was kept?—No.

Did you never think it wise to inquire?—No.

Did you not know that a duplicate register was kept at Tarcu-Jiu, near Sacelu?—I have heard so only recently.

Have you had that register inspected?—No.

I put it to you that that is a complete register and that it does not contain your name?—It may be a new one made now.

There is nowhere in the world, except for that birth certificate which was deposited in 1908, any record anywhere of the birth of Barbu Jonesco?—There ought to be a record with the military authorities and with the Foreign Office.

Have you sworn in an affidavit of documents that in 1912 you handed your birth certificate to the Rumanian military authorities?—That must have been a mistake.

A mistake of four years—almost the difference in the ages between Moritz Leiba and Barbu Jonesco?—Yes.

If you were born in 1883, you would be 27 years old in 1912, but, if you were Moritz Leiba and were born in 1891, in 1912 you would be 21, the age for compulsory military service?—Yes.

And you have sworn that in 1912 you handed your birth certificate to the military authorities?—I have said that that was a mistake.

Mr. Jonesco said that he had an elder brother, a younger brother, and a much younger sister.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Are the registers for Sacelu mutilated for all these years?—I have not seen them.

You have never looked to see?—No.

The witness went on to say that he thought that it was at Bucharest in 1911 that he was told that his father was dead. In that year he visited Sacelu.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Did you not go to see his grave?—No.

Mr. Jonesco said that his mother had died previously.

Mr. BIRKETT.—You cannot remember exactly the dates of your father's and mother's deaths?—No.

Or where they are laid?—No.

Or anything about your brothers and sister?—No.

All clean gone?—Yes.

When you were this great figure in the world—the host of the Queen of Rumania—did your brothers and sister never write to you?—No.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Wingfields, Halse, and Trustram; Messrs. Theodore Goddard and Co.; Messrs. Beaumont, Son, and Rigden.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

CHANCERY DIVISION

AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY: INQUIRY FOR DEBENTURE HOLDERS

IN RE CHILLAGOE RAILWAY AND MINES, LIMITED, TRUST DEED

(Before MR. JUSTICE BENNETT)

The hearing was resumed of this *ex parte* summons (reported in *The Times* of January 23), which was taken out by the legal personal representatives of the surviving trustee of a Debenture trust deed, relating to the Chillagoe Railway and Mines, Limited—a company registered in Australia—and executed in 1899, asking that an inquiry might be directed to ascertain who were the persons entitled to a sum of £4,565.

The hearing had been adjourned that counsel might see if it were possible to find some precedent for a summons of this kind being issued *ex parte*.

Mr. TURNBULL, who appeared for the applicants, said that he had been unable to find any precedent, and he asked that the summons might be amended so as to be *inter partes*.

MR. JUSTICE BENNETT said that the summons, which had come before the Court as a procedure summons, should be amended so as to be *inter partes*. The applicants would be the plaintiffs, and the Attorney-General should be added as a defendant.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Peake, Bird, Collins and Co.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

DECREE NISI RESCINDED

BELL v. BELL AND BAYLIS (KING'S PROCTOR SHOWING CAUSE)

(Before MR. JUSTICE BATESON)

In this suit the King's Proctor appeared to show cause why a decree *nisi* of divorce granted to a poor person petitioner at Birmingham Assizes on December 11, 1928, should be rescinded.

The petitioner, Mr. Alfred Bell, a motor-omnibus driver, of Fort Royal Hill, was granted the decree on the ground of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent, who was ordered to pay £50 damages.

The King's Proctor, by his plea, alleged that the petitioner had not disclosed his own adultery. The petitioner, by his answer, denied the charges.

Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C., and Mr. J. Foster appeared for the King's Proctor; Mr. E. G. H. Beresford for the petitioner.

Evidence having been given, his LORDSHIP allowed the intervention, rescinded the decree *nisi*, dismissed the petition, and condemned the petitioner in the King's Proctor's costs.

Solicitors.—The King's Proctor; Mr. W. A. Parry, Worcester.

LAW NOTICES, FEB. 6

House of Lords

At 10.30:—Commrs. of Inland Revenue v. Miller (consideration); Kreglinger Ship Rope Co., Ltd. v. Callan and ors. (further hearing); Miller (pauper) v. Priest (hearing).

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

At 10.30:—Petitions.—Abakah Nthah (substituted for Abakah Kangah, deceased) v. Kweku Ackah, since deceased; the Regent Taxi and Transport Company, Limited v. la Congregation des Petits Freres de Marie dit les Maristes. Appeal.—The Attorney-General of British Columbia v. the McDonald Murphy Lumber Company, Limited.

Court of Appeal

COURT I. (the MASTER of the ROLLS, LAWRENCE and GREER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the King's Bench Division (Revenue Paper—Final List).—The Lubaantun Vici Estate and Gold Mining Co., Ltd. v. Commrs. of Inland Revenue (pt. hd.) (6); Garland (Inspector of Taxes) v. Archer-Shee (11).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—A. W. Craven and Co., Ltd. v. Murgatroyd (pt. hd.) (17); re Arbitration Act, 1889, and re Allistone and Gidding (23).

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Bright v. Cullen (pt. hd.) (13). Not before 12

Sporting News

RACING

THE LINCOLNSHIRE ACCEPTANCES

THE TOTALISATOR AT NEWMARKET

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The acceptances for the Lincolnshire Handicap, to be run at Lincoln on March 26, were announced yesterday, and are given in another column. Several of the entries who had seemed nicely handicapped, and who, according to what little betting there had been on the race, had been backed, have been withdrawn, but the best known of the French entries, such as Vatout and Slipper, the selected of whom will, I believe, be ridden by Ray, are still in the race.

Palais Royal II. has also been accepted with, but there is, I understand, no intention of his being started for the race. The fact that he is still in the race, however, means that there will be no need to raise the weights. The French-bred L'Odeon has been withdrawn. He has been a street-corner tip for the race for some time, and no doubt if he keeps well his enthusiastic owner will find some race during the season that he can win. Elsey's three entries have all been taken out, as has Yosemite, who, however, is still left in the Liverpool Spring Cup, a race which his owner has won before. Yeomanstown is also taken out of the race. On some form he had seemed nicely handicapped, and he is trained in a stable which almost invariably wins a number of races very early in the season. Capture Him has been taken out, but his stable companion, Navigator, has been left in. Mr. Walls has left in both Caballero and John Silver, and no doubt the selected of the two will develop into a fancied candidate. The nicely handicapped Square Rock and Corduroy have both been left in the race. There is as yet no need for me to make a final selection, but if all goes well with them I have no doubt that my final choice will rest between the selected from Vatout and Slipper and Corduroy.

I understand that the totalisator which was recently demonstrated at Thirsk will be working at Newmarket for the Craven Meeting in April. Other race-courses which will be equipped with this machine are Cheltenham, Folkestone, Leicester, and Wolverhampton. It was intended that the machine to be used at Newmarket should be the Lightning Totalisator, and the buildings there were erected with a view to that machine being used. I called attention at the time to the fact that that machine was not suited to such large meetings as those staged at the Headquarters of the Turf in this country. The new machine to be installed, admirably as it appears to work, will not be satisfactory there or anywhere else unless there are enough ticket-issuing booths and enough paying-out booths. There is no reason, with the new ticket-issuing machine, why there should not be almost an unlimited number of ticket-issuing windows, for any horse can now be backed at any window.

GATWICK MEETING

The going was very heavy at Gatwick yesterday afternoon, but otherwise the conditions were excellent, and there was quite a large attendance of visitors. The most important event decided during the afternoon was the Stewards' Steeplechase, run over four miles, and therefore quite a good trial for the Grand National, run over 4½ miles. With the exception of Lindholm, all the starters are engaged at Aintree, but on known form none of them stands out as a probable winner of that great race. Yesterday's winner was the 12-year-old Merrivale II., who had never won a steeplechase or any other sort of race before. Ridden by Stott, who, though one of our very best steeplechase jockeys, can still ride at less than 10st., he won by two lengths from May Crescent, with Peggie's Pride a bad third. Merrivale II. had to carry only 9st. 13lb., and his light weight, allied to his undoubted stamina, enabled him to win. He was in front half-way up the Straight and was always going better in the last part of the race than his only dangerous rival, May Crescent. Peggie's Pride stayed well and jumped cleanly, but she is quite deficient in finishing speed. That once brilliant horse Koko jumped badly and was pulled up early in the race. Merrivale II. will, if he keeps well, no doubt be started in the Grand National, in which he was a starter last year but failed to complete the course. It is safe to say that if such horses as Easter Hero and Gregalach stand up he has no chance at all at Aintree next month, nor indeed have any of the other starters in yesterday's race.

There is little that needs to be recorded of the remainder of yesterday's racing. Kisser was a very comfortable winner of the Burstow Selling Steeplechase, for which only he and Second National were backed. Lavande was backed once again, this time to win the Horleyland Selling Hurdle, but she is not to be trusted to run her race out evenly or to the end. She had every chance of winning this time, and was in front between the last two hurdles, but gave in so soon as John Haig challenged her and was beaten by six lengths. John Haig is a son of that great hurdler and courageous horse Trespasser, many of whose children seem able to jump well, although none of them has as yet approached him as a racehorse. Alliteration, who has before shown a liking for this course, was an easy winner of the Duxhurst Hurdle. Alliteration has not been successful since he won this very race 12 months ago. In their last race together, at Kempton Park, Two Royals, who was second yesterday, had finished a long way in front of Alliteration, but the weights yesterday favoured Alliteration by a stone.

The Druce Machine was an easy winner over fences at Manchester and would certainly have won at the last Newbury Meeting if he had not fallen at the last fence. Both those steeplechases had been over two miles. Yesterday he and another very promising steeplechaser, Mister Moon, were started in the Brook Steeplechase, run over three miles of country. Another interesting starter was Colliery Band. These three runners monopolized the betting on the race, The Druce Machine being at the shortest odds. He won, but he may have been lucky to have done so, for Mister Moon was going very well when he fell two furlongs from the finish. Colliery Band, who had made most of the running, had fallen a little earlier. At the last fence The Druce Machine himself almost came down. His hind legs slipped from under him as he landed, and a really amazing gymnastic feat alone enabled his rider, Gurney, to get back into the saddle and get his mount going again. The Druce Machine then went on to win by less than two lengths from Blue Vinny, with Afrikander, who had won at Kempton Park, third. If The Druce Machine and Mister Moon were to meet again at yesterday's weights I should again select Mister Moon to be the winner.

Michaelmas Day and Western Flier were very well backed to win the Maiden Hurdle, and they finished first and second, the former winning by half a length, with Elcho, who used to win for Sir Walter Gilbey, beaten for second place by only a head.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

COTLAND SELLING STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Law will apparently saddle both Pine Bluff and Redshank. The recent form of the latter is the better and if this race were to be run over Hurst Park I could fancy his chance very considerably, but he never runs so well away from that course as he does on it. Hugh O'Neill has a chance on some form, but the best selection seems to me to be NEWTOWN WONDER, who has been second in his last two races and who has already won over this course.

COULSDON SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Achroy always runs well in races of this description but never wins. He seems to have a fair chance here, as has Borysthene on his running with Checktaker at Birmingham. Silver Willow must have a good chance on his running at Warwick against Porporino and Melanippe. On known form BORYSTHENE seems to have the best chance.

SURREY STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—Gervones is not so good as he was and the winner should be POOLE'S SELECTED from Castletown and Kingsford. The former is a very useful and improving steeplechaser over the distance of this race, while the latter, if he can only be restrained, is also very useful. Whichever of the two is started—and I hope that it is Castletown—will be ridden by Speck.

FOUR-YEAR-OLD HURDLE (2m.).—Payne can saddle either Go Easy or Filibuster. The former has won over hurdles, but the latter has never done so, nor indeed has he gained a place. Roi de Saba does not run, but Loughbrown, who won at Plumpton last week, when he beat Garryheaken, will be in the field, and must have a fair chance. Zinita, who won at Newbury, is another starter, and will again be ridden by Mr. Bostwick. With 11st. 4lb. he seems to me to have a nice chance in this company. The Torch and Bill Sykes are others who may run well. LOUGHBROWN, who will be ridden by McGonigal, may win from Zinita.

POVEY CROSS NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—There is not one starter here who has ever won over fences, so that it is very difficult to make a reasonable selection. DECOLLETE, however, ran Magic Moon to a neck at the last meeting at Kempton Park, and accordingly must be considered to have a chance. I make him my selection, but do so without any confidence.

GATWICK NATIONAL HUNT FLAT RACE (2m.).—TIDE, who will be ridden by that good rider Mr. A. Cottrill, may win a race which seems out of place in this programme.

GATWICK RESULTS

1.30 (1.20).—The **BURSTOW SELLING STEEPLECHASE** of 110 sovs. Two miles.

KISSER, b g, by Somme Kiss—Ayah (Mr. V. T. Thompson), aged, 12st. ..... R. Everett 1
SECOND NATIONAL, br g, by Achtoi, dam by Frisbrum (Mr. B. Warner), aged, 11st. 9lb. ..... F. Walwyn 2
Priority (Mr. C. E. Bennetts), aged, 12st. .. K. Piggott 0
Lochnaree (Mrs. E. Vlasto), 6 yrs, 11st. 9lb. ..... Capt. Weber 0
(Winner trained by F. Hartigan, at Weyhill)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 agst Second National, 11 to 8 Kisser, 6 to 1 Priority, 20 to 1 agst Lochnaree.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit representing 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 4s. Total win pool, 6,223 units. Won by six lengths. Only two finished. The winner was bought in for 165 guineas.

2.0 (2.0).—The **HORLEYLAND SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

JOHN HAIG, b g, by Trespasser—Speardora (Mrs. L. Rhill), 5 yrs, 11st. 6lb. ..... W. Speck 1
LAVANDE, ch m, by Sky-rocket—Lavanda (Mr. T. Hartigan), 6 yrs, 11st. 4lb. ..... G. Pellerin 2
VENETIAN STAR, b g, by Planet—Venice (Mr. F. Pollitzer), aged, 11st. 1lb. ..... W. Stott 3
Altitude (Mr. H. Escott), aged, 11st. 12lb. A. Escott 0
Patsy (Mr. J. Sale), aged, 11st. 4lb. ..... J. Hogan 0
Ben Trovato (Miss V. Elis), 5 yrs, 11st. 11lb. ..... R. McCarthy 0
Puffman (Mr. W. Hutchinson), 5 yrs, 10st. 7lb. ..... P. Prendergast 0
North Coast (Mr. A. Edwards), aged, 10st. 8lb. ..... J. Sergeant 0
Phobos (Mr. D. White), 4 yrs, 10st. 3lb. H. Graves 0
(Winner trained by Hackett, at Jevington)

STARTING PRICES.—3 to 1 agst Lavande, 7 to 2 Venetian Star, 9 to 2 John Haig, 5 to 1 Altitude, 7 to 1 North Coast, 100 to 7 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 7s.; places, 2s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d. Total win pool, 6,315 units; total place pool, 7,872 units.

Won by six lengths; eight lengths separated second and third. Ben Trovato was fourth and Patsy last. There was no bid for the winner.

2.30 (2.33).—The **STEWARDS' HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 250 sovs. Four miles.

MERRIVALE II., b g, by Rising Flour—The Vale (Lord Westmorland), aged, 9st. 13lb. .. W. Stott 1
MAY CRESCENT, b g, by Martorio—Miller's Pride (Mr. D. Faber), aged, 10st. 7lb. ..... H. Escott 2
PEGGIE'S PRIDE, ch g, by Tidal Wave—Maric Maid (Mr. H. B. Brandt), aged, 11st. 3lb. ..... T. McCarthy 3
Koko (Mr. A. Bendon), aged, 12st. 7lb. .. G. Goswell 0
Alike (Lady H. McAlmont), aged, 11st. 8lb. ..... Mr. M. Barry 0
Ballyhanwood (Mr. M. D. Blair), aged, 10st. 13lb. ..... K. Foster 0
Drimmond (Mr. J. B. Balding), aged, 10st. 7lb. ..... J. Maloney 0
Ruddyman (Mr. H. G. Selfridge), aged, 9st. 12lb. ..... S. Brown 0
Soldier's Joy (Mr. S. G. R. Barratt), aged, 10st. 3lb. ..... Captain Gossage 0
Lindholm (Mr. J. C. Mackay), aged, 10st. .. T. Chisman 0
(Winner trained by Westmorland, at Badminton)

STARTING PRICES.—3 to 1 agst May Crescent, 4 to 1 Merrivale II., 5 to 1 Alike, 7 to 1 Ballyhanwood, 8 to 1 each Peggie's Pride and Soldier's Joy, 100 to 8 Ruddyman, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 11s. 6d.; places, 3s. 6d., 3s., 2s. 3d. Total win pool, 8,604 units; total place pool, 7,595 units.

Won by two lengths; a bad third. Ruddyman was fourth and Alike last.

3.0 (3.0).—The **DUXHURST HANDICAP HURDLE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

ALLITERATION, b g, by Charles O'Malley—C.C. (Mrs. C. Evans), aged, 10st. 9lb. .. J. Haney 1
TWO ROYALS, ch g, by Royal Hackle II.—Queen of the Grebes (Mr. C. W. Langlands), aged, 12st. ..... F. Brookes 2
THE WOLF, b h, by McKinley—Rainier (Mr. H. Simmonds), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..... S. Ingham 3
Dandy-Dennis (Mr. T. Walton), 5 yrs, 11st. 6lb. ..... L. Butchers 0
Tan Girl (Lady H. McCalmont), 6 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..... Mr. M. Barry 0
Dream Ship (Mr. H. Escott), 5 yrs, 11st. A. Escott 0
Athos (Sir D. Lindsay), aged, 10st. 12lb. G. Goswell 0
(Winner trained by Turner, at Singleton)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 agst Dandy Dennis, 4 to 1 each The Wolf and Alliteration, 6 to 1 Two Royals, 8 to 1 Tan Girl, 100 to 7 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 18s. 6d.; places, 3s., 2s. 3d. Total win pool, 5,036 units; total place pool, 2,551 units.

Won by eight lengths; a length separated second and third. Tan Girl was fourth and Athos last.

3.30 (3.32).—The **BROOK STEEPLECHASE** of 500 sovs.; second to receive 75 sovs., and third 25 sovs. Three miles.

THE DRUCE MACHINE, ch g, by Duke of Brandon, dam by St. Primus (Mr. R. O. Gray), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... W. Gurney 1
BLUE VINNY, b g, by St. David—Eurythemis (Mr. J. F. Chapman), 6 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..... Captain Weber 2
AFRIKANDER, ch g, by Holiday House—Queen of the May (Mr. A. Donn), 6 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..... F. Brookes 3
Mister Moon (Mr. R. Gresson), aged, 11st. 5lb. ..... W. Speck 0
Colliery Band (Mrs. H. M. Hollins), 6 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..... G. Swann 0
Sporting Print (Mr. M. D. Blair), 5 yrs, 10st. ..... G. Swann 0
(Winner trained by R. Payne, at Weedon)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst The Druce Machine, 9 to 4 Colliery Band, 3 to 1 Mister Moon, 100 to 8 Afrikander, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 4s. 9d.; places, 2s., 12s. 9d. Total win pool, 6,833 units; total place pool, 3,160 units.

Won by a length and a half; a bad third. Only three finished.

4.0 (4.0).—The **MAIDEN HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

MICHAELMAS DAY, gr g, by Tetratema—Sister Barry (Mr. C. Harmsworth), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..... W. Stott 1
WESTERN FLIER, b g, by Westward Ho—Grand Flier (Lord Glanely), 4 yrs, 10st. (car, 10st. 1lb.) ..... F. Brookes 2
ELCHO, b g, by Bridge of Earn—Ecila's Sister (Mr. R. Gore), 6 yrs, 11st. ..... F. Maxwell 3
Birlingham's Joy (Major Hoaner), 6 yrs, 10st. 9lb. ..... J. Cox 0
Bello (Mrs. D. Harris), 6 yrs, 11st. ..... F. Sergeant 0
Yellow Orid (Sir D. Llewellyn), 4 yrs, 10st. 3lb. ..... R. Everett 0
Orchard Hill (Squad.-Ldr. C. Ridley), 4 yrs, 9st. 9lb. ..... F. Puffett 0
Sicilia (Squad.-Ldr. C. Ridley), 4 yrs, 9st. 9lb. (car, 10st. 3lb.) ..... C. Dixon 0
Glendre (Mr. M. Steedman), 4 yrs, 9st. 9lb. ..... S. Kavanagh 0
(Winner trained by Poole, at Lewes)

STARTING PRICES.—13 to 8 each agst Western Flier and Michaelmas Day, 9 to 2 Bello, 100 to 8 Elcho, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 5s.; places, 2s. 3d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 5,422 units; total place pool, 4,155 units.

Won by half a length; a head separated second and third. Yellow Orid was fourth and Orchard Hill last.

ACCEPTANCES

THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP

(To be run at Lincoln on March 26)

Palais Royal II., Vatout, Slipper, Artaletrier, Saint Nicolas II., Leonidas II., Caballero, Parhaltic, Le Phare, O'Curry, Elton, Stalactite, Orbindos, Probite, Guards' Parade, Beachcomber, Garnock, Grandisson, John Silver, Square Rock, Navigator, Roi du Maquis, War Rust, Swift Marten, Corduroy, Porthole, Hightide IV., The Sirdar, Song of Essex, Yoho, Umslomagas, Rosolio II., Charles Quint, Darian, King's Writ, Irish Romance, San Marino, Plastic, Derby Dilly, Ecilath, Knight Error, Lady Starlight, Portraitist, Musical Prince, Polar Bear, Bray Beau, Cloud Nymph, Pergamus, Arctic Light, Kean, Lucky Son, Culzean, Ring o' Roses, Cygelice.

THE LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP

(To be run at Liverpool on March 27)

Klaus Owen, Plantago, Empire Builder, Promptitude, Yosemite, Osiris, Sledmere, The Mohawk, Break of Day, Le Voleur, Lucky Tor, Lamkin, Lanuse, Aftab, Le Garde, The Sirdar, Larking, Regain, Great Scot, Cardinal's Ring, Grandlight, Charwood, Antiquary, Alight, Bray Beau, King's Messenger.

GATWICK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.30.—The **COTLAND SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 110 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
SPORTING TIMES (Mr. J. B. d'Ardenne) ..... d'Ardenne	a	12	7
aAPRIL FOOL (Mr. R. Wigram) ..... S. Bennet	a	12	7
WORD OF HONOUR (7lb. ex.) (Mr. C. A. Ringwood) ..... Ringwood	a	12	7
NEWTOWN WONDER (Mr. G. S. Langlands) ..... G. Langlands	a	12	5
aHUGH O'NEILL (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	a	12	2
KING FIDDLE (Mrs. D. H. Boswall-Preston) ..... Boswall-Preston	6	12	0
SIGNAL ROCKET (Lord Glanely) ..... S. Bennet	5	11	13
MARS (Mrs. N. Snelling) ..... Peel-Yates	6	11	13
KINAWLEY (Mr. T. Hartigan) ..... Goby	a	11	12
BETTINO TAX (Mr. D. Heneage) ..... Pendarves	6	11	11
INDIAN ACE (Mr. G. Blaker) ..... G. L. Ward	6	11	10
aPINE BLUFF (Mr. A. Law) ..... A. Law	a	11	9
VARIETY STAR (Mr. G. Barclay) ..... Pickles	a	11	7
CHAMBORD (Mrs. F. Brock) ..... S. Mitchell	a	11	7
aREDSHANK (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... A. Law	a	11	6
aSTRAIKS (Mr. R. Wigram) ..... S. Bennet	a	11	5
SIMON'S LIGHT (Mrs. G. Jones) ..... Gilbert	a	10	10

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

APRIL FOOL or SIGNAL ROCKET, T. James; NEWTOWN WONDER, Owner; HUGH O'NEILL, F. Brookes; PINE BLUFF, G. Turner; REDSHANK, J. Browne; CYLEAGEN, —.

2.0.—The **COULSDON MAIDEN SELLING HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
aJOHN HAIG (7lb. ex.) (Mrs. L. Rhill) ..... Hackett	5	12	1
AMBO (Mrs. N. Cobb) ..... Woodland	6	11	13
CLASSIC LADY (Mr. H. Curtis) ..... A. Law	a	11	12
DESIREE (Mr. F. Ferner) ..... Sadler	6	11	12
VALDORE (Mr. P. Hands) ..... Thrale	a	11	12
LEMSHOTOR (Mr. F. C. Hill) ..... Hammond	a	11	12
aACHROY (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	6	11	12
aBONERLACK (Mr. D. A. Jackson) ..... Poulton	6	11	12
BERKELEY (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) ..... De Mestre	a	11	12
TELAVIV (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	6	11	12
HAND-IN GLOVE (Mr. E. Pigott) ..... E. Pigott	6	11	12
ROCKY MOUNTAINS (Sir C. Pulley) ..... Butchers	6	11	12
BOBYTERNE (Major T. G. Sneyd) ..... Sneyd	a	11	12
TIP TOP (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	5	11	8
aDILIGENCIA (Miss M. Drake) ..... A. Law	5	11	8
BEN TROVATO (Miss Vera Ellis) ..... Cory	5	11	8
PADDY TOWN (Mr. J. Hylton) ..... Private	5	11	8
BACHELORSTOWN (Miss M. Poole) ..... Poole	5	11	8
aTYPHOON (Mr. Richardson Sowerby) ..... Hedges	5	11	8
STAR BOY (Mr. A. G. Whiteman) ..... Hare	4	11	12
COLENSO (Mr. P. Hands) ..... Thrale	4	11	12
PARTHENOPEUS (Mr. W. G. Clarke) ..... Goby	4	10	12
aFAITHFUL KNIGHT (Mr. Dollar) ..... Thrale	4	10	12
aWAR DANCE (Mr. H. Escott) ..... C. Young	4	10	12
aVALE BLUE (Mr. E. O. Holter) ..... H. Leader	4	10	12
SOULFUL EYES (Mr. R. McAlpine) ..... Poole	4	10	12
SILVER WILLOW (Mr. H. Gordon Selfridge) ..... Powell	4	10	12
BONANZA (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Woottor	4	10	12

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LEMINGTON, T. Chisman; ACHROY, Prendergast; ROCKY MOUNTAINS, Butchers; BOBYTERNE, Speck; DILIGENCIA, J. Browne; PADDY TOWN, G. Hardy; TYPHOON, F. Brookes; FAITHFUL KNIGHT, H. Graves; WAR DANCE, Escott; VALE BLUES, J. McDonald; SILVER WILLOW, W. Parvin; BONANZA, W. Crump.

2.30.—The **SURREY HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 250 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
LORDI (Mr. A. M. Jones) ..... Turner	a	12	7
BRAVE CRY (Mr. W. Parsonage) ..... Rimell	a	12	6
CASTLETOWN (7lb. ex.) (Mr. E. Platt) ..... Poole	a	12	4
KINGSFORD (Mr. E. Platt) ..... Poole	a	11	12
aGERVONES (Mrs. H. M. Hollins) ..... W. Payne	a	11	8
aPRIDE OF THE MORNING (Major T. H. Sebag-Montefiore) ..... Woodland	a	11	4
SUTTON WICK (Captain A. E. Grant) ..... W. Payne	a	11	3
NANNIE II. (Mr. H. B. Brandt) ..... James	a	10	9
aCHIRON (Mr. A. M. Jones) ..... Turner	a	10	9
ROCK CRYSTAL (Captain H. C. Cory) ..... Stedall	a	10	3

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CASTLETOWN or KINGSFORD, Stott; GERVONES, J. Moloney; PRIDE OF THE MORNING, Captain Denais; NANNIE II., D. McCarthy; CHIRON, Speck.

3.0.—The **FOUR-YEAR-OLD HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	St.	lb
GO EASY (Mrs. H. M. Hollins) ..... W. Payne	12	7
ROI DE SABA (Sir W. Nevett) ..... W. Nightingall	12	4
RUBICON II. (7lb. ex.) (Mr. V. Emanuel) ..... Duller	12	2
ABDUL (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	12	0
CADUCUS (Mrs. R. Laye) ..... Laye	11	12
aSTARLESS (Mr. P. Bird) ..... Thrale	11	9
COPACARANA (Major L. B. Holliday) ..... De Mestre	11	9
NUMIDE (Lord Queensborough) ..... G. Bennett	11	9
LOUGHBROWN (7lb. ex.) (Captain M. A. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	11	9
TETRIPP (Mr. L. Peel-Yates) ..... Peel-Yates	11	7
THE WRECKER (Mr. W. de Selincourt) ..... G. Armstrong	11	7
GOLDEN GAUNTLET (Mr. I. Z. Davis) ..... Thrale	11	7
GOLDEN RAIN (Sir M. Wilson) ..... W. Nightingall	11	5
GONDINE (Mr. C. Jones) ..... Coombes	11	5
LUXINCTON LASS (Mr. R. L. Ghaspool) ..... C. Chapman	11	4
aZINITA (Mr. A. C. Bostwick) ..... A. Law	11	4
COPTHORNE (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	11	3
CHEVIOTDALE (Mr. R. Mealhop) ..... Butchers	11	3
aPHILIPCUTER (Mr. W. Bullen) ..... W. Payne	11	3
OMAR (Mr. E. Martin) ..... Martin	11	2
DUSTY ANSWER (Captain B. Kilanes) ..... Poole	11	2
aTHE TORCH (Mr. V. T. Thompson) ..... F. Hartigan	11	1
BOLTING CUPS (Mr. P. Fitzgerald) ..... Gore	11	1
aGALLOPER GAY (Major J. B. Walker) ..... Whitaker	11	1
aYARMOUTH (Mr. A. E. Ansell) ..... Thrale	11	0
aQUICK SERVICE (Mr. Bancroft) ..... Gore	11	0
AGRICULATUS (Major R. Radcliffe) ..... Hyams	10	13
BILL SYKES (Mr. H. E. Lawrence) ..... Poole	10	11
aGLORIOUS DILIGENCY (Mrs. T. Walton) ..... Killaine	10	11
MURPHY (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ..... G. Bennett	10	11
VAIN GLORY (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst) ..... I. Anthony	10	10

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GO EASY, —; STARLESS or YARMOUTH, Thrale; NUMIDE, J. Blascod; LOUGHBROWN, J. McGonigal; CEPHEUS, Mr. Hodges; GLORIOUS DILIGENCY, F. Gurney; LEXINGTON LASS, S. Ingham; ZINITA, Owner; FILIBUSTER, W. Payne; THE TORCH, —; GALLOPER GAY, C. Rhodes; QUICK SERVICE, R. McCarthy; BILL SYKES, W. Stott; GLORIOUS DILIGENCE, G. Hardy; MURPHY, —.

3.30.—The **POVEY CROSS NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
aIRISH LANCER (Lord Aberconway) ..... Whitaker	6	11	12
aFINGLEY (Colonel Sir Alves) ..... Pulford	a	11	12
RING DOWN (Mr. A. B. Barrow) ..... Tidey	6	11	12
WOOD OWL (Mr. G. Bates) ..... Thrale	a	11	12
VINVOGUE (Mrs. W. Bridges) ..... I. Anthony	a	11	12
KLOOF (Mr. A. Donn) ..... C. Langlands	a	11	12
BRITISH WARM (Mr. A. Edwards) ..... Edwards	a	11	12
aROYAL AMBASSADOR (Lord Fingall) ..... Woodland	a	11	12
TORY HILL (Mr. H. Frogley) ..... Willett	6	11	12
aFULL DRESS (Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. M. Jickling) ..... F. Morgan	a	11	12
CLASH MORGAN (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Gore	a	11	12
aCAPRIZANT (Lady McCalmont) ..... R. Thompson	6	11	12
ALL OVER (Lord Marchamley) ..... C. Young	6	11	12
ESKAT (Captain J. H. Peters) ..... Peters	6	11	12
ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT (Mr. E. Platt) ..... Poole	6	11	12
aWILD SCOT (Mr. P. Home Rigg) ..... A. Law	a	11	12
FLORIN II. (Mr. H. Smith) ..... Whitaker	a	11	12
LUCKY CHARLIE (Mr. C. Stephens) ..... Blair	6	11	12
ROTATION (Mr. G. M. Tongo) ..... Martin	a	11	12
MERCHANT'S FLAG (Mr. F. H. Wynter) ..... Private	a	11	12
ROYAL TANGO (Mr. H. Platt) ..... Nightingall	6	11	12
aDECOLLETE (Captain D. FitzGerald) ..... Martin	5	11	5
aMISTLETOE (Mrs. H. M. Hollins) ..... W. Payne	5	11	5
RENDER (Mr. H. Platt) ..... E. Poole	5	11	5
MATTERHORN (Lord Queenborough) ..... G. Bennett	5	11	5
PRINCE'S COVERT (Major A. H. Price) ..... A. Law	5	11	5
aPRIMROSE KNIGHT (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..... Martin	5	11	5
WONDERFUL LOVE (Mr. P. W. Carr) ..... Tabor	4	10	5
BIRTHDAY'S PRIDE (Mr. D. Faber) ..... Rayson	4	10	5
PAPER PELLET (Major A. W. Huntington) ..... Withington	4	10	5
aSKIPPER'S OWN (Mr. R. M. Prior) ..... S. Bennet	4	10	5
LIGHTERMAN (Mr. C. Gore) ..... Gore	4	10	5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

IRISH LANCER, T. Cullinan; FINGLEY BRIDGE, G. Hardy; ROYAL AMBASSADOR, Lord Fingall; FULL DRESS, D. Morgan; CAPRIZANT, Mr. M. Barry; ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT, Stott; WILD SCOT, Tees; LUCKY CHARLIE, Foster; ROYAL TANGO, Speck; DECOLLETE, H. Fortescue; MISTLETOE, J. Moloney; PRIMROSE KNIGHT, J. Hogan; SKIPPER'S OWN, —.

4.0.—The **GATWICK NATIONAL HUNT FLAT RACE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
STRONG ONE (Mr. A. C. Bostwick) ..... I. Anthony	a	13	3
HANDS UP (Mr. E. G. Hayes) ..... Private	a	12	3
aMONK'S DREAM (Miss Williams-Bulkeley) ..... Gore	6	12	3
PENDLARA (Mr. H. Berry) ..... Morgan	a	11	10
FAVOURITE STAR (Mr. F. A. Clark) ..... I. Anthony	6	11	10
GIB (Mr. B. D. Davis) ..... Woodland	a	11	10
aTIDE (Mr. F. E. A. Bromet) ..... Rimell	a	11	10
aMERRIE MEMORIES (Mr. J. F. Hackett) ..... Hackett	a	11	10
YOUNG PRINCE (Mr. W. Maiden) ..... J. Reardon	6	11	10
DRUMCREE (Mr. A. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	6	11	10
WROXHAM BRIDGE (Captain C. B. Petre) ..... Petre	a	11	10
KEPI AMARANTE (Lord Queensborough) ..... G. Bennett	a	11	10
MORPHEUS (Mr. T. Spragg) ..... Dale	6	11	10
EASY VIRTUE (Mr. W. P. Tyser) ..... H. A. Brown	a	11	10
DROMORE (Mr. W. Parsonage) ..... Rimell	a	11	3
aROYAL DEFENCE (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..... Martin	a	11	3
ARRAVALE (Mr. P. Whitaker) ..... Whitaker	a	11	3

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

TIDE, Mr. Cottrill; WROXHAM BRIDGE, Mr. Thackrey; ROYAL DEFENCE, Owner; MERRIE MEMORIES, —.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

GATWICK MEETING

HORLEYLAND SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE.—Hat Rock Night Guard.

COULSDON MAIDEN SELLING HURDLE.—Sir Crispen.

FOUR-YEAR-OLD HANDICAP HURDLE.—Sweet Ocean.

MISCELLANEOUS

CHEQUERS SELLING HANDICAP CHASE (GATWICK MARCH MEETING).—Hotun-nor.

GENERAL PEACE OPEN HURDLE (LINGFIELD PARK).—Royal Repose.

VIRGINIA CHASE (HAWTHORN HILL).—Hotun-nor.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MRS. W. MURE'S NAME.—Bold Warrior.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MR. J. PENDARVES'S NAME.—Capricorn, Maori Chief.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MAJOR C. H. STEVENS'S NAME.—Helbeck.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS THIS YEAR.—Princess San coit, two years.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Double Gold, Gymkhana.

ALL PUBLISHED ENGAGEMENTS.—Roi Rouge.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNING)

1.30.—Kisser. WIN 4s. 6d., PLACE 2s.; Second National, PLACE 2s.

2.0.—John Haig, WIN 6s., PLACE 2s. 9d.; Lavande, PLACE 2s. 3d.; Venetian Star, PLACE, 3s.

2.30.—Merrivale II., WIN 9s., PLACE 3s. 6d.; May Crescent, PLACE 5s. 7d.; Peggie's Pride, PLACE 7s. 6d.

3.0.—Alliteration, WIN 12s. 9d., PLACE 3s. 9d.; Two Royals, PLACE 3s. 9d.

3.30.—The Druce Machine, WIN 4s., PLACE 3s.; Blue Vinny, PLACE 3d.

4.0.—Michaelmas Day, WIN 7s. 3d., PLACE 2s.; Western Flier, PLACE 2s.; Elcho, PLACE 2s. 3d.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE RESULTS

OXFORD

HOCKEY.—Graduates 4 goals, St. John's 3; Jesus 5, Worcester 2; Pembroke 4, R.A.F., Herford 1; Iris II. 2, Merton 0. Cuppers.—Oriel 5, St. Catherine's 1.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—H. M. Garland Wells's XI. 3 goals, Magdalen 2; Exeter 9, St. John's 4; St. Edmund Hall 10, Dorchester College 0; Worcester 4, University College 3.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—Trinity 25 points, Jesus 19.

CAMBRIDGE

RUGBY.—KNOCK-OUT COMPETITION.—St. John's 19 points, Caius 3; Corpus Christi 20, Trinity Hall 8. OT

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

GOLF

THE WALKER CUP

The Championship Committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews announce that the following players have been asked to hold themselves in readiness to play in the Walker Cup match this year:—

T. A. Bourn (Sunningdale), W. Campbell (Cambuslang), R. Harris (Royal and Ancient), R. W. Hartley (Sunningdale), Major C. O. Heslet (Royal Portrush), Sir E. W. E. Holderness (Walton Heath), J. A. Lang (Erskine), S. L. McKinlay (Alexandra), R. H. Oppenheimer (Royal and Ancient), J. N. Smith (Earlsferry Thistle), J. A. Stout (Bridlington), C. J. H. Tolley (Royal and Ancient), T. A. Torrance (Sandy Lodge), Dr. W. Tweddell (Stourbridge), R. H. Wethered (Worplesdon), and J. Wilson (Prestwick St. Nicholas).

It is hoped the final selection will be made in about four weeks.

Of the 16 players warned only eight will play against the United States at Sandwich, and of them eight have already represented their country in the Walker Cup competition. The inclusion of Robert Harris is shrewd, for what he does not know of Royal St. George's is not worth knowing, and Scotland missed his services in the International match there last year. Hartley, Holderness, Hezlet, Wethered, Torrance, and the Amateur Champion select themselves. The inclusion of Bourn is sound, for could he only gain a little certainty on the greens he might win a championship any year, for he is a beautiful striker of the ball. Campbell, Lang, and McKinlay are all fine players, and J. N. Smith gave proof of what was in him in the final of the Amateur Championship last year. Of the 16 warned players seven are Scottish, one Irish, and of the English players six are Southern players, one hails from the Midlands, and one from the North. Wilson played against the United States in 1923, when he was on the winning side in both his matches, and since then he has been rather unaccountably dropped. Several players who have rather more than a mere claim to consideration have been passed over, and no doubt amateur selectors will have many alternative combinations to suggest, but in the 16 players warned by the Royal and Ancient Club there is the foundation of a winning team. By thus early warning the "likely" players the Royal and Ancient Club has obviated any danger of their coming on the field unprepared. It is to be supposed that from now onwards they will practise regularly; potential Foursome pairs will gain what experience they can; and it is to be hoped that they will meet strong sides of amateurs and professionals in practice matches between now and May 15.

It is understood that T. P. Perkins would in any case be unable to play, but the exclusion of J. B. Beck is surprising.

HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE v. WEST HILL

ALTERATIONS AT NEW ZEALAND

The Household Brigade Golfing Society entertained West Hill at New Zealand yesterday, when, in a match by Singles and Foursomes, the sides finished all square, the Household Brigade gaining a lead of two matches in the Singles, but losing the Foursomes by three points to one. On the whole it was an admirable result to a very pleasant day's golf, and neither side has reason for dissatisfaction.

New Zealand was laid out originally in the early days—it claims to be second in antiquity only to Woking among the heath courses—and it has peculiarities of its own. The frowning avenues of fir and birch are a terror to the erratic driver, but their dancer is more psychological than otherwise. There is, in fact, plenty of room for nearly all the tee shots, and the ball that finishes on the fairway is virtually teed, for these are of a quality rarely met with even on the most *soignée* of courses. From a modern standpoint—rubber-cored balls have altered the game out of all knowledge—the course is short and the ancient cross-bunkers (a terror in the gutta-ball days) have latterly fulfilled little purpose except to trap the well-struck shot. Accordingly Mr. T. Simpson has been called in to advise, and the result of his activities is that the playing length of the course will be substantially increased, certain bad features abolished, and New Zealand will in the future be able to rank among the best of inland greens. By amalgamating the 10th and 11th holes a really fine two-shotter has been produced, though it is not yet in play, and the new third and ninth holes, the product of the genius of Mr. Wethered *père*, are entirely admirable and will cause many cries of grief in the years to come. From first to last one interest succeeds another, and Mr. Simpson's devices make the holes as interesting and fair to the modest rabbit as to the tiger (for whom wondrous black and yellow tee boxes are provided), who will have to play his very best to achieve an average of 4's. In any case, in Mr. Simpson's own words, "the tiger," poor brute, "deserves no sympathy."

The sides yesterday were well matched, with a slight advantage in favour of West Hill, and the Brigade did well to gain their morning's lead. P. D. Miller, having been at one time three down, took courageous advantage of certain lapses on the part of his opponent coming home to square the match, and is clearly a very promising player. Major Pigott found his opponent on an off day and the latter paid far too many visits to the surrounding jungle to have much hope of saving the match. In the Foursomes it was a different story, and the West Hill couples generally had the better of it. C. D. Harris and Captain Franks played really well against Lord Tennyson and Captain Fryer, who came home in level 4's and yet were beaten on the 17th.

The results were:—

SINGLES			
Household Brigade		West Hill	
P. D. Miller (halved)	0	J. A. Board (halved)	0
Major St. J. R. Pigott (3 and 2)	1	Major K. S. MacRae	0
Major Sir G. F. S. Palmer	0	C. D. Harris (5 and 4)	1
Captain C. T. Swift (halved)	0	C. W. Irving (halved)	0
Major Lord Tennyson (1 hole)	1	B. J. T. Bosanquet	0
Major E. R. M. Fryer (4 and 3)	1	A. H. Erskine	0
Captain C. F. E. Hirst	0	F. L. Skelton (2 and 1)	1
Captain Sir A. Mildmay (2 and 1)	1	Captain G. A. Franks	0
Total	4	Total	2
FOURSOMES			
Miller and Palmer	0	Board and MacRae (2 and 1)	1
Pigott and Hirst (4 and 3)	1	Bosanquet and Erskine	0
Tennyson and Fryer	0	Harris and Franks (2 and 1)	1
Swift and Mildmay	0	Irving and Skelton (4 and 2)	1
Total	1	Total	3

TROTTER MEDAL AT CAMBRIDGE

H. C. Longhurst won the Trotter Medal, the annual competition for which was played over the course of the Royal Worlington and Newmarket Club near Mildenhall yesterday. H. Martin Rowe was the runner up with a return of 78, and he won the handicap prize with a score of 78 – 3 = 75. The leading scores were:—

H. C. Longhurst (Clare), 77; H. Martin Row (Jesus), 78; J. D. Kerr (Trinity Hall), 79; W. H. Bermingham (Sidney Sussex), 80; W. E. S. Bond (King's), 80; W. C. Carr (Trinity), 81; C. H. Hill (Trinity), 83.

BAR GOLFING SOCIETY

The Right Hon. Sir John Simon was elected captain of the Bar Golfing Society, whose annual general meeting was held yesterday in Kings' Bench-walk, Temple. The retiring captain, H. S. Preston, who was in the chair, reported a very satisfactory year. A. H. S. Vivian was re-elected to the offices of hon. secretary and hon. treasurer, and the president (the Right Hon. Lord Trevethin), vice-presidents, and hon. auditor were also re-elected. The following were elected to fill the five vacancies on the committee:—H. S. Preston, D. Stephens, F. D. Morton, J. Forster, and E. A. Hawke.

The annual tournament of the society will be held at Prince's on June 11 and the following three days.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The American Professional Golf Championship will be held at the Fresh Meadow course, Long Island, from September 8 to 13.—*Reuter.*

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

NAVY INTER-PORT MATCH AT GILLINGHAM

Chatham beat Portsmouth on the ground of the Gillingham Football Club yesterday by five goals to two, and so qualified for the final round of the Royal Navy's Inter-Port Cup competition.

Portsmouth, even without their outstanding forward, Rigger Coates, had available seven men who, at one time or another, had played in a representative side, while Chatham had two or three such players and several others almost certain to win the distinction sooner or later. As it proved, it was Chatham who played the more consistent and effective football. Portsmouth were disappointing, but that did not mean that experienced men like Marine Renouf, in goal, and Mr. Harding, at left back, could be regarded as eliminated by the younger school. Nor, for all that matter, were the two half-backs, Corporal Brown and Petty Officer Webb, so much discredited and overrun as lacking in the rare capacity to nurse a hopelessly disjointed forward line into a combined activity.

Towards the end of the game some of the Portsmouth forwards, and notably Metcalfe and Stevens, deserved better luck with some really magnificent shots and headers, but the side as a whole were poorly together, much too deliberate and obvious in passing the ball, and never able to sustain an attack for more than a few moments. For example, just after Portsmouth had scored their second goal, which made the score 4—2, and seemed to have their opponents really in trouble at last, Chatham were allowed to slip away almost unmarked in midfield to obtain a fifth and decisive goal.

As the afternoon was fine and the ground not noticeably heavy or treacherous, there was not much excuse for the very poor football seen during the first half. The Portsmouth defence found it quite easy to smother the efforts of a clever but not too aggressive wing man like Speed, and on the right Elwell was sadly lacking in ball-control. Chatham, in fact, might well have equalled Portsmouth in futility but for one man, Marine Papper, at inside-left. Papper always was ready and balanced for a shot at goal, and it was with an exceptionally good header from a long diagonal centre by Smith, the right half-back, that he beat Renouf for the first time. It is not often that a goalkeeper like Renouf is beaten, all ends up, five times in a match. Yesterday he made some excellent saves, and could not be blamed because Papper three times, Leonard once, and Tilsley once placed the ball hard and with unerring aim into the net, after the defence had been well beaten.

The football greatly improved, and the excitement at once grew in the second half, when Sollitt, playing out of his usual position, at centre half-back, handled the ball in the penalty area, and Eids made no mistake with the free kick at goal. This equalizing point, however, instead of producing the best from Portsmouth, produced it from Chatham instead. The Chatham team, in fact, for nearly 20 minutes played such fast and combinative football that even Brown and Harding were run off their legs. Both wing men were cleverly fed and threw away few of their chances. Tilsley reopened the scoring, Papper and Leonard excelled themselves in shooting the next two, and, even after Portsmouth had recovered and Metcalfe very cleverly had headed their second goal, the combination of Speed and Papper gave Chatham a fifth goal. Altogether, it was a good match for Papper, who still is rather crude in some of his play but indisputably is a most dangerous player in the region of goal. Leonard's football was seriously affected by a swollen ankle, but, even so, he looked an effective centre.

The teams were:—

CHATHAM.—Marine Freanson (Royal Marine Barracks), goal; Able Seaman Baird (Royal Naval Depôt), and Leading Telegraphist Dixon (Royal Naval Depôt), backs; Able Seaman Smith (Royal Naval Depôt), Able Seaman Sollitt (Royal Naval Depôt), and Able Seaman Williamson (Royal Naval Depôt), half-backs; Stoker Elwell (Royal Naval Depôt), Corporal Tilsley (Royal Marine Barracks), Able Seaman Leonard (Royal Naval Depôt), Marine Papper (Royal Marine Barracks), and Telegraphist Speed (Royal Naval Depôt), forwards.

PORTSMOUTH.—Marine Renouf (Eastney), goal; Petty Officer Woodford (Excellent) and Mr. Harding (St. Vincent), backs; Able Seaman Bance (Excellent), Corporal Brown (Eastney), and Petty Officer Webb (Victory), half-backs; E.-R.-A. Hill (Victory), Able Seaman Stevens (Victory), Able Seaman Eids (Excellent), Marine Metcalf (Eastney), and Able Seaman Fry (Excellent), forwards.

ENGLISH AMATEUR TEAM

The English team to meet Wales at Aberystwyth on February 15 was chosen yesterday at Leeds and is as follows:—

A. E. Millington (Liverpool Police), goal; J. Preston (Leyton) and E. H. Gates (London Caledonians), backs; E. Gilderson (Ilford), W. T. Whewell (Corinthians), and F. H. Ewer (Corinthians) (captain), half-backs; G. S. Watson (Charlton Athletic), J. C. Burns (Queen's Park Rangers), A. Smithies (Preston North End), E. M. Beswick (Bournemouth and Boscombe), and H. L. Coates (Royal Navy), forwards.

Reserves to travel.—J. G. Knight (Corinthians) and E. Kail (Dulwich Hamlet).

There are seven new international players in the team—Millington, Preston, Gilderson, Whewell, Burns, Smithies, and Beswick. The result of the Trial Match at Ilford last Saturday, when The Rest beat England by seven goals to none, has apparently had its effect on the choice of the selectors. Only two of the team which was then designated as England are left—E. H. Gates, the left-back, and F. H. Ewer, the captain, at left half-back. The other nine were members of The Rest team then, and include all five forwards, of whom Smithies and Coates played particularly well in the Trial Match.

LONDON SENIOR CUP

At a meeting of the London Football Association, held at Winchester House on Tuesday evening, the draw for the semi-final ties of the London Senior Cup was made, and resulted as follows:—

Metropolitan Police v. Walthamstow Avenue or Leyton.
Wimbledon v. Tufnell Park or Ilford.

Neither the grounds nor the dates for the matches were selected, as some of the clubs will be engaged in other competitions for several weeks.

HIGHGATE v. OLD CARTHUSIANS

The Old Carthusians beat Highgate, at Highgate, by two goals to one.

Only five of last term's side were playing for the School, three having left and three more being on the injured list. Cohen scored both goals for the Old Carthusians, and Goodwin scored for the School, all the goals coming in the first half.

The teams were:—

HIGHGATE SCHOOL.—E. F. Borrill, goal; H. Lange and E. M. Jones, backs; J. P. Bray, G. A. Brasted, and I. V. Hue-Williams, half-backs; A. S. R. Hayles, C. J. Tucker, S. E. Mahmood, A. H. Goodwin, and F. R. Crane, forwards.

OLD CARTHUSIANS.—C. B. Ryde, goal; G. O. S. Stiven and W. H. Lydall, backs; G. M. Delaforce, F. H. D. Pritchard, and E. N. B. Milton, half-backs; J. C. Connell, J. N. Carter, J. D. Hale, L. S. Cohen, and J. G. Hextall, forwards.

MATCH AT WINCHESTER

Oxford University Centaurs, who had five Blues playing, beat Winchester College by three goals to one at Winchester. The ground was wet on the top, but both sides kept the ball down well, and the game was fast and interesting. Bradshaw and Barber kept the Centaurs' forwards moving from the kick-off, and Kingsley was able to put in several shots. After about a quarter-of-an-hour's play a good centre from Yemm came right over to Jerome, who was well placed for a shot and volleyed the ball into the net. Not long afterwards Kingsley scored with a ground shot from 20 yards range, and it looked as if the Centaurs might run up a big lead.

The Winchester forwards, however, were playing well together, and at last a good pass from White was well headed in by Wilson. At the beginning of the second half Winchester, playing downhill, had more of the game, but Milligan increased the Centaurs' lead with a fast and unexpected shot. The Centaurs' goal had several narrow escapes, once when the ball rolled across it with Cooke out of position, and again when White got through on his own and Cooke brought off a fine save, but the end came with no further score.

The teams were:—

WINCHESTER COLLEGE.—A. G. Davies-Scourfield, goal; H. G. Awdry and A. J. N. Young, backs; C. O. M. Priday, J. A. Darwall-Smith, and H. Ingram, half-backs; T. M. Blake, R. F. Carlyon, G. W. White, R. P. F. Wilson, and C. R. V. Bell, forwards.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY CENTAURS.—M. H. Cooke, goal; C. E. Awdry and F. W. How, backs; A. D. Yarrow, A. S. Bradshaw, and A. T. Barber, half-backs; W. Yemm, P. G. T. Kingsley, M. S. Lockitt, P. J. W. Milligan, and R. A. S. Jerome, forwards.

UNIVERSITIES BEATEN

The F.A. Amateur XI. beat the Inter-University Board at Leeds yesterday by four goals to two.

Facing a strong breeze, the F.A. XI. yet generally had the better of the play in the opening half, when they scored twice, but in the second half the Inter-University Board showed improved form, and the winners owed much to the defensive plan of Hobson at right half-back. Kewksbury, the Inter-University goalkeeper, made many good saves in the first half, but he was beaten after half an hour by Williams, and Williams scored again two minutes later. Brackley scored a third goal for the F.A. XI. directly after the interval, but then the Universities attacked cleverly and Johnson scored from a penalty kick awarded for hands against Hobson. Jones got a second goal, but near the end Smallwood ran through and scored the F.A. XI.'s fourth goal.

SCOTTISH CUP DRAW

The following is the draw for the third round of the Scottish Cup competition which was made at Glasgow yesterday:—

HAMILTON ACADEMICALS v. KING'S PARK.
PARTICK THISTLE v. ABERDEEN.
HIBERNIANS v. HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN.
DUNDEE v. ARDROSSONIANS.
CELTIC v. ST. MIRREN.
ALBION ROVERS v. MONTROSE.
FALKIRK OR QUEEN OF THE SOUTH v. LEITH ATHLETIC.
MOTHERWELL v. RANGERS.
This to be played on Saturday, February 15.

In the third round of the Bulldog Cup the Royal Horse Guards beat the 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards on the Garrison Sports Ground at Windsor by four goals to three.

RESULTS

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

*Portsmouth (Weddle 2, Smith, J.)	3	Bolton Wanderers	0
Everton (Griffiths, Rigby)	2	*Manchester City (Marshall)	1
Burnley (Heslop, Page)	2	*Aston Villa (Beresford)	1
*Derby County (Stephenson, Robson, Hope, Crooks)	4	West Ham United (Wilkes (own goal), Watson 2)	3
SECOND DIVISION			
*Reading (Bacon)	1	Oldham Athletic (Hasson)	1
*Nottingham Forest (Burton)	1	Millwall (Forsyth)	1
*Barnsley (Atkinson)	1	Bradford (Harwood)	1
THIRD DIVISION			
*Exeter City (Purcell, Doncaster, Hemingway 2)	4	Clapton Orient (Hasson)	0

* The asterisk denotes the home team and the names in parentheses are the goal scorers.

SCOTTISH CUP.—SECOND ROUND (REPLAYED GAMES)

Glasgow Rangers (McPhail 2, Fleming)	3	Cowdenbeath	0
Heart of Midlothian (Miller, Battles 2, R. Johnstone, McMillan)	5	St. Bernard's (Eadie)	1

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

Aberdeonians (Skinner, McQueen)	2	Celtic (Napier)	1

Southern League	Olympian	7	Ninian League 1
	(At Ravensbourne)		
London Banks	5	Insurance Offices	1
	(At New Beckenham)		

SCHOOL MATCH RESULTS

Cambridge Old Carthusians	5	*Charterhouse	0
Queen's College (Oxford)	3	*Highgate	2
H.A.C.	7	*Abingdon	3

* Home team.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

R.M.A. BADLY BEATEN

King's College Hospital won an overwhelming victory over the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, at East Dulwich yesterday, by four goals and 12 tries (56 points) to nothing. But for poor place-kicking the score would have been much larger, as six of the tries were scored in good positions.

The Academy side included only five players of the team which met Sandhurst last term, and as this was the first match of the new term, the team lacked combination, especially in defence, where, however, W. P. L. Lawson, at back, and A. W. J. Murray, right-centre, did good work. The Hospital forwards had the ball from almost every scrummage, and their backs were much too fast and clever for their opponents. J. H. Easton played a fine game at stand-off half-back, and, besides scoring three tries, made clever openings for several others. T. K. Lyle, E. Lassen, and J. H. Easton scored for the Hospital in the first 10 minutes, and with Lassen (2), Gilpin (2), Lyle, and Easton scoring further tries, three of which were converted by G. Livingstone, the Hospital led by 33 points at half-time. Early in the second half, A. W. J. Murray and L. J. Harris came very near to scoring for the Academy, but the Hospital scored further tries through Gilpin (3), Lyle (2), Easton, and Mayo, Easton's try being converted by G. Livingstone.

The teams were:—

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—V. F. S. Hall, back; A. Gilpin, F. C. Mayo, T. K. Lyle, and E. Lassen, three-quarter backs; J. H. Easton and A. B. Stokes, half-backs; D. J. MacMyn, J. S. Moore, J. V. Sutton, M. L. Bynoe, G. Livingstone, S. O. Jones, G. A. Barker, and R. D. Harding, forwards.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—W. P. L. Lawson, back; L. J. Harris, A. W. J. Murray, A. F. Rowe, and D. H. Dumbell, three-quarter backs; P. R. Hennes and P. W. Mead, half-backs; P. G. Hobbs, H. J. Sayers, J. D. Adams, H. F. Walford, C. C. A. Russell, G. W. Duke, P. Pender-Cudlip, and P. N. M. Moore, forwards.

INTER-SERVICES TOURNAMENT

The following teams will represent the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force in the first of the Inter-Services Tournament games of the season at Twickenham on Saturday:—

ROYAL NAVY.—Sub-Lieutenant C. G. Gosling (R.N.E. College, Keyham), back; Sub-Lieutenant D. St. Clair Ford (H.M.S. Dolphin), Lieutenant T. S. Lee (H.M.S. Partridge), Lieutenant G. M. Sladen (H.M.S. Dolphin), and Lieutenant W. H. Wood (H.M.S. Erebus) (captain), three-quarter backs; Midshipman A. E. Harzarve (R.N.E. College, Keyham) and Sub-Lieutenant G. Webster (R.N.E. College, Keyham), half-backs; Lieutenant T. G. F. Crick (H.M.S. Vernon), M.A.A. W. G. A. Luddington (H.M.S. Vivid), Lieutenant J. W. Linton (H.M.S. Dolphin), Midshipman N. F. Evans (R.N.E. College, Keyham), Marine C. Webb (R.M. Depôt, Plymouth), Lieutenant-Commander W. C. Thomas (H.M.S. Dolphin), Lieutenant C. M. Morrell (R.N.E. College, Keyham), and Sub-Lieutenant R. R. Hodgkin (R.N.E. College, Keyham), forwards.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.—P.-O. G. M. Ivers (Digby), back; F.-O. C. S. Hodder (Henlow), P.-O. J. G. Llewellyn (Worthydown), P.-O. J. H. Pott (Grantham), and P.-O. R. D. Cotton (Duxford), three-quarter backs; Flt.-Lt. R. V. M. Odbert (Andover) and Wing-Commander J. C. Russell (Air Ministry) (captain), half-backs; Sergt. A. C. Hall (Wittering), Leading Ac.-Mech. V. E. Maxwell (Duxford), P.-O. R. L. Wallace (Andover), F.-O. H. A. Constantine (Cranwell), Flt.-Lt. J. G. Franks (Eastchurch), Sergt. W. H. Kirby (Halton), P.-O. G. E. S. Williams (Digby), and P.-O. W. V. McKechnie, forwards.

THE HOSPITALS' CUP

The following are the teams for the match between University College and St. George's in the first round of the Hospitals' Cup at Richmond to-day:—

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—L. E. Williams, back; J. L. Hamilton-Paterson, J. C. Gregory, W. V. W. Hopkinson and R. Roberts, three-quarter backs; W. G. Williams and G. H. Sanderson, half-backs; W. N. W. Burns, K. Bown, R. Bolton, H. V. Maughan, A. Burkhardt, G. H. Stuart, R. H. McNab, and C. R. Coleman, forwards.

ST. GEORGE'S.—T. R. Plummer, back; C. P. Bailey, E. H. Allen, F. T. Lutter, and A. R. Higham, three-quarter backs; R. S. Lewis and F. N. Goggs, half-backs; H. J. Berrh, R. Markham, C. F. Patterson, C. E. Bevan, O. H. Bostock, P. T. Cooper, F. S. Winton, and G. Williams, forwards.

Kick-off 2.40 p.m.

FETTES WIN

The postponed match between Fettes and George Watson's College was played at Myreside. Fettes were clearly the better side and won by two tries (6 points) to nothing. The Fettes forwards obtained possession of the ball far more often than Watson's, and their backs tried every kind of manœuvre. They were, however, kept out by the splendid defence of Watson's until shortly before half-time, when Norwood scored a try after a good run. In the second half Cleland, the Fettes stand-off half-back, cut through from near the Watson's "25" and obtained another try. This ended the scoring. There were a few dangerous moves by Watson's. Their back-row forwards intercepted passes from the scrummage on more than one occasion, and their right wing three-quarter back made one good run. But as a rule their backs lacked thrust, and gave the impression of concentrating on defence. In this department they were excellent, and they deserved to keep the Fettes score as low as they did.

The teams were:—

FETTES.—A. G. Sharp, back; R. T. S. Norwood, R. M. Stewart, A. Macintyre, and K. G. Anson, three-quarter backs; J. R. Cleland and P. G. Grant, half-backs; N. S. Cumming (captain), J. L. Watson, J. L. P. Reid, A. Roy, G. Williamson, S. Graham, D. C. M'Connachie, and R. W. N. L. Ross, forwards.

GEORGE WATSON'S COLLEGE.—D. D. A. Lawrie, back; J. C. Inglis, T. A. Hamilton, J. W. B. Scott, and W. Stratton, three-quarter backs; E. C. Hunter and K. Wilson, half-backs; C. R. Borle, J. D. Sanson, A. R. Adie, W. G. Paterson, I. F. Smith, H. Ireland, G. O. Adams, and M. S. Hobson, forwards.

REFEREE.—Mr. John MacGill (Scottish Rugby Union).

SCHOOL MATCH RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
Surrey Wanderers	13	*Rutlish	3
Ellesmere College	18	*Ruthin	0
*Tiffin	9	H.M.S. Worcester	3
*Bedford	9	Guy's Hospital "A"	0
Brasenose College (Oxford)	21	*St. Edward's	0
		London School of Economics	0
*Brockley	22		
Wyggeston G.S.	8	*King's, Peterborough	0
		R.N.C. (Greenwich)	0
Rutlish School II.	16	"C"	8
Fylde	9	*Bossall	8

* Home team

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

ASSOCIATION

SCOTTISH CUP.—SECOND ROUND REPLAYED TIE
DUMFRIES.—Queen of the South v. Falkirk.
COLCHESTER.—Colchester Garrison v. Cambridge University.

RUGBY UNION

HOSPITALS' CUP
RICHMOND.—University College v. St. George's (2.40).

SCHOOL MATCHES TO-DAY

RUGBY

Durham School v. Sunderland; Lancing College v. Brighton Artillery; Perse School v. Corpus Christi College; Rugby School v. New College.

ASSOCIATION

Repton v. Casuals (mid-week).
Winchester v. Bradfield.

HUNTING

GOOD SPORT

THE ATHERSTONE met at Willesley Gate and found close to the meet. Hounds ran beating the field past Measham Osiers through Stretton Hall gardens, along the River Mease to Clifton Pooltail, where the huntsman got to them, hounds having made a six-mile point. Turning back they made a seven-mile point, running through Honeyhill, across the river to Donnisthorpe, where the Master had to help them for the first time. They continued past Willesley Gorse, slower over the railway to Shelbrook, where a fine hunt of over three hours ended.

THE BEAUFORT met at North Wraxall yesterday, when scent proved excellent. Finding in Wraxall Park, hounds ran well through the Pineton, across Castle Combe Park to the mill, and left-handed by Nettleton Shrub, through Hazel Wood, Outwood, and Wraxall Park, and away to Luckam. There they were stopped. Later on hounds found near Gatcombe Hill and ran very fast over the Chippenham road past Goulter's Gorse to Centre Walk Brake. Next they made a ring by Allengrove and came back, scent failing near Badminton Station.

THE BEDALE met at Azerley Chase and did not find till 1 o'clock. A fox from Spring Wood crossed the Ripon road at Thieve Gill, turned skirting Thunder Wood, bent for Old Slenningford, turned past Masterfield and Pudgate, regained Spring Wood, and was finally marked to ground in Burnt Roots Plantation after a hunt of 50 minutes. Hounds drew Fisher Wood blank and returned to kennels.

THE BELVOIR met at Thorpe Arnold yesterday. After two very brief hunts from Marshall's Spinney hounds ran from Burbidge's Covert to ground at Burton Lazars. They next found a leash of foxes in the privets near Burbidge's, and ran very fast through Brentingby level crossing, having a good gallop of 25 minutes. Later on hounds ran fast for 20 minutes up-wind from Newman's Gorse, but lost their fox on the old training ground between Waltham and Thorpe Arnold.

THE BRAMHAM MOOR met at Wecton yesterday and found several foxes in Wecton Whin. One was hunted down to Rougemont and crossed the Leeds road. Hounds checked and, hitting off a fresh fox, ran through the Punch Bowl and back to Rougemont. Passing Wecton Church, they checked near the Pool road. They picked up the hunted fox in Riffa and marked him to ground in Stainburn Gill after two hours. A Burton Whin fox got to ground at Walton Head. Hounds then killed a fox at Low Hall.

THE BROCKLESBY, after meeting at East Ravendale Hall yesterday, ran a fox on a bad scent, with Clickem Inn on the right, to Swinhope Hall Gardens, where they lost after a slow 20 minutes' downwind. Another fox from the grounds of Thoroughby Hall ran very hounds up-wind, and, running very fast through Gunnerby Osiers, they killed short of West Ravendale after marking to ground. A third fox from Coate's Plantation twice crossed the Hatcliffe Valley before going to ground in the Ravendale Valley after 20 minutes.

THE BURTON, after meeting at the Mere, Stow, yesterday, drew Normanby Thorns and the Coates Coverts blank, but on the way to Brattleby hounds were halloaed on to a fox who took them along the bottom side of Brattleby Thorns to the Tillbridge lane. Turning left-handed from there they came back through Scampton Thorns and then returned to Brattleby. Owing to a succession of winterly storms scent was poor and hounds were beaten after running for about 30 minutes.

THE CATTISTOCK were met by a large field at Benville Bridge yesterday. Finding in Benville Plantation hounds ran on rather a patchy scent past Benville Manor, through Coombe, past Corscombe, to Chilborough Gorse, and then slowly to the Ridge, where scent failed. A good fox from Woodcock Moor went by Slough through Rampisham Wood to Longwood, where he was killed. The fastest gallop began from Melbury Big Wood, hounds running across the Deer Park, through Evershot and Highercombe to Lewcombe Cliff, where hounds were stopped.

THE COTSWOLD met at Puesdown yesterday, when another good day's sport was enjoyed by a large field. Their first fox came from Hazelton Grove, and hounds raced right away at a great pace past Milkwells, then left-handed through Poison Meadow. Running on by the Limekilns they bowled their fox over on Salperton Downs after 80 minutes, very fast. From Turners Gorse another fast gallop was scored, hounds running straight away past Salperton to Hazelton Grove, where scent suddenly failed, their fox having been headed.

THE GRAFTON had excellent sport yesterday from Shalstone. A fast 22 minutes with a four-mile point from New Covert via Mixbury to ground at Astwick was enjoyed. On returning to Westbury an outlier ran over the Brackley road to Westbury Wild. Swinging left-handed, hounds ran between Whitfield Spinneys and Turweston Wood to Radstone Spinneys. From there a circle was made with the village on the right. Continuing on to Wistley they went left-handed through Shortgrove and Haise Copse to put the fox to ground in the railway bank just short of Greatworth. This was a great hunt of an hour and 45 minutes with a six-mile point.

THE GROVE met at Stainton yesterday. Hounds found in Stainton Wood and had a slow 55 minutes' hunt and lost the fox short of Micklebring. They found next at Malpas Hill, ran over Firbeck Park, past the stables at Langold, through Langold Holt and Warlingwells to Carlton Wood, then past the lake and turned for Owday Wood. Here the pack divided. The main body ran through Owday Wood and Rough Piece to Fox Covert and were stopped off a fresh fox on the Lindrick Golf Links, after a good 90 minutes' hound hunt with a 5½-mile point.

THE HERTFORDSHIRE met at Silsoe yesterday. Finding in the Thrift the dog pack ran fast over the Farlington Railway by Hillfoot and Meadhook straight for the hills. Climbing up the Clappers to Sundon Holt they ran slowly along the hills above Dyer's Hall and back to Sundon Holt. Sinking into the vale, over which they raced to Harlington, they turned right-handed below Portobello with Meadhook on the left to Kitchen End, where a fresh fox jumped up and hounds were stopped after a great hunt of almost two hours in very heavy going.

THE HEYTHROP met at New Barn yesterday. The selected one of a brace found in Farmington Grove gave a ringing hunt of 30 minutes, scent failing at Farmington Village. Hounds next drew a lot of country blank. A fox found at Rissington soon got to ground. With a fox found at Wyckhill they ran through Wyck Rissington, right-handed to Icomb, swung back, and ran through Wyckhill to lose their fox in Kennel Wood after a ringing hunt of 40 minutes.

THE MENDIP met at Burford House yesterday. A fox from Folly Wood slipped away and was soon lost. From Launghereley hounds hunted nicely to Park Wood and on through Lyate nearly to Dinder Wood. They then turned left-handed and killed their fox near Horrington, after a good hunt of 40 minutes. Finding on the Watchets hounds hunted well for 50 minutes in the neighbourhood of Pen Hill and Hill Grove until scent failed at Biddlescombe.

THE MIDDLETON met at Dunnington Station, found in Scoreby Wood, and hunted a twisty fox for 90 minutes between Dunnington Hagg and Scoreby and Dunnington villages. They finally lost him near Holtby. A fox from Miss Robertson's earth was lost near Stockton, and another from her earth was killed near Gate Helmsley. Hounds found and killed a fox in Buttercrambe Moor. Another was hunted for an hour and 45 minutes between Upper Helmsley and Aldby Park. Being taken through Bossall Wood the pack stopped in the darkness near Kisthorns.

THE NORTH COTSWOLD spent the morning woodland hunting after meeting at Coscombe House on Tuesday and marked two foxes to ground. In the afternoon hounds had an excellent hunt from Pinnock. Going away by Louse Hill and through the Temple Guiting Woods they ran parallel with Lark Wood to Guiting Grange, and, continuing on over Raunton Hill, they hunted into Heythrop country with Hanford Bridge on the right. After crossing the Windrush their fox got to ground in Redesdale Gorse after a run of 70 minutes with a 5½-mile point.

THE OAKLEY met at Yardley Chase Park Farm and had one of the finest runs for many years. Finding on Sir George Bowyer's Covert hounds ran for 30 minutes in the Chase and made a ring round by Olney through Dingle Dene. They raced by Eagley Lane round Stoke Park for 25 minutes, and came again into the open by Hanslope. Skirting Salsey Forest, and bearing Courtenhall on the left, they passed by Quinton to Collingbree, where the fox went to ground on view near Wooton Church.

THE PYTCHLEY met at Long Buckby yesterday, when the Duke of York was out. Finding the first fox at Guilsborough Grange Spinney, hounds ran nicely across to and through Buckby Folly for Vanderplants but the fox turned into Long Buckby Farm and made his escape. Starting next from Vanderplants they hunted with Buckby on the right and round under the Folly House, through the Folly to ground just beyond it. Another fox from the Woodpile at Guilsborough was caught in the Hall gardens, where the day ended.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

FRENCH NATIONAL EVENING

A French National programme, devised by Mr. M. H. Allen, will be broadcast to-night from 2LO, 5XX, and other stations. The principal item in the Daventry (5GB) programme this evening is a performance of Mr. John Masefield's play *The Tragedy of Pompey the Great*, which has been adapted for broadcasting by Miss Dulcima Glasby.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting programmes for to-day, February 6, are as follows:—

LONDON—Call 2LO (842kc.) (356.3m.) and DAVENTRY—Call 5XX (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

During alternative programme tests between 12 midday and 1 p.m. London programme will be broadcast on **1,148kc. (261.3m.)**. From 6.40 p.m. to 12 midnight London programme will be broadcast on **1,148kc. (261.3m.)**. From 6.40 to 10.30 p.m. a test programme will also be broadcast on **842kc. (356.3m.)**.

10.15 a.m. :—Service; **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich. Weather. **10.45** :—Reg. stocking the Linen Cupboard, by Mrs. Leslie Menzies. **11-12 (5XX only)** :—Gramophone Records. **11-11.30 (2LO only)** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process.

12 :—Ernest Auty (tenor), Winifred Roebuck (violin), Agnes Mill (pianoforte). **1-2** :—Organ Recital. **2.30** :—For the Schools: Speech and Language, by Mr. A. Lloyd James. **2.50** :—Interlude. **3** :—Evensong, from Westminster Abbey. **3.45** :—The Slydel Octet: Thea Philips (soprano), Rhoda Coghill (pianoforte).

5.15 :—Children: The Seventeenth Highwayman, a play in one act, adapted for broadcasting by Eric Forbes Boyd, with music by Arthur Goullet. **6** :—A Reading from Great Expectations (Charles Dickens), chapters 7 and 10, by Mr. V. C. Clinton Baddeley. **6.15** :—Weather, News. **6.35** :—Market Prices for Farmers. **6.40** :—Debussy's Pianoforte Music, played by Lafitte. **7-7.20** :—Sea Life on the Screen, by Miss Thea Barry. **7.25** :—Life in England in the 18th Century, 3—The 18th Century Village and the Industrial Revolution, by

Parliament

LORDS AND THE COMMONS

AGREEMENT ON THE TIME LIMIT

TRADE WITH RUSSIA

HOUSE OF LORDS

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter to 4 o'clock.

INTRODUCTIONS OF NEW PEERS

LORD KIRKLEY (Sir William Joseph Noble, Bt.) took the oath and subscribed the roll on his elevation to the peerage. His sponsors were LORD MARLEY and LORD THOMSON.

LORD MACMILLAN, who has been appointed a Lord of Appeal, was also introduced. His sponsors were LORD BLANESBURGH and LORD DARLING.

THE TIME LIMIT AMENDMENTS

COMMONS REPORT AGREED TO

A message was brought up from the Commons that the Commons had agreed to the Lords amendments fixing a time limit to the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Bill with amendments.

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, moved that the Commons amendments be now considered. The Government had, he said, given very careful consideration to the situation which arose on Monday in consequence of the decision of their lordships to insist on the amendment introducing a time limit and certain consequential amendments, and had been very desirous to meet fairly both the dignity and powers of their lordships' House in dealing with this question. The amendment which the Commons had proposed to their lordships' amendment, extending the time limit to June 30, 1933, could not be said to infringe in any way on either the dignity or the powers of their lordships. This was a practical question, and the extension of the time limit would allow the administrative machinery to be adjusted reasonably and efficiently. He commended the Commons amendment to their lordships. He sincerely hoped that all talk of a crisis was past, and that they would deal with the matter in a businesslike and practical way.

The motion was agreed to.

On a Government motion that the Commons amendments be agreed to,

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY said he did not suggest that their lordships should refuse the motion. Might he say how much he admired the moderation of language of Lord Parmoor, a moderation not studied in all parts of the political field? He had read of language used in another place and in the newspapers which was hardly conceived in that gentle spirit of accommodation which the noble and learned lord had displayed. He would respectfully say to the Labour Party that in the case of a political party as in that of an individual it was not always a good thing to have your own way. (Laughter.) The Government had accepted the principle of the amendments which their lordships sent down to the House of Commons. They had accepted the principle, not with a very good grace, but they had accepted it, and that was a very notable circumstance. The variation which had been made had taken the form of prolonging the period at the end of which a reconsideration of the measure was necessary. He did not pretend that he agreed with that prolongation. He thought it went too far. It was possible that the period in the Lords amendment might properly have been a little prolonged, but the noble and learned lord only suggested that the Lords should forgo the amendment. If the accommodation—some people might use a stronger term—which the Government had offered were accepted the Government would have the satisfaction of passing this Bill into law with all its defects, notwithstanding the existence of the House of Lords. For these defects their lordships did not consider themselves responsible. They condemned them now as they had always condemned them. They had, however, definitely secured the reconsideration of this hasty legislation within a very limited period. That was a very important and notable success which they had achieved. He hoped that that would encourage their lordships to continue to exercise those functions of revision which belonged to them, and that when the legislation which was foreshadowed to carry out Clauses 1 and 2 of the Bill came before them, they would remember that their duty remained to revise these just as they had revised the present legislation.

THE DOCTRINE OF PRIVILEGE

What had become on the present occasion of privilege, by which on the last occasion the speech of the noble and learned lord was almost entirely absorbed? Nobody desired to respect the genuine privileges of the House of Commons more determinedly than their lordships did. But an effort was sought to push the doctrine of privilege to an unreasonable length it was right that their lordships should not be deflected from what they considered to be their duty. (Cheers.) The truth was that it was impossible for the Lords to keep off this arbitrary ground of privilege if it was enforced in the manner which had been suggested in another place. When he sat on the Government bench the Government had over and over again to pass legislation in that House which was a violation of this exaggerated privilege, and noble lords opposite did exactly the same things. Reasonably drafted legislation could not be carried in these days without the Lords passing this imaginary border.

Legislation came up to the House of Lords in a condition which required extensive amendment. The Government had used a good many hard words about the House of Lords, but hard words broke no bones, and he did not think they would impress the country. The country did not care that an ill-conceived Bill had been made of a provisional character. The country did not care if this rather incomprehensible and mystical doctrine of privilege was not allowed to interfere with the operation of their lordships following the dictates of common sense.

In accepting the proposal from the Commons, he thought they might say they had secured three things. They had succeeded in placing a time limit upon the Bill. They had reasserted the doctrine challenged inadvertently, he believed, by the noble and learned lord the other night that it was the function of the House, not merely to recommend, but also to revise legislation.

LORD PARMOOR said that that was an entire misconception of what he said.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY said he was certain the noble lord did not mean to say anything disrespectful of the functions of the House of Lords. (Lord Parmoor was understood to assent.) But he was thought to have done so, and they had reasserted the right, duly, and obligation of the House not merely to recommend amendments, but to revise legislation. Thirdly, he hoped they had now established that privilege could not be asserted successfully against the reasonable action of the House of Lords. These three things appeared to be of very great importance. Their lordships desired to cooperate in every way in their power with the House of Commons. It was their duty to treat it with profound respect, but they had also a duty to the country at large, and he hoped they would always perform that duty.

EARL BEAUCHAMP said he was not prepared to say much on the question of privilege. These were matters he would wish to hear discussed by constitutional lawyers in the House before giving an opinion or vote. Although the Bill would shortly receive the Royal Assent, the matter as a whole was certainly not at an end. He hardly knew whether or not to congratulate the noble marquess on the Pyrrhic victory he had achieved that day, but he did not think that they could consider the question of privileges as between one House and the other as having been settled one way or the other. His own view was that the insertion of the time limit amendment by their lordships' House was not really necessary because another Bill on the same subject was almost certain to be brought in before the expiration of the period which it fixed.

The EARL of HALSBURY congratulated the Government on having got out of a very difficult situation extremely well. Lord Salisbury had said that, in accepting the Commons amendment, they affirmed the view that the House of Commons had accepted the principle laid down in their lordships' original amendment. It did nothing of the kind. The object of the time limit was to get rid of the juveniles; the effect of the Commons amendment was not to get rid of the juveniles, and therefore it was idle to suggest that their lordships were now accepting the principle that they accepted before. It was quite clear that, by accepting the motion now before the House, their lordships were making themselves into a mere suggesting House. Sooner or later they would have to make up their minds as to whether or not they were a mere debating society, or whether or not they would take a part in the Constitution; sooner or later some issue must take place where the constitutional position would be raised. The next time a Bill came before that House that really raised a big question, they might get together and consider what they were going to do instead of making a little run out and a little run back, a course which added nothing to the dignity of the House or to the progress of legislation.

The motion that the Commons amendments be accepted was agreed to.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

WAR OFFICE POLICY

The EARL of ONSLOW called attention to the statement made by the Secretary of State for War to the Central Council of Territorial Associations on February 11, 1925, as to the policy of the War Office in regard to the Territorial Army, and asked his Majesty's Government whether that statement still held good or whether they had made or proposed to make any, and, if so, what, alteration therein.

He reminded the House that in 1920 Mr. Churchill, who was then Secretary of State for War in the Coalition Government, announced that the Territorial Army in the future would be the sole means of expansion for the Army. In 1925, Sir L. Worthington-Evans, who was then Secretary of State for War in the late Government, reiterated his predecessor's declaration of policy in this respect in the most precise terms. His question was whether the present Government adhered to the policy thus laid down in 1920 and 1925. If Earl De La Warr could give an affirmative answer it would be very gratifying to those of their lordships who were deeply interested in the Territorial Army. If the Government adhered to that policy, their lordships would know that all parties were in agreement as to the fundamental policy regarding the Territorial Army. If, on the other hand, the noble earl was not able to give them this assurance, he hoped they would be told precisely what alterations were contemplated and how and when it was proposed to carry out such alterations.

LORD O'HAGAN said it was of considerable importance to Territorial Associations and, indeed, to all connected with the Territorial Army that some pronouncement should be made at the present time as to the attitude of his Majesty's Government. Disquieting reports had been received from all parts of the country in regard to recruiting. He hoped that the Government would make a clear and definite pronouncement. If such a pronouncement were delayed until the Army Estimates it would lose a great deal of its force.

LORD LAMINGTON asked whether a scheme for mobilization had yet been fashioned and, if so, whether it would be made public.

LORD COTTESLOE urged the Government to give a clear assurance as to where the Territorial Force now stood.

LORD TEMPLEMORE said that since the Government took office they had not had any statement on this subject by the Secretary or the Under-Secretary for War, and there was some uneasiness as to their intentions on account of rumours and the serious cuts in the grants to Territorial Associations. He hoped Lord De La Warr would not keep them too much in the dark, that he would not say "Wait until the Estimates." That would not do, for if there were two subjects on which that House had a right to be informed and consulted they were those of national defence and the Forces of the Crown. They regarded this question of the Territorial Army as a vital matter, and were very uneasy as to the position. The county associations thought that the economies which they knew of, and others which were only threatened and rumoured, would, if carried out, prove detrimental to the Territorial Army and the Army in general. Feeling as they did on this matter, they would have been failing in their duty if they had not brought it before their lordships' House.

The EARL of MIDLETON said he did not think it was generally known that three or four days after the War broke out, when Lord Kitchener decided to raise the Army so well known afterwards as Kitchener's Army, he called together a committee consisting of two or three of the most prominent officers in the country and three civilians, and committed to them the raising of the whole of the troops which were to compose his Army with the exception of a small number which he wished to get at once. That committee based that large force entirely on the Territorial Army. Then Lord Kitchener suddenly changed his mind, and the committee came to an end. It was of real importance to remember that when they had got a regular organization like the Territorial Army, with commanding officers, some staff, and lords-lieutenant of counties at the back of them, they could do in half the time and with much greater efficiency what had to be done when they had to create a new organization. He was convinced that they could not in any other way so efficiently or so quickly recruit the Army as they could by making the best use of the Territorial Army, and he entirely agreed with the commanding officers who had spoken in thinking that if they gave the go-by to the Territorial Army in this respect they would greatly discourage a Force on which primarily they must depend.

GOVERNMENT REPLY

EARL DE LA WARR, Under-Secretary, War Office, said it was quite understandable that the Territorial Army should be asking themselves whether they were really required at a time when the minds of statesmen and the public seemed to be exclusively concerned with establishing security and disarmament. There was also the further question, referred to by Lord Onslow, whether the Territorial Army would form the main basis of expansion of our military forces in the event of war.

The EARL of ONSLOW.—The sole basis.

EARL DE LA WARR said that the Estimates for the War Office were still under discussion. They would be completed in due course and laid before Parliament by the Secretary of State. His right hon. friend had already refused in another place to anticipate the statement which he would make on the Estimates, and noble lords would understand, therefore, that he (Lord De La Warr) could not anticipate it. There were, however, one or two points on which he could give specific answers. He had been asked whether they were retarding the development of machine-gun companies and holding up supplies of machine-guns to them. The answer was that they were not doing so. Again, the mechanization of the Territorial Army was proceeding slowly. About half the Territorial artillery was mechanized at the present moment or training on a mechanized basis. They were very favourable to that development, but for the moment they were not willing to compel those units which did not wish to train on a mechanized basis to do so. In answer to the specific question on the paper he could say quite categorically that the policy laid down by the Secretary of State for War on February 11, 1925, remained unchanged. (Hear, hear.) How far that statement might affect recruiting he would not like to say. It had been implied that the undoubted falling off in recruiting was due to the supposed policy of the present Government. Superficially, that might seem true, but a close examination of the figures for the last three months did not show very ample justification for the statement. In 1927 the figures were 22,900, in 1928 they were 29,000—there had been a fall in 1927 because of the abolition of the bounty—(laughter)—and in 1929 they were just over 28,000—a drop of about 900. The monthly figures showed that for two of the months since the present Government took office there had actually been increases.

The War Office was following with the closest interest the growing cooperation between the Regular Army and the Territorial Army. (Hear, hear.) The affiliation between them was rapidly becoming a very great reality. A great deal of assistance was given of a voluntary character. He could assure their lordships that the Government most fully realized the importance of the Territorial Army and of the part it played in our present military organization. It would always receive from the Government a sympathetic hearing in its difficulties and a really genuine appreciation of the loyal service it offered freely to the country. (Hear, hear.)

The EARL of ONSLOW said that noble lords on the Opposition side of the House welcomed Lord De La Warr's statement and the well-deserved tribute he had paid to the Territorial Army. He hoped that the noble lord's categorical reply to the question on the paper would help recruiting. He was particularly grateful for the statement that the policy of cooperation between the Regular Army and the Territorial Army was being pursued. It was of vital importance to the welfare of the Army as a whole. The main point which he put had been secured, and it appeared that all three parties were agreed on one fundamental policy with regard to the Territorial Army.

The motion was then withdrawn.

PARROT DISEASE

The EARL of ONSLOW asked the Government how many cases of psittacosis or "parrot disease" had been recorded since June 1, 1929; what steps had been taken to prevent the spread of the disease, and whether there were any restrictions imposed on the importation of parrots, and, if so, of what nature.

LORD DAWSON of PENN said it was important to preserve perspective on this matter. The disease might spread in patches, but there was no fear of its spreading in a universal way like influenza. But there was liability when the disease did break out for it to have dire results. It seemed to him that there were two courses open for consideration. The Ministry of Health knew the difficulties of each of them. One course was to put parrots into quarantine. There was always a lighter side even to serious happenings. He pictured a quarantine of parrots. He hoped they would be in some remote island, like Lundy Island. If they were also to put on to that island certain members of his Majesty's Forces, they would find that those parrots which survived had a knowledge of language which would make them highly saleable when this epidemic was passed. (Laughter.) The alternative was an embargo. They had put an embargo on diseased meat and animals which were likely to be diseased when they were killed. He suggested for the consideration of the Government whether, seeing that a parrot was only a luxury, it would not be better to place an embargo on the importation of the parrots for a reasonable time till the disease had passed.

LORD MARLEY, replying for the Government, said the disease was not compulsorily notifiable, and as a result there were no complete records of it. Since June 1 the Ministry of Health had received information of cases in this country, in some of which the available particulars established only a suspicion of the disease. The Ministry were advised that the danger of the spread of the disease from a human case was practically negligible. If there were no parrots in a house the people who were in that house would appear to be safe. To deal with the spread of the disease, therefore, they had to rely on precautions adopted with regard to the parrot itself. The Ministry realized that the matter might become serious and had, therefore, prepared a memorandum setting forth such information as was available with regard to the disease and the precautions which should be observed in the care and handling of parrots. The memorandum would be circulated shortly to local authorities and would be on sale. There were at present no restrictions as to the importation of parrots. Under the existing law he was advised that restrictions could only be imposed if it were established that measures of this kind were necessary in order to prevent the spread of the disease. The Ministry of Health felt that further information was necessary before they would be justified on grounds of health in imposing restrictions on importation. They were further informed that practically no commercial consignments of parrots had reached the country during the winter months.

The Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Bill was read a second time and passed through its remaining stages.

Their lordships rose at 6 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

SOVIET PRISONERS

SIR A. KNOX asked the Foreign Secretary if he would make inquiries regarding the fate of domestic servants and other employees who were imprisoned by the Soviet authorities in 1927 after the departure of our diplomatic mission.

Mr. HENDERSON.—According to my latest information, all these persons are now at liberty.

ARGENTINA AND THE LEAGUE

Mr. HENDERSON, replying to Mr. MANDER (Wolverhampton, E., L.), said:—I am confident that Argentina does not need to be assured of the satisfaction with which his Majesty's Government and all other members of the League would welcome the full cooperation of Argentina in the work of the League. I am sure that all members of the League earnestly hope that the time may not be far distant when the Argentine Government will feel able to decide on such cooperation.

BRITISH CLAIMS IN NICARAGUA

Mr. HENDERSON told Mr. ALLEN (Belfast, W., U.) that, in accordance with the terms of the decree setting up the new Nicaraguan Commission to assess the claims by British subjects on the Government of Nicaragua in respect of damage to their property during the recent civil disturbances in that country, the claims could not be presented to the Commission until 10 days after the publication by the Commission of its rules of procedure. His Majesty's Government had now received a text of the rules from his Majesty's Representative at Managua, from which it appeared that they were published last October 24, so that it might be inferred that the claims were now being studied by the Commission.

MARTIAL LAW IN WUCHOW

Mr. HENDERSON, replying to Sir K. WOOD, who asked what was the present position at Wuchow, said that the West River had been temporarily closed to traffic as a military measure and martial law had been proclaimed in Wuchow. It would seem that the Government were apprehensive of an attack there by the reunited remnants of the recently defeated "Ironsides" and Kwangsi armies. A preliminary agreement, the terms of which had been generally reported in the Press, was signed at Habarovsk on December 22 by Soviet and Chinese representatives. It provided, broadly speaking, for a restoration of former conditions. His latest information was that the carrying out of this agreement on the Chinese Eastern Railway was proceeding smoothly. The agreement provided for a further meeting in Moscow to discuss outstanding questions, but, so far as he knew, this had not yet taken place. He had no information as to any threat of a resumption of hostilities.

THE DRAFT TREATY WITH EGYPT

"UNDERSTANDING AND FRIENDSHIP"

SIR K. WOOD asked the Foreign Secretary if he had yet had any communication from the Egyptian Government with regard to the proposed treaty submitted by the British Government.

Mr. HENDERSON.—The Egyptian Prime Minister presented the treaty proposals to the Chamber on February 3 in the following terms:—

"In fulfilment of the promise made in the speech from the Throne regarding the British proposals, I have the honour to submit to you these proposals in the name of the Government. To the spirit of conciliation which prompted these proposals the Egyptian Wafd, over which I have the honour to preside, has responded in a similar spirit. That spirit was clearly manifested in the successive declarations which I have made before and after my taking office. It was equally clearly revealed in the speech from the Throne and in the speech I made on the occasion of the reply.

"The Government is resolved, if you give it a mandate, to seize the opportunity of the presence in power of a British Government animated by a spirit of good understanding and friendship towards Egypt to negotiate with it on the proposals in the same spirit and with the same desire of good understanding and friendship in the hope of reaching an honourable and lasting agreement between the two countries. It is of importance to the Government that the Chamber should urgently examine the question of the mandate which we seek, so that we may be in a position to reply to the British Government and to put ourselves in contact with them in order to come to an agreement regarding an early date for the opening of negotiations. We firmly hope that the negotiations will result in the agreement so much desired, in the interest and for the good of the two countries.

"Once concluded, this agreement will be submitted by the Government to Parliament, which will have to give its ratification, and as soon as it will be ratified the Government will undertake its execution faithfully and scrupulously."

The High Commissioner reports that this statement was greeted by prolonged applause.

It is understood that the Egyptian Government's demand for a mandate will be taken by the Chamber on February 6.

Mr. WARDLAW MILNE (Kidderminster, U.) asked if the right hon. gentleman read into that declaration any statement on the part of the Egyptian Prime Minister that the previous negotiations which he himself had had were to be the basis of the new treaty, or whether it meant an entirely new set of negotiations. Mr. HENDERSON.—Certainly not. I take the position that the whole statement is so friendly that when the Egyptian deputation comes it is coming to negotiate on the basis that we set up before the House last year.

DOCKYARD HOLIDAYS

Mr. THORNE (Plaistow, Lab.) asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether it was the intention of his Department to continue to grant all recognized statutory Bank Holidays to manual workers in addition to the annual week's holiday; and whether in the latter case all employees would take their holidays at one and the same time.

Mr. ALEXANDER.—It is intended to continue, in addition to the week's holiday, not only all the paid general holidays formerly allowed, but to give also an additional public holiday. The answer to the second part of the question is in the affirmative, but whether every Bank Holiday will also be a dockyard paid holiday depends upon a decision which has not yet been taken as to the particular week to be made the closed week.

WEST INDIES SUGAR COMMISSION

LORD OLIVIER'S FEE

Replying to questions about the Commission on the Sugar Industry in the British West Indies, asked by Mr. THURTLE (Shoreditch, Lab.), CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK (Gainsborough, U.), and LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ASHLEY (New Forest and Christchurch, U.), Dr. SHIELS, Under-Secretary for the Colonies (Edinburgh, E.), said the Commission consisted of two members, Lord Olivier, who was Chairman, and Mr. D. M. Semple. The Chairman was to receive an honorarium of 650 guineas and Mr. Semple one of 500 guineas. The inquiry was a technical and economic investigation for which a special *personnel* was required. In the case of Mr. Semple, there was no question of being able to secure his services without this fee, and his authority as an expert was well known. The case of Lord Olivier was also in the nature of specialist service, and he was invited to act because of his particular qualifications for the work. He was Secretary to the Royal West Indian Commission in 1897, he had service in the Leeward Islands, and also acted as Colonial Secretary and Governor of Jamaica. Further, he had been Head of the West Indian Department of the Colonial Office, and was later Permanent Secretary of the Board of Agriculture in England. He was, therefore, particularly well qualified to deal, not only with some of the technical issues involved, but also with questions of public finance and the economic and social conditions of the West Indian Colonies. To carry out the inquiry four months were necessary. As an ex-Civil servant on pension he was not in a position to undertake this work without replacing the income which he was losing by having to suspend his journalistic and literary work, on which a necessary part of his income depended. There were many precedents for the payment of members of such Commissions. As had been stated, the Colonies concerned were meeting these costs, and there was every reason to believe that they considered the expenditure justified.

A written reply to Dr. Morgan by Dr. Shiels with regard to the Report of the Commission appears on p. 14.

NAVAL REDUCTIONS

QUESTIONS TO MINISTERS

COLONEL GRETTON (Burton, U.) asked the First Lord of the Admiralty when the decision was taken to make large reductions in the shipbuilding programme of 1928-29 and 1929-30 as authorized by Parliament; and why no statement was made in the House of the changes decided to be made.

Mr. ALEXANDER (Sheffield, Hillsborough) referred the right hon. and gallant gentleman to the Prime Minister's statement made in the House on July 24, and to his own replies to the hon. member for Devonport on January 29. These, he said, covered all the decisions taken on the 1928 and 1929 programmes, and the decisions had in each case been announced to the House as soon as taken.

COLONEL GRETTON asked if the right hon. gentleman considered that a statement had been made to the House when he gave a written answer to a question on another matter.

Mr. ALEXANDER said he did not follow the suggestion that the question was on another matter. Last Wednesday a specific question was put down by the hon. member for Devonport for written answer, and it happened on that day, though they had not been previously informed of the question, that confirmation of the recommendation in the matter was made by the Government; and out of ordinary courtesy to the hon. member who put the question, and because of their duty to complete the announcement of the decision taken, the answer was made in a constitutional way.

COLONEL GRETTON.—But is the right hon. gentleman not aware that this method of announcing drastic decisions of the Government has caused the greatest dissatisfaction in this House and outside, and will he give an undertaking that, when he has an important announcement of this kind, he will make it before the House and not in answer to questions on another subject?

Mr. ALEXANDER said that, obviously, he could not be responsible if an hon. member thought fit to put down a question for oral or written answer. Whatever course an hon. member took, surely he (Mr. Alexander) was entitled to answer him as early as possible.

REAR-ADMIRAL BEAMISH (Lewes, U.) asked the First Lord of the Admiralty what had led up to the decision of the Government to cancel the building of four cruisers, four destroyers, three submarines, and other smaller craft, which were included in the programmes of 1928-29 and 1929-30.

A question on the same subject was put by SIR C. CAYZER (Chester, U.).

Mr. ALEXANDER replied that the decisions referred to had been come to in pursuance of the declared naval policy of the Government, a full statement of which was made by the Prime Minister on July 24 last. His statement made it clear that as progress was made with that policy, reductions of the present New Construction Programme, by way either of suspension or cancellation, were probable. After the fullest and most thorough examination by the Government of our naval needs, and also the consideration of the economic use of public money, the Government considered that the revised provision now made was adequate.

SIR C. CAYZER.—Does not the right hon. gentleman realize that the ruthless cutting down of such vessels as torpedo destroyers before any agreement has been come to at the Conference as to the position of submarines can only be viewed throughout the country with feelings of very great anxiety?

Mr. ALEXANDER.—I have already said that the naval position has been fully reviewed, and the Government are quite confident that their policy is supported by the majority of the country.

Replying to COLONEL GRETTON (Burton, U.), who asked if any of the Powers taking part in the Naval Conference had undertaken to make reductions in their shipbuilding programmes similar or comparable to those already decided to be made in the British programmes of 1928-29 and 1929-30, Mr. MACDONALD said:—Not so far as I am aware.

Replying to a further question, Mr. MACDONALD said that he was certainly not pursuing a policy of unilateral disarmament regardless of facts and circumstances. This was a well-devised programme, consistent, and was well within the requirements of national security.

DISARMAMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

In reply to Mr. KIRKWOOD (Dumbarton Burghs, Lab.), Mr. MACDONALD said that it would not be practicable to identify among the general body of unemployed those whose unemployment was attributable to disarmament and rationalization, even if it were desirable to differentiate in the treatment to be given to them. Disarmament and rationalization were both calculated ultimately to improve the economic position of the country, and, therefore, to add materially to the volume of employment generally available. The incomparable system of social services which this country possessed was designed to meet the needs of those whose employment might be affected by such action.

LAND DISARMAMENT

Replying to Mr. FREEMAN (Brecon and Radnor, Lab.), Mr. MACDONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham), said the question of disarmament, including that of land forces, had been under careful consideration at Geneva for some time. He hoped that, at the conclusion of the Five Power Conference, a further meeting of the Preparatory Commission would be held, which would enable the next Assembly of the League of Nations to arrange for the summoning of an International Disarmament Conference.

MR. JABOTINSKY'S SPEECH

Replying to COLONEL HOWARD-BURY (Chelmsford, U.), DR. SHIELS said that he had seen a report of the speech delivered by Mr. Jabotinsky at Tel Aviv on December 23. He was not aware whether action under the Seditious Offences Ordinances Act had been considered by the local authorities. He understood that Mr. Jabotinsky left Palestine two days after the speech was delivered. COLONEL HOWARD-BURY asked the hon. gentleman if he was aware that Mr. Jabotinsky made an extremely inflammatory speech; that the position in Palestine was very bad; and that this gentleman in 1920, for a similar offence, was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. Dr. SHIELS.—I quite agree that it would be for the general advantage if both Jews and Arabs would talk more calmly on these matters.

CAPTAIN BENNETT (Cardiff, C., Lab.) asked whether it was not a fact that in 1920, when Mr. Jabotinsky was liberated from gaol after serving six weeks of his 15 years' sentence, he was deported on the distinct understanding that he was not to return to Palestine. Dr. SHIELS.—I am not aware of the suggestions made, but I will certainly take note of them.

SOVIET PROPAGANDA

OPPOSITION REQUEST FOR DISCUSSION

Mr. MACDONALD informed Mr. G. LOCKER-LAMPSON (Wood Green, U.) that if a further discussion was required on the subject of the recent protest made by the Foreign Secretary to the Soviet Ambassador in regard to propaganda it might be debated on the Foreign Office Vote in Committee of Supply. He regretted that it was impossible to provide a special day for the purpose.

Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.) said that he understood from Mr. MacDonald that during this Session an opportunity would be given to debate any subject which the Opposition deemed of sufficient importance. They did deem Russia of sufficient importance, and if they asked in the usual way for a day for its discussion they would expect the Prime Minister to comply.

Mr. MACDONALD said that he had not treated this as an official Opposition question. If the Opposition officially asked for a day it would be given.

Mr. BALDWIN said that this was one of the subjects they wished to discuss, and he would give due notice to the Government.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA

A COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT SUGGESTED

Miss WILKINSON (Middlesbrough, E., Lab.) moved the following resolution:—

That, in view of the grave state of unemployment in this country, particularly in the heavy industries, and the imperative need for new markets for British goods, this House is of the opinion that the Government should energetically explore every avenue which will lead to increased trade with the Russian Soviet Republic, and that, in order to put this trade on a stable basis, a commercial agreement should be arranged between the two countries at an early date.

She said it was essential that this country should find new markets which would bring a quick return in employment, and in Russia with 120,000,000 people and resources in raw material that were admitted to be illimitable, there were men and women who were determined that that country should be re-equipped as a modern industrial and agrarian State. It had been estimated that, in the next three years, £180,000,000 would be invested by Russia in industrial plant and £60,000,000 in agricultural machinery. In 1924, when the former Labour Government was in office, Russia was begging for credit and trade; but Russia was not begging for credit and trade now, and could choose where her trade was to go. America and Germany were our two biggest industrial rivals. Great Britain fought a war in 1914 to smash one of those rivals (Opposition cries of "No" and Ministerial cries of "Yes") but the British people were so generous that they had not only left the biggest potential market in the world to Germany, but had considerately lent her large sums of money so that she could develop that market. American business men were realizing the potentialities of the Russian market. It was impossible to estimate the amount of Russian orders which this country had lost because of the attitude towards Russia taken up by Parliament. She had heard of the loss, within the past few months, of an order for heavy engineering work to the value of £2,000,000. There was also the statement of an association of engineering firms that orders to the value of £10,000,000 could be obtained from Russia if three to five years' credit was given.

As to the question of private debts, the Labour Government in 1924 obtained an agreement by which interest was to be paid on a portion of those debts, put but for a cheap political intrigue which upset that Government such interest would have been paid ever since. She thought it was possible to come to an arrangement on the same lines now. Trade with Russia really centred round credit. Under the Export Credits Act the Advisory Committee had taken the view that the Russian Government could only get 12 months' credit at 6 or 7 per cent. above the English Bank rate. It was impossible that any extensive trading schemes could be arranged on such terms. English banks seemed ready, judging by recent revelations, to give money to Hatry to gamble with than put it into sound industrial concerns that would give employment. The idea that those banks were run by supermen to whom all should bow was sheer nonsense in view of the present industrial condition of this country. The fact was that Russian security was the best in the world. (Opposition laughter and Ministerial cheers.) It was security backed by a nation that dared not default. She read a letter from a member of the Junior Carlton Club stating that he had 33 years' experience as an engineer and had visited Russia on many occasions during the last seven years on business. He said it was most galling to see how British manufacturers had been ousted from Russia by the United States and Germany because we did not give long-term credits. He concluded by saying that the Soviet trading organization had honoured every bill bearing their signature, which meant that we were a trading nation that had not contracted a single bad debt since 1917. That was a record which no other country could equal. (Ministerial cheers.)

AN ARTICLE IN "THE TIMES"

On the very morning that the House was to debate this question of Russian trade *The Times* published an article telling its readers, on the authority of its Riga Correspondent, of the execution of White officers. The hon. member was understood to add that she happened to know something about these Riga correspondents. She would always remember, when she was in Russia in 1921, reading then in, if she might say so, an even more reputable paper than *The Times* a long article by "Our Riga Correspondent," which informed her that she was one of a batch of people who were being deceived in hotels by starving people in Russia, and that Mr. Trotsky was dying of cancer of the throat. As she had been listening for her sins to a three hours' speech by Trotsky, delivered at the top of his voice, and as she was at that particular moment on a sunny boulevard in Moscow with people moving happily in front of her, it was refreshing to read the views of "Our Riga Correspondent." (Laughter.) Now they had "Our Riga Correspondent" hopping up in the columns of *The Times* and saying that 300 White officers had been shot. That was not true. (An Opposition member.—"It is true.") She had the best authority for saying that that was not true, and she said that *The Times* ought to be ashamed of itself—(Ministerial cheers)—for publishing a leader like that on the morning of a debate when members were trying to do what they could to get better trade relations with Russia. It was just like the story of a general being kidnapped in Paris and spirited away in a specially constructed taxicab. That had now been discovered to be untrue, but there had been two headlines to put that thing across and a little tiny paragraph in a back page to contradict it. It would be a pity to go further into that matter because the general's friends had now discovered that they did not want any further inquiry.

Mr. HASLAM (Horncastle, U.).—I understood the hon. lady to say that the story published in *The Times* that 300 naval officers had been shot was not true. Will she give us her reasons for stating that it was not true?

Miss WILKINSON.—I will give my reasons. The authority that I have is a telegram which has been received by the Russian Embassy in London from the head of the Government in Moscow with instructions to contradict it officially. (Ministerial cheers.) Continuing, she said that if there were to be trade negotiations it would not be between philanthropists with halos but between hard-headed business men on both sides. They wanted a commercial treaty so that English business men should know where they were as well as Russian business men. The Government should remember that they were a Labour Government and were not sent there by bondholders and concessionaires. This question of trade with Russia could and must be settled by the Government.

Mr. HORRABIN (Peterborough, Lab.) seconded the motion. He appealed to the Government to give a lead to the traders and industrialists of this country to go out and capture this particular new market instead of relying on the old policy of putting a ringed fence round old ones.

SIR E. HILTON YOUNG (Norwich, U.) said that what the Conservative Party deeply deplored in regard to this Russian movement carried on by the Labour Party was that it was based on an illusion and led to a waste of time, money, and effort. Taking a five years' average up to 1913, our imports from Russia were less than 6 per cent. of the total, and our exports to Russia were less than 3 per cent. of the total. It was idle, therefore, to pretend that any such hopes could be built upon the Russian market as were constantly indicated in Labour Party speeches. There was very little prospect of this country getting back to its pre-War trade with Russia. Russia had lost by the War territory of great economic importance, and her economic organization had been shattered. It was probable that at the present time they had seen about the maximum of trade which could be conducted under ordinary conditions with the Russian nation, and many years must elapse before it would be possible largely to increase that trade.

Why should there be a special commercial treaty with Russia? Miss Wilkinson was prepared to advocate special credit favours for the Russian purchaser, who was in fact the Russian Government. That brought them to the outstanding fact of the credit history of the Russian Government, which it was impossible to ignore. At the time of the revolution the economic system of Russia derived some of its most hopeful factors from properties owned and run in Russia by foreign owners. These had been nakedly confiscated. If the Russian Government was in a position to settle the claims against it, why did it not do the honest thing and settle at once? (Opposition cheers.) The Soviet Government had made the most inexcusable of all repudiations that had ever occurred in the history of the repudiation of international debts. At the present moment the people and Government of Russia were enjoying the proceeds, much of which came from the investments and savings of small British investors.

The application of the export credit system to Russia would imply that the Government had agreed to insure the credit of the Russian nation. That would mean the giving of a loan to the Russian Government, for the Russian Government was the only exporter. In the conditions of the export scheme it was stated that the Department of Overseas Trade could not in any circumstances encourage trade with speculative, doubtful, or irregular customers. Might not the Soviet Government be described as a doubtful customer? (Unionist "Hear, hear," and Ministerial cries of "No.") He did not think there could be any difference of opinion that the Soviet Government was an irregular customer. Another provision of the export credit scheme was that everybody who brought business to be guaranteed under the scheme was to provide a report on the purchaser. In the case of Russia the purchaser in all cases would be the Russian Government. He asked the Secretary of the Overseas Trade Department to put such reports as he received relating to the Russian Government at the disposal of the House. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. STRACHEY (Aston, Lab.) said it was a cause of a good deal of surprise on the Government benches that the Government had not been more active in pushing British interests in the Russian market.

DR. BURGIN (Luton, L.) said that one of the great difficulties in the way of trade with Russia was the vast difference between Russia as a seller and Russia as a buyer. When she was a seller, little difficulty presented itself; she delivered the goods, and payment became a simple matter. When Russia was buying, however, they entered the realm of credit. Credit involved documents, and documents depended on law. In Russia to-day no party to a dispute was entitled to give evidence, and therefore every British firm that proposed to trade on a large scale with Russia should take care to have every stage in the transaction, which might afterwards be disputed, confirmed by some notarial document. Would the Government, in considering a commercial agreement, endeavour to include some provision that would prevent the unwary finding themselves possessed of documents which they were unable to prove and of rights of a kind which they were unable to enforce, and being dependent solely on a diplomatic remedy? He admitted that that difficulty would not arise where there were contracts made in England, governed by English law and capable of enforcement here against the Russian trading organization.

Mr. W. ALLEN (Belfast, W., U.) moved to leave out the words from "Republic" to the end of the motion, and to add: "and in view of restrictions imposed by the Soviet Government on imports into the territory of the Soviet Union, urges his Majesty's Government to negotiate with the Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics with the object of effecting an agreement which will secure an approximate balance of exports and imports between Great Britain and the Soviet Union." He said that in Russia there was a potential market for our export trade which might be capable of expansion, but from personal experience of Russia he could scarcely agree with the optimistic views expressed by the Labour Party. It was nevertheless a market with small possibilities, but the Soviets set up difficulties which did not exist when trade was done with other countries. On the question of debt repudiation he differed from views expressed earlier in the debate. The United States of America, with the finest credit in the world, had repudiated more debts than any other country with the exception of Soviet Russia. (Ministerial cheers.) A debt settlement must obviously precede the raising of large capital loans, but in the meantime they were entitled to examine whether they could stimulate export trade with Russia without recourse to subsidizing that trade by such methods. He suggested the setting up of a clearing house through which the Soviet, by means of their sales in Great Britain, would establish credits that would be reserved for the purchase of British manufactures of equivalent amount.

SIR A. KNOX (Wycombe, U.) seconded the amendment.

MR. GILLETT'S REPLY

Mr. GILLETT, Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department (Finsbury), said that Russia was engaged on a great experiment, which was known as the five years' plan of industrial and agricultural reorganization, and she desired to be able to buy machinery abroad. It was of special interest to us as a great manufacturing country that out of £90,000,000 worth of goods that were exported into Russia from different countries about 50 per cent. was either for machinery or for plant connected with it, while 40 per cent. was largely for raw material. That meant that we, along with other nations, had this field before us of 50 per cent., representing £45,000,000 worth of goods, which Russia needed from the industrial world which manufactured machinery. It was quite likely that in the five years' scheme the present year would be the critical one, and at the end of it we should be better able to see how the scheme was going to work out. The Government were entirely in sympathy with the motion and were moving as quickly as circumstances would permit towards the conclusion of an instrument which would regularize

IMPERIAL TRADE POLICY

MR. BALDWIN ON SAFEGUARDING

NO TARIFF TRUCE

Mr. Baldwin made an important speech on the policy of the Conservative and Unionist Party yesterday morning at the Coliseum. The audience was drawn from the Conservative Associations of the country, and on the platform the Leader of the Opposition was supported by Sir Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Churchill, and many other members of the last Government.

Mr. BALDWIN, who was received with cheers, said:—We are met here as representing the chief Opposition Party in the State and the immediate and present duty of an Opposition is to oppose. (Cheers.) The situation is not without difficulty—difficulty with a minority Government in power. We have to reconcile our duty as an Opposition with our duty to the nation and with seeing that the King's government is carried on, and we have to maintain, so far as we can, a united front facing all outside countries. This task is not made easier for us by some of the things the Government have done, and particularly in their treatment of Russia. (Cheers.) In the first place, though we may be bitterly opposed to a Labour Government, whatever Government is in power is a British Government, and it makes my blood boil to see the way in which the Government is referred to in the State-controlled Press of Russia and by Russian statesmen themselves. No such language as is constantly employed in that country has ever been employed by a so-called friendly country towards the Government of this country. In the second place, we resent the secrecy with which the diplomacy between this country and Russia is wrapped up. (Hear, hear.)

We have asked the Foreign Secretary in vain for what has passed between him and the Russian Ambassador in this country and for what reply was given to him when he made his protest about Communist propaganda. We can get no answer. The answer alleged to have been given on the part of the Russian Ambassador has been given freely in the Press in Russia. There is no reason why the House of Commons and the country should not be told all that is going on, and this secrecy, novel, I think, of its kind, makes it more difficult in our Opposition to maintain the attitude which it is in foreign affairs so desirable to maintain. But there is a more serious thing than that; it is impossible for us in this country to be blind to what is happening in Russia in regard to the persecution of Christians. (Cheers.) The indifference of our Government is to me inexplicable. I can find no ground on which to explain it. The Foreign Secretary is a man of sincerity and piety. It was not always thus that this country dealt with foreign nations who persecuted Christians. I have no doubt in my own mind that the Foreign Secretary's ancestors in the 17th century were the stuff of which Ironsides were, and I have no doubt the Henderson of that time would have stood close behind Oliver Cromwell when he sent his famous dispatch, drafted by John Milton, on the massacre of the Vaudois. I hope it will be long before the opportunity arises, but I would give much to hear a conversation between the Arthur Henderson of the 20th century and the Oliver Cromwell of the 17th in the Elysian Fields, and to hear the Foreign Secretary explain to the Lord Protector that the advance of civilization and democratic freedom made it possible for him to advance far beyond the views held by Milton and Cromwell, and allowed him to welcome the persecutors of Christianity into the original home of religious freedom.

FRANKNESS ON THE NAVY

If the Government wish for the support which we wish to give them so far as we can in international affairs, there must be more frankness than there has been yet. (Cheers.) There is a Naval Conference sitting. The Government have taken the first opportunity which presented itself to hold such a conference. Had we been returned to power we should probably have held the Conference also. We wish them well. We are as keen on the progress of disarmament as any other party in the country (hear, hear); but I put a question to the Prime Minister only last week asking him to keep us informed so far as he could, and I know the limitations, of what is proceeding. He gave me a reply to which in the circumstances I could take no exception. I and my colleagues have had long experience of the difficulties of these things, but the last sentence of his reply was this: "If I should think the House ought to be informed of anything that has happened, I shall arrange for a question through the usual channels"; and it was through the medium of the Press almost immediately afterwards that we learned for the first time that two cruisers were to be scrapped. That is the kind of thing which makes people in this country uneasy. If that scrapping was the result of an agreement inside the Conference we ought to have been told. If, on the other hand, it was merely a gesture, equally we ought to have been told. These things cause doubts which are always very easily aroused when secrecy is maintained, and I hope that what has happened in the last few days may be a lesson to the Government to be more frank with the country.

We have every intention of playing the game with the Government. We want them to play their part. We are not going to play the part which was played by the leaders of both Oppositions at the time when my friend Lord Bridgeman attended the Geneva Conference upon Naval Disarmament, and the leaders of both Oppositions allied themselves in this country with Mr. Shearer. We do take some comfort in a declaration made by the Prime Minister the other day when he gave expression to a sentiment with which we are in full agreement, but which, coming from the party which he leads, is the first time such an utterance had ever been made: "The Navy is us." I cannot resist, in the presence of Lord Salisbury, quoting a few words uttered more than three centuries ago by a distinguished ancestor of his who put in a rather longer phrase the sentiment just uttered by the Labour Prime Minister of England:—"The Kingdom of England cannot be assailed from Spain or the Low Countries except by sea, and therefore her Majesty's special and most chief defence must be ships." That is bred into the bone of the British people. That is why on all questions of Naval Disarmament—come as Naval Disarmament must and will—there is a peculiar sensibility among our people, people whose advent into these Islands was only made by crossing the seas, from whose coasts they watched for centuries to see the arrival of their enemies and to defeat them; the seas across which our own sons have gone into every corner of the world, taking with them their traditions of freedom and liberty, that island in which, whether the wind blows from the west or the east, there is not a corner of it in which the salt is not blown into our nostrils. The Navy, indeed, is us, and when we discuss naval matters we are touched far beyond our intellect; we are touched in the depths of our sentiment and of our hearts.

SET-BACK TO INDUSTRY

Since we left office eight months ago what a change there has been in the scene. When we went out, trade was improving (cheers), coal was improving, unemployment was falling rapidly, the cost of living was falling, and confidence had been restored. (Cheers.) We had filled up the gap which remained in the social services by giving widows pensions, and we had remodelled the old-age pension system. We had reduced taxation during our term, direct and indirect, and we had given the industries of the country the enormous benefit of derating (cheers), which would have been coming to fruition just when industry was ready to take advantage of it. Let me refer for one moment to my own election speeches. Wherever I went I told the people, and particularly in the manufacturing districts, of these things. I said that to me personally it does not matter who is Prime Minister; the one thing that matters is to abstain from interference with industry, which is now fast beginning to raise its head. And in another two years industry would have been in calm waters. (Cheers.)

The new Government came in, and they passed across the scene like Barnum's Circus. (Laughter.) If I may adopt the vocabulary of modern times, we had "movies" and "talkies," we had voyages and conferences, and what a Press "boosting" of the circus for the first three months. (Laughter.) Frankly, all that stage management left me cold. (Cheers.) We had heard before, and at the election time, that everything was going to be done; we have heard since that everything is under consideration. (Laughter.) By Christmas the trade of the country was falling, the cost of living was rising, the unemployment figures were rising, and that very interference which I dreaded took place in the two most vital spots of our industry—interference with that martyred coal trade by legislation, interference with industry by fresh expenditure which will throw increased taxation on the country; which from the nature of the case must be direct and must deplete the capital of industry, and which has done more than anything else to sap that confidence, that plant of slow growth, which we had gradually nurtured into being. I estimate that our industrial progress has been set back five years in the last eight months.

And as for unemployment and remedies, what a bitter farce! Nothing has been done, and nothing can be done by them, and the figures are going up, without any trade disputes to send them up, going up by leaps and bounds and, by the confession of the Minister in charge of that particular department, are bound for some time yet to go up. And we have been asked to treat this question non-politically. (Laughter.) It is difficult to put from one's mind the burning indignation of the Labour Opposition whenever unemployment was discussed—the cries of "murderer" and "liar" with which our Ministers were assailed, the threats and temper, and now when the figures are getting on for one half as much again, there is an air of complete indifference. The only man who seems to realize the gravity of it is Mr. Thomas himself. We, indeed, have tried to treat it non-politically. The Government have the assistance of the best brains in industry and in the banking world; their services are freely placed at their disposal because those men think of industry first and politics second. But I never could get the help of those who directed labour and the Trades Union Congress, because they put politics first.

BURDENS ON INDUSTRY

POSITION "FAR GRAVER THAN LAST JUNE"

The situation is far graver than it was last June; it is graver than it has been at any time since the War, and it calls for more drastic measures. The first thing to which any new Government must devote itself, and to which I should devote myself if I were returned, is economy and the stoppage of fresh expenditure of any kind (cheers), until employment is better and the revenue of the country is increasing from improved trade. It has long been evident, and is admitted by all who know, that the only hope of reducing taxation lies in an increased revenue derived from improved trade. It is only out of an increased revenue that any further expenditure on objects, however desirable in themselves, can be made, because industry cannot stand one more straw added to the burdens already existing and about to be piled on it in the next Budget.

The vulnerability of our standard of life is only too obvious, and we must have something with which we can fight, and this is the moment when the Government talk, not only of removing the McKenna duties but of entering into a tariff truce—or, in other words, continuing to hug our own shackles. I have been criticized often for too great complacence to the Labour Party in their international policy. That may be true or not, but in no circumstances will I, or those whom I lead, be a party to anything that might be done by the present Government with regard to the making of a tariff truce. A tariff truce between this country and the world is a contradiction in terms. There can be no such thing. It is like a country armed with bows and arrows making arrangements with countries armed with modern artillery, that they will not add another bow and arrow to their armaments for two years. (Laughter and cheers.) We have never used modern artillery; it is time we did. (Cheers.) We have tried out our guns in a limited sphere, target practice, in safeguarding, and we believe it to be a thoroughly efficient modern weapon adapted to the circumstances of the time, where the circumstances of industry vary so infinitely as they do in this country.

I am not going to weary you for more than two minutes with arguments, because we are familiar with them on both sides. I will merely call your attention to two things which are typical. There was a letter in the *Yorkshire Post* last July from a chemical manufacturer. That is an industry which enjoys safeguarding. He found that, owing to safeguarding, he had been able to increase his output sixfold since safeguarding came in; that the earnings of all his employees had increased and that the selling prices had been reduced to a quarter of what they were. (Cheers.) That is typical. Another case to which I would draw your attention is the observations of a German director of a German firm in silk-making, which was also reported. He said that "after four years of trading we in Germany decided that it would be impossible to expand our business in this country except through a British factory employing British labour." (Cheers.) There you have both sides of the medal, and I must have, if I am to cope with unemployment as it stands to-day, a free hand from the country in safeguarding the manufacturers of this country. (Cheers.) We cannot begin to maintain the standards of our own people unless we have this power. The mere knowledge that we possess it will be a great safeguard in itself—the power to utilize the principle of safeguarding in making treaties with foreign countries. (Cheers.) The Government should be in a position to satisfy itself of the desirability in this case or that by its own investigations. (Cheers.) The Government should accept responsibility and the Government should then lay the results of its deliberations before the House of Commons and ask the House of Commons to give the necessary safeguarding that has been approved by the Government. (Cheers.)

RATIONALIZATION AND SAFEGUARDING

And let me remind you that there are two new factors of vital importance, factors which you will find considered in no text-books on political economy—which are always written after the event—factors which have arisen in the last three or four years. The increasing industrialization of foreign countries, coupled with the rationalization of industry which has been going on in foreign countries more than in this country, has led in the case of many goods to over-production, and there is only one market in the world where that over-production can be shot, and that market is this. Remember this—and this is my second point—that when industry is in process of rationalization at that time it is very like a lobster without its shell and it needs safeguarding while it is going through the metamorphosis. The men who are discharged during that process need to find industries to which they may go equally safeguarded. These are two new conditions which have arisen, and I see no way of dealing with that problem except in the manner which I have indicated to you.

There comes before us, the moment we think about our industries, the question of markets, and the moment you think about markets you think about Empire. Now the Empire, so far as the Dominions and India are concerned, consists of autonomous States fiscally, and we cannot lay down in this country a policy for them to pursue. We can only suggest and persuade. But while this process of autonomy has been proceeded with during the changes in the constitutional relationships which have marked the era since the War, my mind, as the mind of many, has been fixed more and more on the necessity, if the Empire is to persist, of visualizing the whole of that Empire as a unit (cheers)—the Colonies and India. (Cheers.) And I want for a moment to draw your attention to certain changes which have been taking place of recent years in the Dominions themselves. The situation is very different from that in which Mr. Chamberlain inaugurated his great fight in 1903. At that time the Dominions were almost entirely, at any rate predominantly, agricultural. They now, in common with the rest of the world, are seeking to industrialize themselves, and the movement has gone far in Canada, a country, I believe, destined to be one of the main manufacturing countries in the world. Now there is nothing to be alarmed at about that. It will be a benefit to the Empire and to the world in the long run. It means an increasing population and, therefore, with the higher wages obtained in manufacturing, a vastly increasing consuming power, and it means for the Dominions themselves the security that is brought by a large and stable population. It makes also a field for the immigration of skilled men and should ensure in the future a home for our skilled artisans who have to emigrate; ensure them emigrating under the flag and not into a foreign country. (Cheers.)

INDUSTRIAL EMPIRE UNITY

And holding these views I am convinced that the proper method to-day of approaching this question of the unifying of the British Empire lies primarily through the industrial side. I have been working for some time past, with some of my colleagues and with friends outside, to see what can be done to rationalize imperially, and not only to rationalize domestically. (Cheers.) I regard this matter as of such great importance that I am going into it in some detail, for familiar as I and some of my friends are with it, it is a new subject to most, and I am particularly anxious to have it examined candidly by business men in this country and by business men in the Dominions and in India. Every effort, in my view, should be made without delay to bring about arrangements between the industries—not the politicians, the industries—in this country and the corresponding industries in the Dominions (cheers) and in India. It is no answer to say that the Dominions' industries are competitors with our own. Amalgamations, cartels, working arrangements are made every year between keen competitors in the same country and even in different countries. Provided that the proposed arrangement is a business proposition from which British and Dominion industries will profit, the fact that they compete should not deter such arrangement. Competing industrialists find it convenient to get together in order to get more pooling arrangements to provide a market. In inter-Imperial arrangements I look for that but for much more. As a first step I want to see conferences between representatives of selected industries such as steel, cotton, and wool in the United Kingdom and representatives of those industries in one or more of the Dominions.

And it should be their object to see whether the representatives of the industry could not arrive at an agreement which would cover some, and if possible all, the following matters:—

As to the lines and types of production which Dominion industry may fairly manufacture exclusively for its own market, and an agreement as to the lines and types which British manufacturers should sell in that market. From both of these would come proposals for the adjustments of safeguarding and the necessary mutual preferences. (Cheers.)

As to the assistance which British industry could afford in technical advice, and in finance, and possibly in the supply of skilled labour, and agreement for combined research.

If agreement could be reached on these broad lines it might be possible further to provide selling arrangements in the export markets. British steel makers have now agreed that export from this country should be managed by a joint export committee. Why should not such a national agreement be expanded into an Imperial arrangement? There is every inducement for manufacturers to combine to sell. It is necessary for that purpose to give continuous service. That means skilled salesmen on the spot. Only the healthiest firms can afford it, and the cost, prohibitive for a single firm, is within the compass of a combination. Combined selling of this kind could be aided by our Trade Commissioners and by the Commercial Diplomatic Service pursuing a common Imperial policy, and such an arrangement would encourage the establishment of common standards throughout the Empire; a matter of great importance, and the closest cooperation between the appropriate standardization authority throughout the Empire ought to follow.

FACING COMPETITION

EMPIRE INDUSTRY ACTING AS A UNIT

Such combination would lead to combination for a supply of raw materials, a great deal of which in a great many industries exists inside the British Empire, and in facing the cartels and trade combinations, whether of America or Europe, the Empire industry could act and speak as a unit, while in framing commercial treaties, wherever there was an Imperial trade arrangement the Governments of the Empire could act together. In order to amplify and fortify such agreements the Empire Governments would be invited to adjust their duties and mutual preferences, and the increased trade which we might hope to see between the component parts of the Empire would stimulate the trade of the Empire in all other commodities. At a time when foreign countries are seeking to subsidize and to protect their mercantile marine, it is to the interest of British shipping to support a policy which will lead to an increase in the carrying trade between one part of the Empire and another. (Cheers.) It is most important that nothing shall be done to diminish the value of the limited preference which we accord to the Dominions. It is necessary that no European commitments should be made which will prevent us from extending the policy of preference in order to supplement and fortify inter-Imperial trade agreements. (Hear, hear.)

We can only advocate a policy of inter-Imperial agreements such as has been outlined. We shall take active steps to promote a series of trade conferences in order to bring about such agreements. That, I think, would lead to an ideal I have always desired to see, such a facilitation of the unity of the Empire as exists in these islands, and the unity of these islands. It may be possible for industries in the Empire to move about to whatever point may be best adapted for production, whether that point be in Canada, Yorkshire, Scotland, or Australia, and I have, for that purpose, kept before you India, because, though there may seem no immediate possibility of such arrangements being made with that great country, no scheme of Imperial unity is complete without the inclusion of India. (Cheers.) I cannot but feel that if India herself realizes—and she must herself realize first—how much she may have to gain with regard to certain industries, common both to that country and ourselves, she will not be behind-hand in consulting with us and possibly—may I say probably?—in time may even be as eager to join in Imperial cooperation as any other part of our Empire.

THE CROWN COLONIES

With regard to the development of the Crown Colonies, that has always been primarily a question of money. We have always been eager for that development. We shall do what we can in that direction. But it would be rash at this moment without any knowledge of the financial situation to give any specific undertaking of any specific amount which may be available for that purpose. I would only add this, that so far as trade is concerned it must be the earnest endeavour of any Government, as it will be of our Government, to see that all steps are taken which are possible for the benefit of the trade of this country which goes into these Crown Colonies, and particularly that great trade which is suffering now possibly more than any trade in the country, the cotton trade of Lancashire. Our only policy, the only policy of any Ministers responsible for the people of this country to-day, ought to be, and must be, a policy of stimulating the industries of the country. I have shown you how we propose to stimulate the industries of the country so far as the manufacturing side of it is concerned.

A POLICY ON AGRICULTURE

I do not propose to-day, having already spoken at some length, to go into the question of how we shall stimulate that great industry agriculture. Agriculture is equally vital, but the methods suitable for the manufacturing industry are not suitable for agriculture. Safeguarding, I believe, is the most efficient weapon for the manufacturing industry, but it is not applicable to agriculture, for I am not proposing to tax food. (Cheers.) We gave agriculturists the greatest benefit they ever received—the benefit of derating—but much more must be done. There is no single policy which will suit agriculture, because it is an industry which varies almost county by county, and in parts of the country agriculture is not unprosperous. In other parts of the country bankruptcy is knocking at the door, and worse than that, the hideous spectre of unemployment, unknown in that industry, is beginning to raise its head in some districts. We are busy working out a policy on agriculture which I hope at no distant date to put before the country, but I regard the question as one of such importance that it demands—as industry itself—a speech all to itself. (Cheers.)

Of safeguarding I am confident. It is the only remedy that has not yet been tried to any considerable extent. It has been successful beyond all criticism in the limited sphere in which it has been employed. It has not yet had a chance of showing what it can do. Whether the day may come when the British Empire may become a unit in the sense that the United States is; whether it may be guarded by one tariff with a vast area of free trade within, I know not. Those things are in the distant future, but of one thing I am sure, and that is that, proceeding step by step, the course I have recommended to you to-day is the safest and the surest to take if we wish to reach the common goal of the united Empire which lies before all of us, and dream the dreams and see the visions that have always inspired, sometimes in a higher degree and sometimes, I am sorry to say, in a less, those who follow the banner of the Conservative and the Unionist Party. (Cheers.) I have only this to say to you in conclusion, that if you will stand firmly and united behind me in this fight—(cheers)—and on this programme, there is nothing that can stop us from a great victory within the next two years. (Loud cheers.)

DUTY OF RANK AND FILE

LORD FARINGDON expressed the meeting's thanks to Mr. Baldwin for his inspiring speech. It was just what they wanted, he said. They could now return to their work; whether in Parliament or in the country, full of a new vigour and enthusiasm to work unceasingly for the great day when the country, having returned the Conservative Party to power, sent Mr. Baldwin back to Downing-street as Prime

(Continued at foot of next column)

ROAD SURFACES

EXPERIMENT BY MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

The Ministry of Transport have, with a view to making detailed observations of particular road surfaces under known traffic conditions, constructed and recently opened to traffic an experimental length of road which can when necessary be closed to the general public for the purpose of making special tests. To provide for this the experimental length has been built as a by-pass to the Colnbrook by-pass between Slough and Hounslow. An experimental station has also been built and equipped, where it is proposed to carry out laboratory investigations associated with the tests being made on the road, so as to correlate practical road work and laboratory investigations.

The experimental road has been made on an embankment following the same levels as the Colnbrook by-pass. The average height of embankment is about 5ft., and in order to provide as nearly as possible a uniform foundation throughout the experimental length, special care was taken to ensure that only approved well-graded pit ballast was used as filling. After thorough rolling, the embankment was completed in November, 1928, and was left undisturbed until the summer of 1929 in order to effect further settlement and consolidation. The total length is about 600 yards, but at the ends, where traffic would be turning out from the Colnbrook by-pass, the conditions would be different from those on the remainder of the road, and it would therefore be unfair to compare the behaviour of the road surface at the ends with that of similar material on the main portion of the road. This consideration limits the length available for comparative experimental sections to approximately 450 yards.

The first set of experiments is being directed to the determination of the effect of certain factors in the design and construction of concrete road slabs, some of which are indicated below:—

Reinforcement.—With the object of including tests to ascertain the economic value, if any, of reinforcing concrete, the following sections have been made:—thickness, 6in., with double reinforcement; 8in., without reinforcement; 8in., with top reinforcement only; 8in., with double reinforcement; 6in., with top reinforcement only; and 8in., with bottom reinforcement only.

Foundation.—To determine the effect of laying concrete on (1) a dry bed capable of absorbing water from the concrete; (2) a saturated bed; (3) a water-proof bed, a number of slabs of concrete 8in. thick and without reinforcement were laid on the three following typical foundations:—(1) a layer of clinker rolled to a thickness of 3in. and left dry; (2) a layer of clinker rolled to a thickness of 3in. and saturated before the concrete was placed; and (3) a layer of clinker rolled to a thickness of 3in. and a sheet of tough water-proof paper laid to prevent transference of moisture between the concrete and the clinker foundation.

(c) Water/cement ratios.—Laboratory experiments show that there is for any particular mix a most suitable water/cement ratio, and that either an excess or a deficiency of mixing water reduces the strength of concrete. It was found that to obtain a reasonable surface on the road slabs by normal methods of tamping it was necessary to use concrete having a higher water/cement ratio than that which gave a maximum strength in the laboratory.

Joints.—The transverse joints are vertical butt joints filled with bituminous sheeting; these joints are all at 90 degrees to the kerb. There is one longitudinal joint throughout the experimental length; this joint, in the case of concrete 8in. thick, is of the tongue and groove type without filler, while for 6in. concrete the joints are formed as a single step.

Silicate of soda surface dressing.—One 30ft. slab from every group of three slabs was treated with a surface dressing of three applications of a solution of silicate of soda. The object was to observe the effect of the treatment on the wearing properties of the surface of the concrete.

General.—The carriageway is 20ft. between kerbs, which are of granite 6in. by 12in. laid on 3:1 sand-cement mortar, and the concrete slab extends for 18in. behind the kerb lines, making a total width of the road slabs of 23ft. In order to observe whether the "alternate slab method" would give rise to any peculiarities about 30 slabs were laid in the alternate method.

Cement.—The cement used was British Portland cement complying with the B.E.S.A. specification.

Aggregate.—The coarse aggregate was crushed and washed local ballast as commonly used for concrete construction, but in order to maintain uniformity of grading arrangements were made for the whole of the material to be supplied from one pit only, and from one part of that pit.

Routine tests.—Preliminary tests on the materials to determine the most suitable proportions of the concrete were carried out at the National Physical Laboratory.

Special slabs.—Small datum blocks were set in the surface of two slabs, on which it is proposed to take levels from time to time in order to measure any deformation due to changes of temperature and atmospheric humidity. A distant reading dial thermometer has been set with its bulb in the under side of the concrete slab so that the differences in temperature between the top and bottom surfaces of the slab may be determined. Plugs have also been set in one slab to form datum points to enable measurements to be taken with a steel tape to determine expansion and contraction of the slab.

Cones for measurement of wear.—In a number of the slabs small cones of coloured cement have been set in the surface of the concrete; the diameters of the exposed sections of these cones will be measured at regular intervals, and it is hoped to measure the wear of the concrete from the increase in diameter of exposed sections of the cones.

Arrangements are also being made, the Ministry state, for tests of tar and bituminous road-surfacing materials. These will be directed to obtaining technical data on the composition of these materials and the effect of variation in their constituent parts as affecting their life and traffic-carrying capacity. Information will also be obtained regarding the total cost of constructing and maintaining the surface under known traffic conditions during its life. These tests will need the use of a road some two to three miles long, carrying fast and heavy traffic, free from sharp curves and steep gradients, and on a reasonably uniform foundation throughout its length. A suitable road for this purpose seems to be the Colnbrook by-pass, which has the additional advantage of being adjacent to the Ministry of Transport Experimental Station, Harmondsworth.

MEMORIAL TO SIR WILLIAM GLYN-JONES

Dr. C. Addison, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture, unveiled a memorial yesterday, at the Pharmaceutical Society, to Sir William S. Glyn-Jones, who was for 10 years secretary of the society. The memorial, designed by Mr. R. O. Rosslyn, is of bronze, showing a bust of Sir William Glyn-Jones, surmounted by the coat-of-arms of the society in enamel.

BRITISH AIR TRIUMPHS

DUKE OF YORK ON SPEED RECORDS

THE SCHNEIDER TROPHY

The many notable performances of British aviation in the past year were celebrated last night at a dinner given at the Savoy Hotel by the Royal Aero Club, at which the Duke of York was the principal guest.

SIR PHILIP SASSOON, the chairman of the Royal Aero Club, who presided, announced the list of notable performances and awards as follows:—

Flight to India and back in eight days, August 2-9, 1926.—Royal Aero Club Gold Medal, Captain C. D. Barnard; illuminated address, the Duchess of Bedford.

Britannia Trophy (awarded for most meritorious performance of the year).—Lady Bailey, for her light aeroplane flight from England to South Africa and back along the West Coast.

100-kilometre record.—Flight-Lieutenant H. R. D. Waghorn, on September 7, 1929, Supermarine-Rolls-Royce S 6, at a speed of 320.1 m.p.h., beating the previous record of 1927 by no less than 50 m.p.h. On the same day less than two hours later, this performance was eclipsed by Flight-Lieutenant H. L. R. Atcherley, also flying a Supermarine-Rolls-Royce S 6, at a speed of 331.6 m.p.h.

Royal Aero Club certificates.—Flight-Lieutenant H. R. D. Waghorn, Flight-Lieutenant R. L. R. Atcherley, Supermarine Aviation Works, Limited, and Rolls-Royce, Limited.

World's Speed Record.—Flight-Lieutenant G. H. Stainforth, on September 10, 1929, at Calshot, on a Gloster-Napier 6. Speed, 336.3 m.p.h. This performance gave to Great Britain its first world's greatest speed record.

Two days later, on September 12, 1929, Squadron-Leader A. H. Orlebar, on a Supermarine-Rolls-Royce S 6, beat all previous world's records for greatest speed, by attaining 357.7 m.p.h. This record still stands, and is 30 m.p.h. in excess of Mrs. Bishop's record of 1928.

Certificates of Royal Aero Club.—Flight-Lieutenant G. H. Stainforth, Squadron-Leader A. H. Orlebar, Gloster Aircraft Company, D. Napier and Son, Supermarine Aviation Works, and Rolls-Royce, Limited.

Schneider Trophy team.—Silver cigarette boxes presented by the Royal Aero Club to Squadron-Leader A. H. Orlebar, Flight-Lieutenant G. H. Stainforth, Flight-Lieutenant D'Arcy Hart, Flight-Lieutenant H. R. D. Waghorn, Flight-Lieutenant R. L. R. Atcherley, and Flying Officer T. H. Moon.

THE DUKE'S SPEECH

The Duke of York responded to the toast of the Royal Family and proposed the toast of "British Aviation." He said:—Every day we read of some new and magnificent feat of skill and endurance performed by a man or woman in the most up-to-date machine.

I am especially glad to be able to accept your invitation, first, because I served in the R.A.F. and became a pilot just after the War, and, although of late years I have not flown, I should like to mention the fact that my brother, the Prince of Wales, is the owner of an aeroplane and makes full use of it whenever he can find an opportunity to do so in his busy life. And the second reason why I am delighted to be present is because it enables me to associate myself with the tribute which has already been paid, and is again being paid this evening, to that skilful team of officers of the R.A.F. which retained for Great Britain the Blue Riband of the Air World—the Schneider Trophy. You all know the details of that race and how it was won at a speed of some 328 miles an hour by Flight-Lieutenant Waghorn, piloting with superb skill a Supermarine-Rolls-Royce seaplane of remarkable power; how records were made and broken again in the race itself by that officer and his colleague—Flight-Lieutenant Atcherley—flying a sister machine; and later, when the pure speed record was attempted, how Squadron-Leader Orlebar and Flight-Lieutenant Stainforth broke anew records not a week old.

Then there are others to whom honour is due. We find as one of the directors of the Supermarine Aviation Works a brilliant aircraft designer, Mr. R. J. Mitchell, and, allied with him in the Schneider Trophy victory, a veteran engineer who is still the moving spirit of the world-famous firm, Mr. F. H. Royce. Such a combination is surely proof of the absurdity of the statement we sometimes hear that the hand of British industry is losing its cunning.

British industry has more than a reflected glory from the triumph we are celebrating to-night. Forty trades, I am told, contributed to it, and the steelmaker in Sheffield, the light alloy trades of Birmingham, to name two only, played their part; while research workers in Government establishments and private laboratories all had a hand in that victory.

There have been of late many notable long-distance flights which I could enumerate. I will merely refer to one, and that is the bridging, last year, by the Fairey-Napier monoplane of England and India in one flight. The value of that last achievement is not dimmed by the disaster which befell the two gallant officers—Squadron-Leader A. G. Jones Williams and Flight Lieutenant N. H. Jenkins—in attempting in the same aeroplane the yet greater feat of flying non-stop to South Africa, forces of nature, and not the default of man, so tragically terminated an enterprise full of high hope. I learn to-night that the Royal Aero Club has decided to award these two officers posthumously the gold medal of the club, the highest honour within its power to bestow.

The non-stop flight to India brings me to yet another achievement. I refer to the flight to India and back in just under eight days of Captain C. D. Barnard and the Duchess of Bedford, whom we are so glad to welcome here this evening, and to whose labours and courage in the cause of aviation I am glad to pay my tribute. Another lady's name will be present in your minds. Needless to say, I mean Lady Bailey, who set a new standard for women aviators by her single-handed flight in a light aeroplane from England to the Cape, and, by her return along the West Coast, blazed a new trail for the private owner. No honour has been more fully deserved than that which has lately been conferred upon her.

"FATHER OF THE AIR FORCE"

Then, within the last few weeks, the British air world heard with gratification that his Majesty the King had been pleased to honour two men who, in their respective spheres, have made their mark upon British aircraft progress. Marshal of the Air Force Sir Hugh Trenchard needs no introduction to this audience. He has been rightly called "the Father of the Air Force," and, while as Lord Trenchard he is now no longer actively associated with supreme command, it is a pleasant thought that, in the case of officers of high rank, their services and experience are always at the command of the State. The other name more intimately associated with your club and synonymous almost with all the Empire flights other than those carried out by the Services is that of Lord Wakefield, more familiarly known to you all by his former title of Sir Charles Wakefield. No man has deserved better of the British air world, not only by his generous support of the racing activities of your club but by his courage and vision in fostering Imperial flights.

Lastly, I see here the first Englishman to fly, a pleasant reminder of the youth of the science of aviation, for it was barely 21 years ago that Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon made the first flight over English soil at, it is interesting to note, the Royal Aero Club's flying ground at Eastchurch.

Concluding, the Duke of York said the future of British aviation was indeed bright and its technical progress assured.

SIR PHILIP SASSOON, chairman of the Royal Aero Club, replying, said that in furthering the progress of British aviation members of the Royal Family had always been willing to do everything in their power. By precept and example they had been of the greatest practical assistance in stimulating healthy competition among all those actively engaged in aviation and by always applying themselves, whenever opportunity offered, to accustom the minds of the general public to look upon flying as the ordinary, proper means of travel. (Cheers.)

SCHNEIDER RACE

Mr. F. HANDLEY PAGE, chairman of the Society of British Aircraft Constructors, who also replied, said that to-day what this country wanted more than anything else was publicity, propaganda, and the ability to show to the whole world the goods we had to sell. In the case of aviation he maintained that no other country could show anything like what we had in our shops and stores to sell. What were they to do about the Schneider Trophy race next year? he asked. He had heard the Prime Minister say to the Italian representatives that we were going to do our best to retain it. He (Mr. Page) wanted to know what was the best that Mr. MacDonald was going do. Was it only going to be conversations, because one would like to see something more definite. The industry was willing and prepared to make considerable financial sacrifice in order to retain the trophy in this country. This would be the third time, and if we won it again it would never depart from this country.

Mr. F. MONTAGUE, Under-Secretary for Air, who also spoke, said that the Government had found that they could not in the immediate future take a direct part in fostering the important Schneider Trophy contest. There was a hard-faced angel who sat in the Treasury loft, and it was felt that the expenditure of public money involved by Government participation was no longer justified. That participation was undertaken originally for the purpose of the encouragement of construction and of the science of aviation and for the purpose of collecting data

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BRITISH-ARGENTINE TRADE

SIR C. LEES ON INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Sir Clare Lees, in a paper on trade with South America which he read last evening before the Royal Society of Arts, pointed out that South America accounted for rather more than 5 per cent. of the world import trade and nearly 7 per cent. of the world export trade. In both Argentina contributed practically one-half of the total.

In considering the opportunities for trading with the Argentine Republic the first thought which impressed itself upon the mind of anyone who had seriously studied the question on the spot was the very great advantage which traders in this country enjoyed in all the essential and fundamental factors which were pre-requisite in order to obtain and develop a strong footing in any market. The friendship which existed between the Government of this country and that of the Argentine Republic was rooted in history, and dated back to the time when Argentina became an independent State.

The treaty of commerce which regulated our trade relations was over 100 years old, and during the whole of that period the feeling of friendship towards this country had continued and intensified until it had permeated the outlook, not merely of the Government, but also of vast numbers of the people themselves. That was a very great asset to this country. Next in importance was the high regard and esteem in which British people were held. This was a personal tribute to a long line of able, conscientious, and distinguished men who had represented this country not only officially, but also as the controlling heads of the large and important British enterprises which had taken such a leading and decisive part in the phenomenal development of Argentina.

These were our intangible assets, which it should be our constant care to retain. This could only be done by maintaining the highest possible standard in the *personnel*, whether it be at the Embassy or in the offices of our great railways and industrial enterprises, reinforced in the latter case by regular visits of those responsible for the direction of affairs at home.

THE TRADE BALANCE

About 40 per cent. of all the beef consumed in this country came from the Argentine. For the present, at any rate, there was no alternative source of supply. It was true that in course of time the Dominions might provide an alternative, but they had not done so up to the present. Argentine dependence upon us was even more emphatic. We took 99 per cent. of their chilled beef; over 50 per cent. of their frozen beef, and over 90 per cent. of their frozen mutton, in addition to which we were important buyers of maize, oats, linseed, wheat, cotton, and wool. The total exports from Argentina for 1928, the last recorded year, were rather over £200,000,000, of which we took approximately £76,000,000. During the same period our exports to Argentina were only £31,000,000. In balancing these figures it was necessary to bear in mind that our invested capital in Argentina represented a sum which had been estimated at over £500,000,000. The interest on that sum was remitted in foodstuffs, the production of which had been made possible by the capital invested in the construction of railways, docks, harbours, and other forms of development. That interest was one of our invisible exports and went some way towards balancing the account, but even allowing for that, there was room for a very great increase in our exports to the Argentine market, and it was largely our own fault that we did not obtain that increase.

M. Balodis, the LATVIAN Foreign Minister, resigned on Tuesday. M. Celmins, the Prime Minister, will take over the office until a new Minister is appointed.

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and results, and it was felt that the data and results so far had justified the expenditure of the past, but that the time had come for the industry itself to start running upon its own legs so far as that international trophy was concerned. He hoped that the industry would see their way to undertaking a British entry on a basis of their own enterprise in view of the international interest of the contest and its advertisement possibilities for the aircraft industry of the successful country, which they all hoped would be Great Britain next time, as on the last two occasions.

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Letters to the Editor

GAS IN WAR

THE ARGUMENT OF HISTORY

INCLUSION IN GENERAL DISARMAMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read with great interest your account of Dr. Herbert Levinstein's lecture on "Chemical Warfare." The views expressed, coming from such a brilliant chemist and the president of the Society of Chemical Industry, are weighty. But I am most anxious that the dismal conclusion to which they lead, of a renewed armament race in the chemical field, should not remain unqualified.

It is to-day, happily, an almost universal objective to prevent or reduce the chances of future war, and in connexion with that to reduce armament in such a way as to contribute to the stability of peace. From this broad point of view there are two fallacies in Dr. Levinstein's statement, the removal of which would tend to make the dangers and needs more apparent.

In the first place, the argument that gas warfare is relatively humane is false. It is only based on a few of the facts. The latter, as available up to the present, i.e., those of the Great War, only admit the conclusion of a lower rate of mortality for some of the gases used, such as mustard gas. Phosgene was far more deadly. If we were to base future action or policy as regards chemical warfare on the case for the relative gentleness of the weapon, it would have to be proved that on technical grounds the developments of the future will almost certainly be in the direction of low mortality, instead of the more dangerous types. There are no general scientific considerations that would support this claim substantially. On the contrary, the trend of chemical warfare development towards the end of the War shows that serious efforts were being made in the evolution of mustard gas and allied war chemicals to add to their vesicant, or low-mortality effects, the more deadly characteristics of such gases as phosgene. Had the War continued for another year it is at least possible that the mortality figures would not have permitted such an argument as that advanced and numerically supported by Dr. Levinstein.

It is true that humane types could be evolved, but this holds no promise for the future. A close study of the evolution of armament, and of the reaction of man towards it, such as I have made for several years, does not reveal any innate tendency to choose the least horrible and mortal weapons. The evidence is all to the contrary.

A rational view of unlimited chemical warfare development can only admit the emerging and use of increasingly effective and terrible types. This fact alone, however, does not single out chemical warfare as requiring special treatment in disarmament schemes over and above all other weapons, as they share the characteristic. But there is one feature of instability possessed by chemical warfare in a high degree which provides the strongest argument for restriction as against free development. The national development of arms has always shown a diverging tendency in type. But in so-called normal armament there have been many factors tending to reduce the difference, and thereby prevent any one nation possessing a decisive initiative through type alone. But the first German experiment in chemical warfare revealed most strikingly that here was a weapon in which the lines of divergence and the possibilities of decisive surprise were enormously increased. Twenty years of secret national development in different centres might well produce results which would completely neutralize the stabilizing influence of schemes of international armament limitation.

For this reason it is not sufficient to criticize the present proposals before the world to prohibit or restrict chemical warfare. Dr. Levinstein has rendered a service in again pointing out their total inadequacy. But there is every indication that the stage is set, and the time is ripe to bring chemical warfare into a general national disarmament scheme. I submit, in view of the great danger involved in taking any important step forward in chemical warfare, apart, of course, from defensive measures, that all efforts should be made to leave the position unprejudiced. Official organizations have not yet explored or considered the real possibilities of rational chemical disarmament, but they will undoubtedly do so, and if any great nation had in the meantime abandoned the present policy of marking time, it might seriously prejudice the present efforts towards stabilizing world peace.

Yours faithfully,
V. LEFEBURE.

Sunbury, West Heath-road, Hampstead, N.W.3, Feb. 4.

DEEMING'S SKULL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The discovery of "first importance to medical science and jurisprudence" alleged to have been made from an examination of Deeming's skull is a little belated, as all the main facts were published in the *Proceedings* of the Royal Society of Victoria in 1913.

It has therefore long been known that Deeming was a small-headed low grade ament, with a sadly under-developed brain of control over his sexual and criminalistic passions, and a head so small that it would have disgraced a normal 13-year-old schoolboy. Unhappily there are hundreds of similar microcephalic idiots in the many institutions in this and other countries, and even more outside, taking their daily toll from human society in the form of crime and disorder. Modern students of the wonders and imperfections of the human brain have also long been aware that the M'Naughten decision of 1843 as a conception of insanity is out of date, but both the law and society are confronted with the serious problem of "responsibility." Even the microcephalic idiot cannot be permitted to wreak his sexual and criminalistic passions on a defenceless society, otherwise the latter would quickly revert to the primitive habits of the cave man, and hence the M'Naughten decision cannot lightly be scrapped.

We might, however, especially in view of more modern knowledge, revise our conceptions of insanity. The human intellect is the only thing which distinguishes man from the lower animals, and it is but a tender plant. We are born into the world with the mentality of the idiot and the imbecile, and we go out of it, if we live long enough, as senile dements. Insanity is therefore a concomitant of life itself. It is surely a matter of common knowledge that the reproductive cells of the human body have a much shorter life than the cells of the body generally, and so it is with the brain cells. In many individuals brain cells have an even shorter life than either the sex or the bodily ones. Clearly, therefore, insanity is not, in many cases, so much a disease as an error of development, and this is exactly what happened with Deeming. His brain cells remained throughout life in an under-developed condition and he was unable to react to his environment in the manner regarded as normal by normal people. Revised on these or similar lines, the M'Naughten decision might be of considerably more use than it is at the moment.

Scientifically, there is hope for the future, because we are slowly but surely solving the problems of the phenomena of mind from an intensive study of the minute structure of the human brain, and have at last reached the stage when the potentialities of the child can be fairly accurately prognosticated, and the juvenile criminal "spotted" in advance. But so long as we continue to ignore the imperative necessity in brain breeding of good breeding, so long shall we continue to have these defective brains among us, and so shall we continue to confuse the spurious "insanities" with the real developmental amentias, of which Deeming and many another criminal are but examples. When we have all seen for ourselves, as I have, the disasters which may attend an under-developed human brain, I feel confident that many will agree with me that it would be kinder to the human race to put some of its more chronic mental derelicts out of their and our misery in a National Lethal Chamber, and so enable us to concentrate our social, educational, and financial efforts at well-doing on Nature's noblest work—the normal human intellect.

I am, &c.,
RICHARD J. A. BERRY, M.D., &c.,
Medical Director, Stoke Park Colony, Bristol, formerly Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Melbourne.

Bristol.

PEASANTS IN RUSSIA

MILITARY COLONIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The project of establishing "military colonies" in Russia, described in recent issues of *The Times*, has a curious parallel more than a century ago. It was a favourite scheme of Alexander I. and of his favourite Arakcheiev, to avoid the inconvenience of the old haphazard recruitment, to reduce the expenses of the army, and to enable soldiers to live with their families, by quartering whole regiments in selected districts and combining their military training with agriculture. But this benevolent project, initiated in 1816, was in practice harsh, expensive, and unsuccessful. The soldiers grumbled at the double duties laid upon them, the officers objected to the role of gang-master, and the native peasants more than once revolted against the regimentation of their family life. In return for some nominal relief from various taxes and burdens these peasants had to undergo military training, to wear uniform all day long and keep it clean on farm labour, to cut their hair and shave their beards, and to endure the presence of the soldiers, often drunken and vicious, who were quartered upon them. Even the women's duties were controlled and their kitchens daily inspected. After 10 years' experience, the French Ambassador, in a long report on the working of the colonies, came to this conclusion:—

"The modifications introduced . . . are rather in favour of the soldier turned colonist, and bring little relief from the inconveniences and vexations which the peasant still suffers under this system and which have so often led him to revolt before submitting. It is a mere spoliation, dissociating a stranger in all his interests, in his family affairs, and in the very possession of land inherited from his fathers and fertilized by the sweat of his brow. . . . He is no longer governed by the elders of the village, but, subjected to a purely military régime, he loses all domestic liberty and, if he complains, is exposed to acts of petty tyranny all the more cruel because they follow him into his own home and are renewed every moment of the day."

All this and more may be read in Schiemann's "Geschichte Russlands," I., 450-470, and II., 415-422.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
C. W. CRAWLEY.

Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

EMPIRE FREE TRADE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is startling to an old resident in a Crown Colony to hear that Lord Beaverbrook proposes to apply his Empire Free Trade policy in the first place to the Crown Colonies. His reasons are not quite convincing. He suggests that the tariff arrangements in those Colonies, which would be required to be modified, are unimportant and easily modifiable. It may be as well to point out that Singapore, for instance, is a free port, and that it is generally considered that its prosperity is due to that fact. I can say with confidence that any proposal to abandon the present system would meet with strong opposition there. The interests of a commercial town of over 350,000 inhabitants can hardly be disregarded.

It may be technically true to say that any legislation to effect the purpose would come within the province of the Imperial Parliament. The Crown Colonies, such as the Straits Settlements, have their own legislatures, on which, true, there is an official majority, and in the ordinary course any legislation designed to impose a tariff would come within the purview of the local legislature. It would be difficult to conceive an attempt by Parliament or by an official majority in the local legislature to force through tariff legislation against the united opposition of the unofficial members.

Yours faithfully,
G. S. CARVER.

Willow Close, Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

BANKS AND INVESTORS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Claiming to be nothing more important than one of the large class of poor investors, whose interests all your most influential correspondents seem to have so much at heart, I beg leave of a small space in your columns to air a grievance which I think we quite justly have against the banks in advancing large sums of money, to some extent our money, to underwriters of stock to which the public have refused to subscribe. In spite of the long retention of days of high imposts of all descriptions, there seems to be very little effort upon the part of either stockbrokers or bankers, and certainly none on the part of financiers, to secure for us the highest rate of interest possible, but rather do they appear to desire nothing more than to obtain for borrowers the best terms and to compete with one another to the detriment of investors, small and large. When such an issue as that of the Central Electricity Board results in 91 per cent. being left with the underwriters it is obvious that the investor thinks the return too low, for the security is unquestionable.

In your issue of to-day you quite rightly call attention to the high price asked for the Brighton Corporation Five per Cent. Loan, for which 99¼ per cent. is demanded. To my mind there is little justification for asking the investor to lend money, in part at least for use in competition with private enterprise, at such a low rate of interest, and no financial houses would underwrite upon these terms if it were not that they are certain of being able to use bank deposits to nurse the unwanted portion until such time as the unfortunate investor is metaphorically starved into taking it off their hands at a profit. In other words, if bank deposits were not available for this purpose public bodies would have to pay considerably more for their money, which fact would in itself deter them from reckless borrowing and give the investor a little more to live on.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
SIDNEY S. KENNEDY.

London, Feb. 3.

SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I should like to support Mr. F. S. Young in his plea for a revision of the requirements for entrance scholarships in science at the universities. Every point which he makes is perfectly true; and especially significant is his remark that "a class of scientific students is being attracted who will be unfit to undertake the highest work." The report in *The Times* early in January of the recent presidential address to the Science Masters' Association, by the Rector of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, supports this very strongly:—

". . . He said that in the last eight years he had met many young men who were taking up a career of scientific research. . . . Generally speaking, their scientific knowledge was extraordinarily good. But the great bulk of them showed a distinct lack of general knowledge, particularly an inability to express themselves properly in English. . . . He had known men with a First Class at the university who had had to be sent away from their occupation at the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research because they were incapable of making a clear report of what they were doing."

Within the sciences themselves difficulties arise owing to the demands of the universities. The authorities complain, for example, that there is a frequent prejudice against biology among students who have studied only physics, chemistry, and mathematics at school; if questioned, however, most of them appear to admit that future biologists will need an ever-increasing knowledge of physics and chemistry. But, with the standard of the scholarship papers (or rather with the nature of these papers) existing at present, no boy who hopes to win an entrance scholarship in physics, chemistry, and mathematics can afford to study biology in addition; and, conversely, the biological requirements are such as effectively to prevent continued study of physics and mathematics at school. The solution of this unhappy dilemma lies with the universities.

Properly handled, science should offer opportunities second to none for the development of clear thinking, lucid expression, and general balance of judgment. It is indeed ironic that, at present, time spent in the cultivation of these faculties should be time virtually wasted from the point of view of the boy who needs a scholarship. Perhaps the universities will soon be forced to realize that by setting an undue premium upon a good memory, combined with a necessarily uncritical receptivity, they are defeating their own object, and are attracting just that "class of scientific students" likely to do them the least credit in the end.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. K. GOARD.

Marlborough College, Wilts.

POOLE HARBOUR

MORE VIEWS ON PROPOSED BRIDGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I hope that the Bill for the bridge across Poole harbour will be rejected. I have known Studland for more than 20 years, and am sure that much of its beauty and tranquillity will be lost for ever if the bridge is built. It has already lost its pleasant seclusion by the establishment of the steam ferry across Poole harbour, but that is no reason for multiplying the traffic tenfold by the erection of a bridge. The fallacy underlying this proposal and others of the same kind is that you can bring crowds of people to a beautiful country without destroying its wildness and peace in the process. It is no gain to anyone to be hurried rapidly by motor across the Isle of Purbeck: to those who wish to see it quietly it is already easily accessible.

I am your obedient servant,
P. E. MATHESON.

Oxford, Feb. 4.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I be permitted to endorse Mr. Cogswell's lucid statement on behalf of the proposed Poole Harbour bridge? Charming as it is, the scenery of the Dorset Lake District is little known to other than local residents, and the present ferry is an ugly and inadequate means of approach. A fine bridge would be an asset from an engineering standpoint and enhance the beauty of the harbour entrance, and would enable thousands to enjoy this wonderful region.

Surely it is too late in the day to attempt to stop "developments" which are inevitable. Local authorities should welcome them; but see that they are properly controlled so as to preserve the amenities—a matter already in excellent hands. And greatest consideration of all in favour of the project would be its effect upon unemployment. The bridge and road would absorb labour; the developments would relieve depression in the building industry and be of the greatest benefit to local traders. And in view of the present grave figures of unemployment all economic means of reduction should be given every possible encouragement.

Yours faithfully,
H. N. DIGUES LA TOUCHE.

Grata Quies, Branksome, Dorset, Feb. 4.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As one whose work has lain in this district for the last 18 years, I should like to thank Dr. Farnell for voicing the feelings of many of us concerning the proposed Sandbanks Bridge. In spite of the new ferry road to Studland, that portion of beautiful moorland country called Studland Heath is still comparatively unspoiled. To erect the bridge proposed would, it seems to me, be a calamity. As I go about the district I have not found anyone in favour of the scheme, rather strong feeling against it. One reason given for the scheme is that sometimes the steam ferry cannot run because of the rough water. I am not aware that this is anything but a very seldom happening.

Yours faithfully,
G. E. BOYLE, Priest-in-charge of Canford Cliffs and Sandbanks.

Wykeham Lodge, Canford Cliffs, Bournemouth, Feb. 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Many of your readers have heard with concern of the attempt to obtain Parliamentary powers to span the estuary of Poole Harbour by means of a bridge 120ft. high above high-water level.

The deposited plans show that access on the east side is to be obtained by means of a roadway 20ft. wide carried up in spiral form to a fixed cantilever bridge. On the western side an inclined roadway rising far inland at an easy gradient to 120ft. is intended. The public are now realizing what this project means. The Bournemouth cliffs are approximately 100ft. high, Poole gasholder is 105ft., and this steel and concrete corkscrew is designed to be connected to a cantilever bridge which is to adorn the seascape more than 120ft. above the water.

From the Corfe hills and from many miles inland, as well as from the immediate vicinity both by land and sea, Parliamentary powers are being sought permanently to ruin the beauty and the charm of this estuary because the promoters prefer to avoid the cost of a tunnel, which would leave the entrance to the harbour unspoiled for all time whatever may finally be the fate of the surrounding countryside.

I am your obedient servant,
SYDNEY TUGWELL, F.R.I.B.A.

Petra Place, Bournemouth, Feb. 4.

AN AMATEUR'S INVENTION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your very interesting account of the sweeping revolution effected in the steel industry through the genius and pertinacity of a young magistrates' clerk, Sidney Gilchrist Thomas, makes a quite special appeal to one who chances to be a successor of the inventor at Marlborough-street Police Court.

That court has other quasi-historic associations. It boasts two fine Adam mantelpieces, preserved when its predecessor on the site was pulled down. This was the town-house of that Marquess of Hertford who is said to have been pilloried by Thackeray as the Marquess of Steyne. (Soho was a fashionable quarter in the Regency days.) And among its collection of likenesses of former magistrates hangs the autographed portrait of the Hon. George Norton—husband of the much-maligned "Diana of the Crossways." Your story of Thomas's devotion to science, his triumph, and early death discloses another link with history.

Your contributor traces Thomas's broken health to the strain of travel in connexion with the business resulting from his invention. When I entered the Police Court service in 1888—three years after the death of Thomas—a colleague who had known him told me that his fatal illness was induced mainly by the tremendous strain of following two exacting callings at once—a magistrates' clerk by day, an ardent student of experimental chemistry and metallurgy by night. I was told that Thomas would frequently pass the whole night in heated furnace-rooms, clad only in trousers and shoes, returning next morning directly to his clerical work; and that lung trouble resulted from all this effort and exposure.

Yours faithfully,
ERNEST CARR.

Marlborough-street Police Court, W.1.

BOYS' CLUBS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—You have been good enough to publish a full account of the luncheon given by the Lord Mayor yesterday, on behalf of the National Association of Boys' Clubs, when our president, his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, made an appeal for help in our great work. Unfortunately, the actual sum of money we require was never mentioned, so I am venturing to write you this letter in order to rectify this omission.

To do our work effectively we need £60,000 (£3,000 per annum), and of this sum, thanks in large measure to the publicity *The Times* has given us, we have received about £12,000, including £1,000 from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. All donations or annual subscriptions should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, National Association of Boys' Clubs, 27, Bedford-square, W.C.1, by whom they will be gratefully acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,
E. T. CAMPBELL, Hon. Treasurer.

National Association of Boys' Clubs, 27, Bedford-square, W.C.1, Feb. 5.

PURE MILK

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I agree with your other correspondents that certified milk is for the people with ample means, but everyone can afford to buy Grade A Tuberculin Tested milk; it is produced under similar conditions to certified, the main difference being that it leaves the farm in sealed ten gallon cans instead of glass bottles, and is then bottled under Government licence on the retailers' premises. This means a saving in cartage which greatly reduces the cost to the consumer, so that Grade A Tuberculin Tested milk is being sold in Reading and parts of London at only one halfpenny a pint above the price of ordinary milk. I think the best proof of its economic and health value is that some of the largest London hospitals and many well-known schools have used nothing else for the last two or three years.

Yours faithfully,
W. J. SIMMONS.

Hampstead Norris, nr. Newbury, Berks.

Points from Letters

CHURCH AND STATE

If I am not mistaken, your leading article of February 4 reflects the opinion of the great majority of the rank and file of Churchmen, who will have read it with thankfulness. My profound respect for the Bishop of Durham and equally profound conviction that we have in him a prelate whose utterances are inspired by fearless belief and transparent honesty of purpose make me hesitate to doubt any dictum of his. But I do not think that "discontent with the Establishment has been gathering force for many years past" among those who live and move and have their being in the atmosphere of ordinary parochial experience. May we be delivered from lay autocracy. I was a Nonconformist when young, and I know what it may mean. I submit that the rank and file of Churchpeople do not want it. They are, I believe, content that the Church of the English should keep its connexion with the State they have been taught that it brought into being, and are still content, in matters ecclesiastical, to submit themselves to their "spiritual pastors."—Mr. HAROLD TOLLEY, Wilton, Salisbury.

SHARE TRANSACTIONS

Before a company can "list" its shares on the New York Stock Exchange it must maintain in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, two offices or agencies, one for the transfer and the other for the registration of the shares in question. A company may prefer to maintain its own transfer office, or it may appoint a trust company to perform the work for it. But no company can act as its own registrar, nor can the same trust company act as both transfer agent and registrar for the same security issue. In this way the registrar acts as a check on the transfer office or transfer agent, and eliminates the danger of over-issuance of shares or bonds. The registrar is in fact the representative of the Stock Exchange and is by virtue of the "listing" requirements under the Exchange's control. Why does not the London Stock Exchange adopt similar regulations after its recent expensive experience, instead of compelling the investing public to ask for Government interference in a matter of business routine?—Mr. RICHARD MORRIS, Chester Lodge, Sudbury-hill, Wembley.

LEGAL CAUTION

Lawyers are noted for their caution, but the following example seems to carry things to extremes. The Public Trustee of one of our Colonies, having a small legacy to distribute among my grandfather's descendants and being in possession of our full family history, requires a declaration that my grandmother at the age of 70 and after nearly 50 years of married life did not marry again and have another family.—Mr. WALTER LEAKE, Boynton House, Hunstanton.

DRY-FLY FISHING

For the best part of 15 years I smiled good-naturedly at dry-fly fishermen until I saw that fine angler Mr. Rennie catching sea trout in the Laerdal river in Norway. He gave us an exhibition which I shall never forget. I tried it, and I was so successful that in my experience there is nothing to equal dry-fly fishing for sea trout in the gin-clear water of the Laerdal river. But, as your correspondent says, do not expect good results if you fish in fast-running water or in a greater depth than about 4ft. Best results are obtained with brown and green hackle flies ½in.—Mr. A. DE TREY, Shirrenden, Horsmonden, Kent.

STOCKS OF WHEAT

Liverpool for a considerable portion of the last 12 months has been carrying 1,000,000 quarters of wheat more than she has carried at any time since 1895. Mr. C. Dumper-Whetham and Mr. J. A. Venn say that the influence of the wheat merchant is much less than it was, that a free market is ceasing to exist, and the miller carries no stocks. Could your knowledgeable correspondents guess who is carrying the enormous stocks of wheat in Liverpool? When they have solved this problem they will have gone a long way towards appreciating the mass of inaccuracies contained in that part of their letter dealing with the wheat trade.—Mr. GEOFFREY BENTHAM, 11, Brunswick-street, Liverpool.

B.B.C. MUSIC PROGRAMMES

I quite agree with your correspondent Mr. A. F. Day in his desire for an alternative programme to the late dance music. I think, however, that it is a pity that the B.B.C. cannot broadcast dance music from one of its four big stations at an earlier hour. At present those who particularly enjoy this part of the daily programme must (at any rate if they are working during the day) stay up late every night in order to hear it. Surely the B.B.C. could, from one of its stations, broadcast dance music from 8 till 10 p.m. and allow an early retirement to those who enjoy this form of entertainment.—Mr. J. G. LITTLEDALE, Endwell Chambers, Endwell-road, Bexhill.

STARLINGS AND HAWKS

The interesting point in your correspondent's letter on the flight of starlings is that a hawk, presumably a peregrine, should chase starlings at all. Very few hawks will do so, and one that does ought to be encouraged, rather than shot, as starlings are increasing so rapidly that they are becoming a nuisance.—Mr. CHRISTOPHER D'AETH, Balliol College, Oxford.

POST OFFICE EFFICIENCY

Many years ago, when living at Ibi in Northern Nigeria, I received a letter addressed "— Eastwood, Esq., Northern Nigeria." It had been posted in Lagos many hundreds of miles away. Not so many years ago I had occasion to write to a well-known limited company. Having forgotten the address and having no directory at hand, I relied on the Post Office to help me out, and merely put London after the name of the company. The letter was returned to me through the Dead Letter Office. The contrast between Nigeria and London is instructive.—Mr. AUSTIN EASTWOOD, Baghdad.

CRIMEAN VETERANS

Shortly before the late War I was waiting in the train at Balloch Station, Loch Lomond, when as the guard passed the carriage I noticed he was wearing the Crimean and Turkish medals. As he appeared to be certainly under 60, I asked him how he came to be wearing them, as he was apparently much too young to have served in the campaign, regarding which I have a special interest, as I happen to have been born on the day of Balaclava. He said: "Yes, sir, I was in the campaign, but I suppose I was the youngest soldier in it, as I was barely 14 years old, and was a drummer boy in the (I forget the number he said) Fusiliers." I do not know if he is still alive, but he looked far younger than myself at that time.—The Rev. COLONEL A. D. SETON, Burley, Rutland.

"CARBARIANS"

Anent your "Carbarians," may I recall that in 1907, while I was stationed at Valparaiso, my typist in a dispatch regarding the possibility of introducing motor-cars into Chile, transcribed the word "notoriety," taken in shorthand, into "motoriety." It appeared suitable, so I let it go.—Mr. FREDERICK LEAY, 32, Rofant-road, Northwood, Middlesex.

THE TORTOISE OF MAURITIUS

When I was serving in Mauritius as D.A.A. General in 1905 this tortoise occupied a comfortable compound having a shallow cement-lined pond close to the messroom of the officers of the Royal Artillery, and there he lazed the hours away care free and apparently contented and was so brisk in his movements that he could easily cover the 12 yards or so constituting the length of his domain in the course of an hour or two. But at one time he became so distinctly indisposed that some thought it to be a premonition of his approaching demise. However, the War Office authorities, of all unlikely persons, came to his aid, although quite unwittingly, for just then they terminated a correspondence of many months by sanctioning the fitting-up of a few wash-hand basins for the use of the officers. Owing to one of those little mistakes which occur sometimes, even in the Army, the soapy waste water from these basins found its way into the tortoise's pond, imparting a creamy scum to its surface. So far from injuring him, however, it seemed to act as an immediate pick-me-up, and very soon Richard was himself again.—MAJOR W. CYPRIAN BRIDGE, Penthryn, Upper Park-road, Camberley.

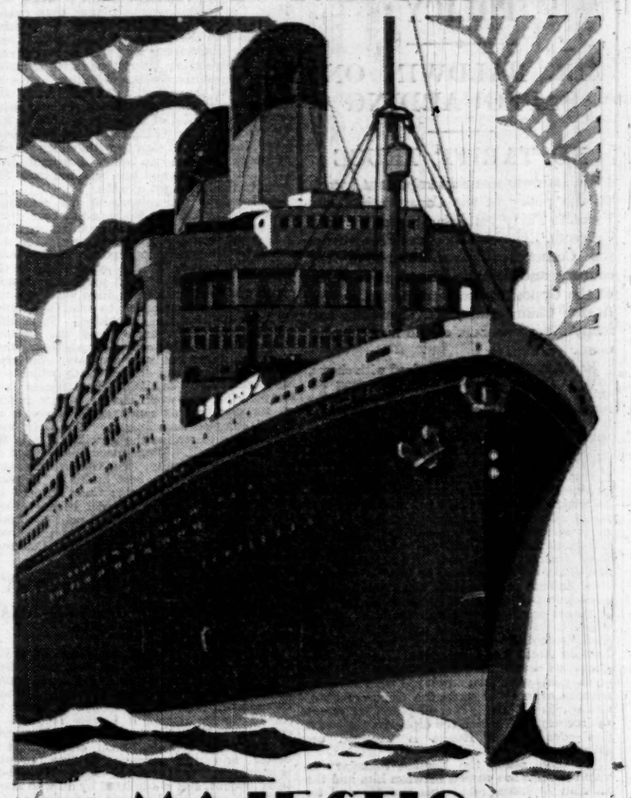
A CHANCELLOR'S SUBSCRIPTION

When the Chancellor of the University of Oxford nominates his Vice-Chancellor his subscription in his formal letter to the University is "Your affectionate friend and servant"—surely a charming phrase.—Miss ANNIE M. A. N. ROGERS, 39, Museum-road, Oxford.

CHURCH UNITY

One is constantly confronted nowadays with statements made in conversation or in print that many people are now leaving or threatening to leave the Church of England in consequence of the possible action of the coming Lambeth Conference on the subject of Episcopacy. Let me implore such waverers to read Lord Hugh Cecil's admirable letter of recent date in your columns. Will they also weigh the following consideration? Individual secession rather injures than promotes the prospect of corporate reunion which must be the ultimate goal of the whole Christian Church.—The REV. DR. F. E. WARREN, D.D., 2, Leopold-avenue, Wimbledon.

A GIANT REFRESHED



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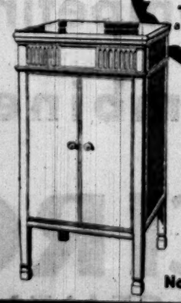

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CONVICT'S JUMP TO DEATH

TEMPORARY INSANITY

EFFECT OF TEN YEARS' SENTENCE

The inquest on the body of James Edward Spiers, 37, formerly of Delancey-street, Camden Town, a carpenter, who, after being sentenced to penal servitude and the "cat," jumped over the balcony outside his cell in Wandsworth Prison, was held yesterday by Mr. Ingleby Oddie, in the Visiting Justices' Room at the prison.

Spiers was sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude and 15 strokes with the "cat" at the Old Bailey last Friday. He had been convicted of assaulting a cashier in a City office with intent to rob him. He took his sentence quite calmly.

The events leading to his death took place on Monday morning, and were witnessed by other prisoners and by warders. Spiers had been cleaning out his cell, and the door was left open for a few moments to clear out the sweepings. Swiftly he pushed a table against the balcony outside, took a running jump on to the table, and dived headlong to the concrete floor 25ft. below. He was picked up unconscious, and died soon afterwards in the prison hospital.

Spiers had been convicted twice before his appearance at the Old Bailey last week. In 1924 he was sentenced at Warwick to 16 months' imprisonment with hard labour for stealing a large sum of money from the Coventry Post Office, where he was employed as a clerk. In 1927 he was sent to penal servitude for three years at the Central Criminal Court for forging and uttering and fraud. He then stated that while a Post Office clerk he had got into the hands of an adventurer. He had served during the War, going "over the top" eight times, lost a successful business through a fire, and spent large sums on his wife, who died from consumption. Spiers later married again.

Mrs. Spiers, the widow, was represented by Mr. Edmond O'Connor.

After the jury had been sworn, they were shown the place where Spiers jumped over.

Mrs. Spiers, answering the CORONER, said that there was no history of insanity in her husband's family. So far as she knew he was in good health. Occasionally he was nervous. For some time when he came out of prison about nine months ago he was very depressed and unable to sleep, but he was all right afterwards. He had "bucked up" for quite two months.

The CORONER.—Did you see him after he was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court?—Yes.

"I DONT MIND THE FLOGGING"

Did he say anything about it?—When I saw him he said, "Never mind; I cannot possibly get that time." I said, "What about the flogging?" He said, "I don't mind the flogging, it is the 10 years I object to."

The CORONER.—I thought so.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Edward F. Rich, the Governor of the prison, said that he received Spiers there on January 31, he having come from the Central Criminal Court with a sentence of 10 years' penal servitude and 15 strokes with the cat for assaulting to rob and being armed. He had 10 days in which to appeal against the sentence, and he did not enter an appeal then. He was an old prisoner and would know he had 10 days in which to appeal.

Did he also know that flogging would not be administered until 10 days had expired?—He knew that too.

Did he speak to you about the sentence and the flogging?—He said that 10 years was a bit stiff, but did not refer to the flogging.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rich went on to say that at 8.40 a.m. on February 3 he had been unlocked with other prisoners to go to a recess and empty slops.

I suppose a warder goes along and just unlocks the doors, and they follow him with the slops?—Yes, they follow after him.

Reginald Jephcote, a prisoner, giving evidence, said that at 8.40 on Monday morning he was outside his cell, which was opposite that occupied by Spiers. As he was standing there the principal officer came along and opened the cells. He opened No. 23, the one occupied by Spiers, and met another officer at No. 24, which the other officer opened. They compared numbers for a minute, and while they were doing so Spiers came to his door. The principal officer went up to the centre of the wing and talked to the other one. As soon as his back was turned Spiers came round. He did not actually get into his cell, but got the table, brought it out, stepped on it, caught hold of his ankles, and pitched over.

Warder James Jelly said that after unlocking the cells and comparing numbers with another officer he heard a shout that a prisoner had gone over. He found Spiers lying in a pool of blood at the bottom of the steps just under his own cell. He was unconscious, and the witness at once dispatched the nearest prisoner for a doctor.

Dr. James Walker, assistant medical officer of the prison, said that when he was called he found that Spiers was dead. There was a compound fracture of the skull, and the *post-mortem* examination showed that the whole vault of the skull was cracked. He must have pitched on the vertex. The cause of death was fracture of the skull. There was no disease of the organs.

THE SUMMING UP

The CORONER, summing up, said that Spiers was an old prisoner and had come into the prison after a severe sentence of 10 years' penal servitude and 15 strokes with the "cat" for having assaulted someone with intent to rob him.

"As an old prisoner," continued the Coroner, "he knew quite well he had 10 days in which to appeal and that during that period the flogging would not take place. I gather from what he said to his wife and to the Governor of the prison that what he objected to was not so much the flogging but the 10 years' penal servitude. It was rather a dismal prospect to serve 10 years, and if we knew what was passing in his mind, it would probably be that he would rather have had more lashes and less penal servitude. On Monday when the cells were opened so that prisoners could empty their slops he was seen when the warders' backs were turned to carry his table quickly out of his cell, put it against the railings, mount on it, and dive head first to the floor below, about 20ft. He pitched on his skull, which cracked almost like an egg, and died at once.

"There are only three points for you to consider. The first is, Was this a case of suicide? You have had the evidence of an eye-witness which shows quite plainly that it cannot be anything else. He got his table, took hold of his ankles, and pitched himself over. So you should have no difficulty in forming an opinion that his death was a deliberate act on the part of a man intending to take his life.

"The second point is, What was the state of the man at the time? That may present more difficulties to you. Of course, a man who has the prospect of 10 years' penal servitude before him may decide that he would prefer to die. Such a thing has happened before now. Whitaker Wright, after a sentence of seven years' penal servitude, committed suicide at once by swallowing cyanide of potassium, and the verdict in that case was *felo de se*—self-destruction. It may be that this man, being of sound mind, did decide that he would rather die than go to prison for 10 years. It you think that was his state of mind—that he was in full possession of his faculties at the time—that he was not of unsound mind, and that he deliberately elected to die rather than be confined 10 years with a preliminary of 15 lashes with the 'cat,' your verdict should be one of *felo de se*—self-murder.

"Of course, it is open to you to take the view that the man was so miserable and depressed owing to his sentence and the long years ahead of him he had to spend in prison that he was not really in full possession of his faculties. Brooding over his position, thinking perhaps that his future was hopeless, his misery and depression may have upset his mind so much that he was not fully responsible for what he did. I cannot help you on that. All I can say is that there is no history of insanity in his family, and, although we have heard that he was depressed, suffering from nerves, his wife says that he recovered and was in good health. The *post-mortem* examination shows no disease of the body.

"The only other point which I think may properly be dealt with by me is the question as to whether the opening between the sets of cells opposite one another should not be covered with wire netting. The other floors above, you will have noticed, are so protected but this was a sort of ground-floor, although there is a drop of 20ft. to the basement. There are cells in the basement, but they are not much used. I think that you might well take this into your consideration, especially as it has been mentioned to me by the representative for the relatives of Spiers.

"I have been Coroner here for 18 years, and I have never had anything like it before.

(Continued at foot of next column)

There was no reason to anticipate it was likely to happen, especially as the man had spoken to the Governor pointing out that he had objected to the long term of imprisonment and did not refer to the 'cat.'"

Dr. Walker said that there was nothing to indicate that Spiers should have been placed under observation. He appeared very cool and composed.

VERDICT

The jury, after a few minutes' retirement, returned a verdict that Spiers met his death through jumping from a height and that he killed himself during temporary insanity brought on by thought of his long term of imprisonment. The foreman said that they considered that it was no fault of the officials of the prison that he met his death. The jury added a recommendation that the opening should be covered with wire netting to prevent similar occurrences in future.

The CORONER said that he was assured by the Prison Commissioners that the recommendation would be attended to and the netting fixed as soon as possible.

THE SHEFFIELD BY-ELECTION

MR. BALDWIN'S MESSAGE

Candidates
- **Mr. H. Russell (U.).**
- **Mr. W. A. Lambert (Lib.).**
- **Mr. F. Marshall (Lab.).**
- **Mr. J. T. Murphy (Com.).**

Polling To-day

LAST ELECTION:

Ponsonby, A. A. W. H. (Lab.)	..	20,277
Money, Commander R. I. (U.)	..	9,828
Lambert, W. A. (Lib.)	.. ..	6,612
Labour majority	.. ..	10,449

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SHEFFIELD, FEB. 5

The poll in the by-election in the Brightside division of Sheffield will be taken to-morrow. Electors can record their votes until nine o'clock in the evening, but the count is to follow without delay and the result may be known about midnight.

While the Labour majority secured by the present Lord Ponsonby at the General Election may be reduced, there would be surprise if Alderman Marshall did not hold the seat for the Government by a substantial margin. Political opinion in Brightside has changed in the course of a generation, but in that period the constituency has only once returned a Conservative, and nearly 17 years of Liberal representation have been followed by seven years in which the Socialist grip has remained constant. The new factor in the by-election is the intervention of the Communist Party. Mr. J. T. Murphy, the candidate expressing the hates and the revolutionary aspirations of the Third International, has a limited following among members of the engineering trade who have known lean years, and may get the temporary support of other workers embittered by chronic unemployment, but it is considered in the division that he will be fortunate if he does not forfeit his deposit.

This is the first Parliamentary election contested by the Communists, and the only pointers to their strength are the failure of a Communist candidate to attract substantial support last May in the adjoining and electorally similar division of Attercliffe and the vote given to a candidate in a municipal by-election rather less than three months ago. Brightside is divided into three wards for the purpose of local government representation, and in the ward regarded as most extreme in political thought the Communist obtained 591 votes. On the basis of this trial of strength it is considered that Mr. Murphy may find approximately 2,000 supporters, but with an electorate of 47,521, and a Labour poll at the General Election of more than 20,000, Alderman Marshall would appear to have little cause for apprehension.

Mr. Hamer Russell, the Conservative candidate, received to-day the following message from Mr. Baldwin:—

"You have my best wishes for a successful fight in the Brightside division. Your practical knowledge of industrial affairs would be of great value to the counsels of our party in the House of Commons, and I hope to see you returned at the head of the poll."

SAFEGUARDING

Mr. Russell has based a sturdy, though admittedly uphill, fight on a demand for the extension of the safeguarding duties to the steel industry. Sheffield has more than 30,000 workers unemployed, and it is Mr. Russell's submission that safeguarding is the only policy which will protect old and find new markets and provide permanent employment. "You must sell work to give work," he has proclaimed in his campaign. To tradespeople and shopkeepers he has expressed a conviction that safeguarding will give their customers more money to spend; to housewives he has submitted that safeguarding will reduce the cost of living and increase security of employment to their husbands and sons. "These are not idle promises," he contends. "Safeguarding has been tried and proved, and it is doing these things in the trades to which it has been applied."

Mr. Alfred Edward Waterson, formerly M.P., for Kettering, was last night adopted prospective Cooperative and Labour candidate for Central Nottingham. Elected for Kettering in 1918, he was defeated there in 1922, since when he has not sought election.

BRITISH MUSEUM "BOMB"

SOLICITOR'S CLERK BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE

FRANK BIGGS, 21, solicitor's clerk, of River Bank, Molesey, who reported the finding of a crudely made tin "bomb" at the British Museum on Saturday, was charged at Bow-street Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Graham Campbell, with "having in his possession an explosive substance in such circumstances as to give rise to a reasonable suspicion that he did not have it in his possession for a lawful object."

Detective-inspector Victor Augur, of the Special Branch, Scotland Yard, stated that on Tuesday afternoon he found the accused, whom he knew as Frank Biggs, detained at Scotland Yard. He told him that he would be charged in connexion with a bomb found in the British Museum. After being cautioned he replied: "What I want to say is that I put this thing down myself." He then made a statement, which was taken down in writing, and he signed it without comment.

Biggs asked no question of the witness.

Inspector Augur added that he had been instructed by the Director of Public Prosecutions to apply for a remand.

In reply to the MAGISTRATE, Inspector Augur said that he would leave the question of bail to the discretion of the Court. Biggs had been living in his present lodgings for about a fortnight. He was not in business. His mother lived in London.

The MAGISTRATE.—I have no material on which to form any opinion. It is a very serious matter indeed.

The MAGISTRATE granted a week's remand, and allowed bail of two sureties in £50 each.

DISTURBANCE IN SOHO PUBLICHOUSE

SIX MEN ARRESTED

A gang of six men who were involved in a desperate fight in a Soho publichouse on Tuesday night were remanded at Marlborough-street Police Court yesterday.

In making application for the remand Detective-inspector Horwell asked for the hearing to be fixed on the same day as that on which a charge against four men of a gang of nine of wrecking the Argus Club is to be heard.

The men were CHARLES FURLONG, 29, clerk, Thorncliffe-road, Brixton; JOHN THOMAS PHILLIPS, 29, draper, Mildmay-road, Stoke Newington; ARTHUR PHILLIPS, 27, salesman, Bastwick-street, Goswell-road; JOHN DALY, 27, baker, Albert-street, Barnsbury; WALTER RANCE, 26, printer, East-place, Islington; and DAVID CHINSKY, 28, clerk, Richard-street, Islington. They were charged with being concerned together in maliciously damaging two mirrors, three armchairs, two tables, and various other articles, the property of Maurice Moore, licensee of the Admiral Duncan public-house, Old Compton-street.

Chinsky was further charged with obstructing Police-constable Kerton, and Furlong, the two Phillips, Daly, and Rance with being concerned together in maliciously wounding George Sewell, printer, of Peabody-buildings, Bedfordbury, W.C., by striking him with intent to cause him grievous bodily harm.

Detective-inspector Horwell said that Sewell's condition was very bad and he would have to undergo an operation. He opposed bail for all except Furlong and Chinsky, remarking that he had very good reasons for doing so.

Mr. Dummett remanded the prisoners, and allowed bail to Furlong and Chinsky.

THE LICENSING COMMISSION

SIR JOSIAH STAMP'S VIEWS

When Mr. J. E. Jones, Deputy Chief Constable of Carmarthenshire, continued his evidence before the Licensing Commission at Westminster yesterday, he was closely questioned by several members of the Commission with reference to Sunday closing of licensed premises throughout Wales.

Mr. Jones expressed the view that clubs existed more for drinking than for social activities, and said that if Sunday closing was enforced for clubs as well as publichouses, many of them would cease to exist.

"Don't you find that many people take home flagons of beer on Saturday night for consumption in their homes on Sunday?" asked Mr. B. T. Hall.

Mr. Jones.—Only very rarely. There is a Sabbatarian reason for people not taking the beer home for drinking in their houses on Sunday. It is very deep rooted in Wales.

Is there any club in your district which you would say was brought into existence for social purposes as apart from providing facilities for drinking?—No.

Mr. Arthur Bodvel Roberts, clerk to the Carnarvonshire Licensing Committee, said in his opinion registered clubs should first obtain a licence from the licensing justices, and apply for it to be renewed at a stated time. He did not, however, think that the police should have a right of entry into clubs. "After all," he said, "a club is the private premises of the members and not a public place, I should regard it as a serious interference with the liberty of the clubs if the premises were made liable to be invaded at any time by any police officer. If the club is badly conducted the police have their remedy; they can obtain a warrant." Grocers' licences did a lot of harm and encouraged "sly" drinking on the part of women. Instances were known where women obtained drink on credit and when the bill was presented the items were "camouflaged."

Sir Josiah Stamp, President of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway, gave the Commission his views on the effect of alcoholism on production. "If there were no alcohol, the conclusion I have come to is that there would not be any extraordinary difference in the quantity of production," he said. "It is just possible that there would be slightly more work provided by the saving of the money at present expended on alcohol. At the present time we are suffering from 'capital hunger.' Our rate of progress could and should be more rapid if capital were more abundant." His views were given on the supposition that no alcohol existed, and he did not attempt to forecast the state of affairs which might result from prohibition.

MR. FORD'S VIEW

Referring to a recent visit to the United States, Sir Josiah Stamp said that Mr. Henry Ford placed a high value on the advantage of total abstinence and made it a rule in all his works in the United States. "But he expresses his opinion rather with the flair of a poet than a statistician," he added. Under prohibition in America it was noticeable that the milk consumption had increased very considerably. Another important result was that the wife handled a much larger percentage of the wages. One presumed that this went in general expenditure on articles of food and clothing. He did not think the social evil was great enough to justify prohibition in England.

The Commission adjourned until February 13.

Mr. R. E. Bruce Beal, clerk to the Justices of the Tower and Paddington Licensing Divisions, wishes to make it clear that in giving evidence before the Licensing Commission on Tuesday he was expressing his own views, and did not speak as representing his Justices.

BANKING AT HOME AND ABROAD

SPECIAL SECTION IN "THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION"

The Times Weekly Edition, published to-day, consists of 44 pages and includes a special Banking Section. Last year was one of the most difficult periods for banks since the War, and the successful solution of its peculiar problems is dealt with in a series of articles: Banking at Home and Abroad, English Banking, Empire Banking, Foreign Finance and Banking, and South American Conditions.

A full-page photograph of the Duchess of York and Princess Elizabeth, taken to celebrate the Princess's fourth birthday, forms the charming frontispiece of this issue, and on other pages the world's news is fully illustrated.

Among the special articles are Mr. John Bailey's appreciation of the third Marquess of Salisbury, Empire Wireless Systems, Canal Boat Families, Reforming the Wazir, and the Hungarian Poisoners. The news of the week includes a comprehensive review of the Naval Conference, Parliamentary debates, Mr. Henderson and Soviet propaganda, the Spanish crisis, and Sir Douglas Mawson's reports from the Antarctic.

The Times Weekly Edition publishes a special Crossword puzzle, an article on Bridge discussing "Informatory Doubles," and a Chess problem and news.

The Times Weekly Edition is published every Thursday, price 4d. The subscription rates, post free, are: United Kingdom and Canada, three months, 5s. 6d.; six months, 11s.; 12 months, 22s. Other countries: Three months, 6s. 3d.; six months, 12s. 6d.; 12 months, 25s. Inquiries should be addressed to the Publisher, *The Times Weekly Edition*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

GERMAN JOURNALIST ARRESTED

CORRESPONDENT AT NAVAL CONFERENCE

AXEL VON OERTZEN, 45, a German, stated by the police to be representing several German newspapers at the Naval Conference, was charged at Bow-street Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Graham Campbell, with contravening the Aliens Act by not registering his change of address from Fellows-road, Hampstead, in November, 1928.

He was arrested at Marlborough-gate yesterday afternoon when about to attend the Naval Conference at St. James's Palace.

Detective-inspector Kitchener, of the Special Branch, Scotland Yard, said that Von Oertzen told him that, after leaving Hampstead, he went to Germany and returned by aeroplane in February, 1929. The aeroplane made a forced descent at Penshurst, Kent, and his papers were taken from him. He was told to call for them at the Home Office in a week's time, but owing to family trouble, he said, he got into such a state of "nerves" that he was afraid to go there. Since then he had lived mostly at Oxford.

The trouble to which he referred, said the Inspector, was that he was cited as co-respondent in a divorce suit. He was in fear of the respondent's husband.

Von Oertzen told the Magistrate that he was also carrying on a certain amount of responsible political work, and he was afraid that if he went to the Home Office he might be told to leave the country. He was fined 40s.

PRISON REORGANIZATION

SIR JAMES KNOX ON A NEW SCHEME

Details of a new scheme of prison reorganization, given by Sir James Knox, a prison commissioner, at a private meeting in Durham, were made known yesterday. It is hoped to complete the scheme in the next ten years. Some prisons will house first offenders and those in the second division, and others men between the ages of 22 and 28. Borstal boys will be accommodated elsewhere, while there will be separate prisons for convicts serving the first or second term of penal servitude.

SIR JAMES KNOX said that the scheme was already being put into operation. Wormwood Scrubs was devoted to first offenders and second division people, but there were also boys of Borstal age. In Wandsworth they specialized in young fellows of 25. Pentonville was for the rest.

Alluding to Borstal institutions, he said that statistics showed that 60 per cent. of the boys never returned, and were thus prevented from becoming convicts. Rarely in Borstal did they find boys who belonged to a decent club, Boy Scouts, Church Lads Brigade, or similar organizations. That rather pointed to the fact that if they got hold of the boy at school-leaving age and put him into a club which looked after him he would never become a criminal.

"PARROT DISEASE"

WOMAN'S DEATH IN LONDON

MEDICAL EVIDENCE AT INQUEST

The first inquest to be held in London on the body of a supposed victim of the present outbreak of "parrot disease" (psittacosis) took place at the London Hospital, Whitechapel, yesterday. The victim was Miss Lilian Rogers, aged 30, of Ripple-road, Barking, who died at the hospital. Two of her brothers, Edward and James, are also in the institution suffering from the same disease, one of them being in a serious condition.

Denis Sullivan, a brother-in-law of Miss Rogers, said that about the middle of January her brother James bought a parrot in Spitalfields Market. "Lilian was the first to be taken ill on the Tuesday previous to the death of the parrot, which occurred on January 23. After seeing a local doctor Lilian was taken to the London Hospital." The brother James was taken ill on January 29.

Mr. E. R. Keeble, house physician at the London Hospital, said that Lilian Rogers was admitted on January 28. Her brother Edward was also admitted, and both had symptoms of psittacosis. James, another brother, was admitted a few days later similarly affected. "Lilian's mother told me," he added, "that the parrot was bought on January 10; that it seemed ill the whole time they had it; that it died on January 22, and on that day Lilian removed its carcase from the house." The next day she was taken ill and collapsed on her mother's bed. She appeared to be in an ordinary faint. Later Lilian complained of severe headache and a persistent cough. When admitted to hospital she was comatose, and he could get no history of her having touched the parrot except after its death. Certain lung signs became worse, and she died on February 2. From a clinical point of view her death was due to psittacosis. The brother Edward had similar symptoms. Edward was not out of danger yet, but the brother James was progressing favourably.

INFECTION

The DEPUTY CORONER (Mr. Bentley Purchase).—Is he well enough to be seen about the purchase of the parrot with safety to the other persons?—Yes, if they take the usual precautions against infectious disease.

Is the actual infecting organism known?—When it was first described in 1896 the disease was thought to be due to the bacillus psittacosis, but that has not been borne out by investigations subsequently. A lot of investigation is going on in this hospital at the moment, and we hope very shortly to be able to publish something to throw light on it as to the actual causation.

Mr. BENTLEY PURCHASE.—Is it infectious from human to human?—There is a recorded case of this—of a nurse using the same handkerchief as her sister.

Mr. Keeble added that in some of the cases now reported there was no direct proof of the persons having touched a parrot.

The CORONER.—When does it occur in parrots?—The evidence we have is that there has been an epidemic in Argentina. There was one as late as July last year.

The CORONER.—In parrots or in humans?—Both, but primarily in parrots. Since that time we have had cases in England.

He added that the cases would probably at first be diagnosed as typical typhoid. "Clinically it is very similar," he said.

The CORONER.—Is it apparently infectious from dead parrots?—I do not think we have any evidence on that point.

He added that it was interesting to note that the majority of parrots that had developed this disease seemed to have been of the green variety, which comes from Argentina. It was not possible to say when the disease attacked the birds, or when they were liable to be infectious. They had knowledge of a bird having been in this country quite well for eight months and then suddenly giving the disease.

"A CARRIER"

The CORONER.—It seems to be a carrier?—Yes.

It seems to be a danger that may spread?—I think that unless precautions are taken it may assume an epidemic form.

He said that his experience was that bird fanciers could always tell when parrots were ill.

Mr. W. J. C. Fenton, of White House, Movers-lane, Barking, said that the parrot was bought with two others. Of the latter two one was taken by somebody at Romford and the other by someone living in Stepney. The parrot at Romford had since been reported dead, and the Stepney parrot had also died. He had secured the parrot at Stepney and taken it before death to the London Hospital for investigations.

The CORONER.—What happens in the early stages of this disease?—The first thing that struck me was that the Rogers were very ill. When I saw the boy his temperature was 106. The thing they complained of was terrific headaches and photo-phoebia. They also had nose-bleeding, which in the case of Edward was very marked.

The CORONER said that he would adjourn the inquest until March 4 as he thought that there might be some more evidence available as to the origin of these three parrots.

TRAFFIC CONGESTION IN SOUTHWARK

IMPROVEMENT PROMISED BY TRANSPORT MINISTRY

A definite assurance has been given by the Ministry of Transport to Southwark Borough Council that a substantial scheme of improvement in the traffic facilities at the Elephant and Castle will be carried out at no distant date, no matter what the fate of the Charing Cross Bridge Bill may be.

At a meeting of the council last night it was reported that plans to give effect to the project had been submitted to the L.C.C., but alternative and less costly proposals were being considered. As soon as a final plan was adopted the L.C.C. intended seeking necessary Parliamentary powers to carry out the improvements.

ROMAN REMAINS AT ST. ALBANS

DR. WHEELER'S REPORT ON EXCAVATION

The proposed excavations on the site of the Roman city of Verulamium were discussed by the St. Albans City Council on Tuesday evening, when the Parks Sub-committee submitted a report made by Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, of the Society of Antiquaries, at the request of the Mayor.

The report pointed out that Verulamium was known to have been one of the great tribal capitals of prehistoric Britain. It was already a capital city before Julius Cæsar reached our shores, and was thus not merely a city, but a city of the first rank a century or more before London, as it seemed, was even founded. The Roman city which, in the first century A.D., grew up on, or close to, the site of the prehistoric capital, was within 10 or 15 years of the arrival of the Romans raised to the highest possible civic rank. In the whole of Roman Britain Verulamium appeared to have been the only *municipium*, or "municipality" in the ancient technical sense of the term. London itself seemed never to have achieved any approximate rank.

Turning to the work of excavation, the report said that the examination and consolidation of the better preserved stretches of the Roman defences should be given precedence. These defences consisted of (1) a magnificent ditch, unequalled of its kind in Britain; (2) along its inner margin a broad level platform or "Berm," said to be from 15 to 20 feet in width; (3) a strongly built wall of flint-rubble with bonding courses of brick; and (4) a broad and high bank, piled by the Roman builders against this wall on its inner side. Of these four features, that which required most urgent attention was the wall, which was at present imperilled by the action of the weather, by ivy, by tree roots, and by the mischievous ignorance of visitors from outside St. Albans. After the examination of the defences, it would be desirable gradually to reveal the plan of the Roman town and also to locate its principal buildings.

The report said it was understood that the Corporation might wish to cooperate both with the Society of Antiquaries and the St. Albans and Hertfordshire Archæological Society in this great work. On this basis, and on the analogy of similar arrangements elsewhere, it was provisionally assumed that a committee or sub-committee of the Corporation might decide to invite representatives of these two bodies to assist it.

The Council decided to thank Dr. Mortimer Wheeler for his report and to appoint a committee on the lines which he had suggested.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

THE MANCHESTER SHOW

The DUKE of GLOUCESTER (president) took the chair at the monthly meeting of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England yesterday. Before opening the formal business, the PRESIDENT referred in feeling terms to the loss the society had sustained in the death of Sir Edward Curre.

It was reported that the Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture had agreed to reconsider the representations made by the council on the subject of imported barley.

Attention was drawn to two cases of serious illness caused to cattle through the feeding of cake containing a large percentage of castor oil bean.

Sir Rowland Biffen was appointed to represent the society on the Standing Committee dealing with the question of the sale of stocks of wheat, barley, oats, &c., for seed which are identical in origin and character.

The CHAIRMAN of the VETERINARY COMMITTEE, in dealing with a report on swine fever, stated that the disease appeared to be one of those about which little knowledge existed as to its origin or how to prevent or cure it. The society was in touch with the Veterinary Department of the Ministry of Agriculture in an endeavour to find out what steps could be taken to eliminate the disease.

Thirty-three entries had been received for the World's Agricultural Tractor Trials, 14 from British manufacturers and 19 from foreign makers.

Arrangements were being made for a musical ride or other military display at the Manchester Royal Show. It was reported that a party of New Zealand farmers would tour Great Britain and Ireland during the coming summer, and would visit the Manchester Show on two days.

The Steward of Dairying referred to a comment of the Society's Consulting Chemist on the cleanliness of the British Milk Supply, and the criticisms of the medical profession and others. In the opinion of the Consulting Chemist, such attacks were unjustifiable, as his experience in recent years had been that very rarely had samples of milk been submitted to him that might be described as unclean. This statement was supported by Dr. Stenhouse Williams, who was probably the most prominent man concerned in the promotion of a clean milk supply.

DANGEROUS MAN SENT TO GAOL

PRISONER'S REFERENCE TO SPIERS

At London Sessions yesterday HAROLD WILKINSON, 28, baker, who was convicted of being concerned in breaking into a warehouse in Little Goodge-street, W., and stealing 14 fur coats and other property valued in all at £200, said: "I have come to the end of my tether. Since 1919 I have known only about 12 months' freedom. My life henceforth has to be spent behind prison bars because there is not a dog's chance for me. I go the same way as Spiers has gone. You can sentence me to what you like—it will make no difference."

The CHAIRMAN (Sir Robert Wallace, K.C.).—It is entirely your own fault. I am taking into consideration that you are still a young man, or the sentence would be much heavier. You will go to prison for 23 months.

Wilkinson.—Will you make it a term of penal servitude, my lord?

The CHAIRMAN.—No, I have passed sentence.

Commending Sergeant Mann and other police officers in the case, the CHAIRMAN said: "The thanks of the community are due to you for having got rid of a most dangerous man."

PARROT AND POLICEMAN

A parrot which flew into a house at Princes-square, Bayswater, last night, offered a lively resistance to a policeman who was called to seize it. P.C. Stanley Snell made many attempts to capture the bird, and was bitten on the fingers before he succeeded in holding it. The parrot was taken to Notting-hill Police Station, and the policeman had to be attended by the divisional surgeon.

The parrot was afterwards taken to a bird shop in Portobello-road, W., where the proprietor stated that he had received many parrots during the past few days from people who had decided to get rid of their pets, also some parrots which had been found at large, evidently cast adrift.

THAMES VALLEY AMENITIES

NEED OF NEW COMMITTEES

The Thames Valley branch of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England held its first annual meeting yesterday at the Royal Institute of British Architects, Conduit-street, W.1.

Lord Mayo was elected chairman in succession to Lord Astor, who, when originally appointed to that office, had explained that he must relinquish it as soon as the survey of the Thames Valley was completed. LORD MAYO moved a vote of thanks to Lord Astor, to whom, he said, the survey owed its existence, and it was also through his generosity that the report had been published in such an attractive form. Lord Astor had rendered a great service not only to the dwellers in the Thames Valley but to the public far and wide.

Lord Mayo said also that he foresaw a great deal of work for this branch of the C.P.R.E. He intended to advise the formation of several local preservation committees on the lines of that which was so vigorously at work between Wallingford and Maplederham.

THE REPORT

The report on the work of the branch called attention to some outstanding questions mentioned in the survey. They were:—

(1) The serious menace to the Thames Valley consequent on the proposals for extensive drainage schemes, and the fact that the Wey Valley drainage scheme had been authorized as well as the contingent Thames Conservancy works below Weybridge. (2) Low-lying lands, together with the problems created by building on low and unsuitable land liable to flooding, the danger to health due to lack of sanitation, and the risk of the pollution of the London water supply. (3) The importance of preserving the suspension bridge at Marlow. (4) The reservation of private lands under the Town Planning Acts.

On the last of these points the report said it was gratifying to know that certain landowners had already completed the reservation of considerable areas of land, and others were investigating the possibilities of adopting a similar course. Colonel Fremell was arranging to reserve as an agricultural belt a considerable acreage of low-lying land, liable to flood, by the river near Wytham; and Lord Astor had reserved all the Cliveden hillside on the Buckinghamshire side of the river, as well as a large area on the Berkshire side opposite Cliveden.

At the suggestion of Mr. J. S. GIBBINS, it was agreed that the branch should include within the area of its operations Seven Springs, the reputed source of the Thames. Mr. Gibbins said that the place had formerly been much neglected, but the Gloucestershire Highways Committee had taken it under its charge a little while ago, and had cleaned out and fenced the spot.

ABBEY ROAD BUILDING SOCIETY

EXTRACTS FROM FIRST MINUTE-BOOK

The first minute-book has just come to light of the Abbey Road Building Society, which, having begun in a modest way half a century ago, now claims to be the largest enterprise of its kind in London, with assets of over £20,000,000.

The society was formed by members of a church in Abbey-road, St. John's Wood. The minute-book records that they met first on March 8, 1874, and then resolved "that a building society be formed." The "Society's Office," as it is called in the minutes, was for some years a vestry in the church. Here the members paid their subscriptions between 8.30 and 9.30 on Wednesday evenings. The first advance—of £300—was made in January, 1875, and the balance-sheet for 1875 showed assets of £2,103 and a membership of 111. Five advances had been made during that year, and these first results were described in the secretary's report as "almost unprecedented in the annals of building societies generally."

To-day the society has over 135,000 members, of whom 30,000 are borrowers, and in 1929 it advanced over £8,500,000 from its funds.

News in Brief

On account of his health Lord Islington has tendered his resignation as an alderman of West Suffolk County Council.

Mr. Taylor, licensee of the Railway Hotel, Farnborough, was found lying dead across the bar counter of his hotel yesterday.

An Empire Week will be held at Belfast from May 12 to 17 during the visit of the Associated Chambers of Commerce to the city.

Mrs. J. Dewar Robertson was yesterday elected chairman of the Visiting Justices Committee for Holloway Prison. She is the first woman to hold this post.

There was a big fall of cliff at Beachy Head on Tuesday night, when over 1,000 tons of rock crashed into the sea from a height of 500ft. and piled up to a distance of 50 yards from the base.

The only name before a meeting of the Oxford Liberal Association called to select a Liberal candidate was that of Mr. Frank Gray, of Shipton Manor, and a deputation has been appointed to wait on him.

Season tickets available for a minimum period of seven days, but beginning on any day of the week, will be issued by the L.M.S. Railway for the British Industries Fair, both at London and Birmingham.

Mr. W. Mitchell, of Plymstock, a member of the Devon County Council, died at a meeting of the general purposes committee of the council at Exeter Castle yesterday. He had just sat down after making a speech, when he collapsed.

Traders at Chester-le-Street, County Durham, who have been protesting against the 600 years old custom of Shrovetide football, have decided not to barricade their shop windows, as in the past, and to throw the onus of protection on the local police.

The need of stimulants for victims of the numerous motor accidents on the Colnbrook by-pass road was pleaded before the Slough Licensing Justices yesterday, and a wine and spirit licence was granted to a beerhouse at the Buckinghamshire end of the road.

Bedford magistrates yesterday ordered the birching of three Kempston schoolboys, aged 14, 12, and 11, for theft. The punishment was graded according to age—nine, six, and five strokes respectively—and was chosen by the mothers as an alternative to the industrial school.

The body of Henry Holman, 63, of Marlborough-street, Seaham Harbour, mate of the tugboat Seaham, was recovered from the South Dock, Seaham Harbour, yesterday morning. He was accidentally knocked overboard late on Tuesday night while the tug was bringing in a steamer.

Mr. Peter O'Connor, the solicitor for seven of the 10 accused who will appear at Waterford District Court to-morrow charged with the murder of Laurence Griffin, a postman, has been notified by the Civic Guard authorities that his request to reduce the murder charge and enable the prisoners to obtain bail cannot be granted. It is understood that, as the missing postman's body has not been found, Mr. O'Connor has instructed counsel to protest against the further detention of the men in custody.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

Tenders are invited for the supply of provisions, materials, conveyance, &c., at prisons and Borstal institutions in England and Wales. (p. 1)

Factory premises are wanted immediately in or near Derby, Doncaster, Leicester, Lincoln, Northampton, Nottingham, and Sheffield. (p. 25)

The Government of India offer two scholarships in England for training in civil aviation. (p. 1)

An assistant locomotive superintendent is required for service on the Jodhpur Railway, India. (p. 3)

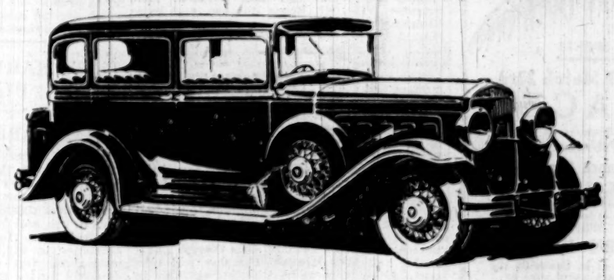
The Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton, requires an assistant secretary-superintendent. (p. 3)

The University of Bristol invites applications for the post of veterinary advisory officer. (p. 3)

The Crown Agents for the Colonies announce that the Government of the Gold Coast require an assistant harbour engineer. (p. 3)

A competitive examination for two or more appointments as ship surveyor is to be held in London. (p. 1)

A Well known 6– and a Fine New 8



THE HUDSON SUPER 8

A totally New Type

With 22 years of acknowledged leadership for building cars of quality and value, Hudson now introduce their greatest achievement — the Hudson Super 8. It is a new design throughout. In appearance and finish it is commandingly beautiful. It embodies new ideas, new beauties and new comforts. Its 8-cylinder 24.3 h.p. engine imparts a new riding sensation—active, free, effortless. It is economical to operate and costs little for the distinction it affords.

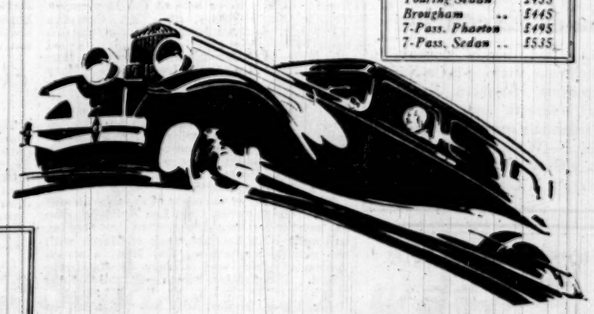
Hudson Prices

Short Chassis

Club Saloon ..	£360
Coupe	£375
Standard Sedan	£390
Roadster ..	£395
5-Pass. Phaeton	£425
Sun Sedan ..	£445

Long Chassis

Touring Sedan	£435
Brougham ..	£445
7-Pass. Phaeton	£495
7-Pass. Sedan ..	£535



Essex Prices

Short Chassis

Coach	£235
Standard Sedan ..	£260
Town Sedan	£280

Long Chassis

Club Saloon	£260
Coupe	£265
Standard Sedan ..	£280
Touring Sedan ..	£299
*

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

NINE TILL SIX

By CALLISTHENES

In this House we naturally take an interest in plays depicting shop or store life. Many members of this business have therefore been to see "Nine Till Six," the new play which Mrs. C. B. Cochran, in emulation of the enterprise of her husband, has put on at the Apollo.

Mrs. Cochran says she put on the play because it is women who determine a play's popularity, and she is sure women will be interested in the West End fashion-shop life which is depicted in "Nine Till Six."

We agree with Mrs. Cochran that the subject is a good one. In these days when so many women of beauty and ambition and courage are in West End Stores or shops it is surprising that more dramatists do not follow the guidance of public curiosity and interest and set plays in Oxford Street or Regent Street.

But though we heartily enjoy the play we find it too grey in tone.

The leading character, the owner of the shop, is a tired woman. She repeats that "nothing is easy in these days." She finds not only business but life a burden of which she would fain be rid. She carries her burden with courage and honour and kindliness which make her loveable. But she is sad.

Consciously or unconsciously the whole play is written in this key. It is business life as seen by a tired woman, as seen by one who finds it all a burden which necessity has laid upon her. The business just pays. It is just kept from disintegrating through disloyalty and dishonesty. The title is meant to indicate a hard, monotonous, daily effort which leaves scarcely an ounce of energy for enjoyment at the day's end. The superficiality of the character drawing is probably meant to depict showroom girls as seen by a tired manageress.

It is true that there are tired people in business in the West End. It is true that there are those who find it all a burden. But it is also true that they are exceptional.

Most women in business in the West End enjoy it thoroughly. There are details that they would wish altered. But they accept business life with its drawbacks knowing that probably no other life has fewer. Their health is better than that of girls who do not work. They have less leisure by the clock, but it comes to them with so much more of quality, with such a clearness of definition, that one hour of it is worth ten in the all-leisure life.

Business as seen by those who have health and hope and zest is a finer thing than is shown in "Nine Till Six." It has comradeship. It has adventure. It has scope for ambition, for imagination, for ideals. The hours between nine and six are for them not a reluctant tribute to economic necessity to be paid before the better part of life begins; they are themselves the better part of life.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS

A Sales Executive

Experienced and highly trained in modern technique, working in the North, desires position Southern England; resourceful, energetic and progressive. Highest credentials concerning character and ability.—Write "Policy," c/o Johnson's, 5, Gray's Inn Square, London, W.C.1.

"WHO'S WHO IN THE THEATRE"

AN ENLARGED EDITION

The sixth edition of Mr. John Parker's "Who's Who in the Theatre" will be published next week by Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Limited.

The work has been completely revised and brought up to date, and nearly 500 new biographies have been added. There are now between 2,000 and 3,000 biographical notices of actors, actresses, managers, dramatic authors, composers, critics, scenic artists and designers in the United Kingdom and the United States. The volume also contains a synopsis of playbills from 1925 down to the end of last year; a list of the most notable productions of the London stage from the 16th century till now; Royal Command performances; Dr. J. M. Bulloch's tables of hereditary theatrical families, British and American, numbering more than 100; an obituary list containing over 3,000 names; and a mass of other miscellaneous information. A new and interesting feature is the inclusion of lists of public school boys and university graduates, numbering some hundreds, who in recent years have made the stage their profession.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 7

Entertainments

THE THEATRES

FOUR SHAKESPEARE PLAYS

Four Shakespeare plays will be produced next week: *Macbeth*, at the New Theatre, Oxford; *Hamlet*, at the Court Theatre; *As You Like It*, at the Old Vic; and *Henry IV.*, Part II., at the A.D.C. Theatre, Cambridge. In the production of *Macbeth*, which will be given on Tuesday by the O.U.D.S., there will be two interesting innovations. The scene with the witches will be interpreted as taking place in the mind of Macbeth, and will be played behind a veil, through which the players will be dimly seen; secondly, the choice of Miss Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies to play the part of Lady Macbeth is a slight departure from tradition, because she is not a tall woman. The play will be produced by Mr. Brewster Morgan, and others taking part are Mr. Valentine Dyall as Macbeth; Mr. Wyndham Godden as Banquo; Mr. Giles Playfair as Malcolm; and Mr. E. E. Sabben-Clare as Macduff.

As You Like It has been asked for by the L.C.C. for their special children's *matinée* performances at the Old Vic, and so the play will be revived on Monday for two weeks, instead of the usual three given to each production. Miss Martita Hunt will play Rosalind; Miss Monica Breet Celia; Mr. John Gielgud Orlando; Mr. Donald Wolfit Touchstone; and Mr. Balliol Holloway Jacques. In the production of *Hamlet* at the Court Theatre on Wednesday, Mr. Esme Percy will appear as Hamlet; Mr. Charles Macdona as Polonius; Miss Gabrielle Casartelli as Ophelia; Mr. Neil Porter as Horatio; Miss Miriam Lewes as the Queen; and Mr. John Laurie as Claudius. *Henry IV.*, Part II., will be staged by the Marlowe Dramatic Society at the A.D.C. Theatre, Cambridge, on Saturday evening.

The Little Theatre, once the home of Grand Guignol in London, will again offer entertainment of the same kind when it reopens on Monday with Mr. Hamilton Deane's production of *Frankenstein*, which has been adapted for the stage by Miss Peggy Webling from the novel of Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley. *Frankenstein* was published as a story in 1818, and in 1823 a play called *Presumption; or The Fate of Frankenstein*, was put on at the Lyceum, and then revived at Covent Garden the following year. Then, in 1826, a play called *Frankenstein, or, The Man and the Monster*, founded partly on Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley's story and partly on a French story, was produced at the Coburg Theatre; this was revived at the Lyceum in 1839, and at Sadler's Wells in 1843. The cast of the new play will include Mr. Stuart Lomath, Mr. Henry Hallatt, Mr. Hamilton Deane, Miss Clare Lindsay, and Miss Dora Mary Patrick.

On the same day the Q Theatre will present a dramatization of Judge Ruegg's book "John Clutterbuck." The play is said to retain all the important parts of the book, without impeding the action. In it will appear Mr. Jack Livesey and Miss Elizabeth Vaughan. On the following Monday, February 17, a new play by Mr. Cyril Campion, entitled *The Lash and Dope*, will be produced by the author, with Miss Mercia Swinburne and Mr. Arthur Margetson in the leading parts.

REVIVAL OF "THE SORCERER"

Mr. Rupert D'Oyly Carte will revive *The Sorcerer* at the Savoy Theatre on Thursday, February 13. This opera was first produced at the Opéra Comique on November 18, 1877, and drew large audiences for a period of six months; it was revived at the Savoy in 1884. The libretto was founded on a story which Gilbert contributed to a Christmas number of one of the leading weekly illustrated papers. It was this opera that was responsible for the introduction of Mr. George Grossmith and Mr. Rutland Barrington to the stage. In the coming production the part of Sir Marmaduke Pointdextre will be taken by Mr. Darrell Fancourt, John Wellington Wells by Mr. Henry A. Lytton, Aline by Miss Winifred Lawson, and Lady Sangazure by Miss Bertha Lewis; others in the cast will include Mr. Charles Goulding, Mr. Leo Sheffield, Mr. Joseph Griffin, Miss Anna Bethell, and Miss Marjorie Eyre. In the earlier part of the week *The Yeomen of the Guard* will be performed.

The latest addition to the Sunday producing societies is the Masses Stage and Film Guild, which has on its council some prominent members of the Labour Party as well as several well-known actors and actresses. The membership numbers a thousand, and a beginning will be made at the Apollo Theatre on Sunday with a play by Mr. Upton Sinclair called *Singing Gaolbirds*. Mr. Ben Welden, Mr. Brember Wills, Mr. Bruce Winston, and Miss Elizabeth Arkell will be in the cast; Mr. Harold Scott is the production secretary of the guild. Other arrangements for the first season include a piece entitled *Brain*, by Mr. Lionel Britton, a modern Russian film called *Mother*, and a play in which Miss Sybil Thorndike will take the leading part.

The chief rag-picker for the next Green Room Rag, which takes place, by permission of Sir Alfred Butt, at the Queen's Theatre on Sunday evening, February 23, will be Mr. Herman Finck. It will be the third rag of the seventh series. An outstanding feature of the coming entertainment will be a faithful reproduction of an old-fashioned London music-hall complete with chairman. Mr. Mark Lester will be chairman, and Miss Cicely Courtneidge, Miss Vera Lennox, Miss Clarice Hardwicke, and Miss Heather Thatcher will take part. Other authors contributing sketches to the programme are Mr. Cyril Campion and Mr. Austin Melford.

Mr. Maurice Browne, the producer of *Journey's End*, has acquired *B.J.I.*, a naval drama in a prologue and three acts by Commander Stephen King-Hall, the part author with Ian Hay of *The Middle Watch*. He will stage it in London shortly. The action of the play centres in the Battle of Jutland, and, as in *Journey's End*, there will be no women in the cast. The prologue shows a gathering of British and German officers at Kiel just before the War. The first two acts are set on a light cruiser before and during the Battle of Jutland. The last act happens afterwards, with British and German officers in civil life. *B.J.I.* stands for a naval signal.

"SAVONAROLA BROWN"

Mr. Max Beerbohm, Mr. John Buchan, Mr. John Hastings Turner, and Mr. Compton Mackenzie are four of the well-known authors who have written special pieces for a *matinée* performance in aid of the Oxford Preservation Fund, which is to be held at the Haymarket Theatre on February 25. Mr. Compton Mackenzie has dramatized a chapter from his book "Poor Relations," which will be called *The Babes in the Zoo*; it will be acted by Miss Clare Greet, Miss Dora Gregory, Miss Mary Casson, Mr. R. Smith, and Mr. Graveley Edwards. Mr. Beerbohm's burlesque *Savonarola Brown* will be produced for the first time by Sir Nigel Playfair, with an Oxonian cast. Mr. A. P. Herbert and Mr. James B. Fagan will also contribute to the programme, for which a special prologue has been written by Mr. John Buchan; this will be spoken by Miss Lilian Braithwaite.

The Ritz will be the name of the new theatre off Cambridge-circus. Mr. Lee Ephraim, who has acquired a long tenancy of the theatre, will open it in the last week of March with the musical production, *Rio Rita*, a screen version of which was recently shown at the Tivoli. The theatre, which will hold 1,650 people, was designed by Mr. Edward Stone.

Sir Nigel Playfair, who has prepared the version of *The Lady of the Camellias* which the Daniel Mayer Company will present at the Garrick Theatre on March 5, has kept to the period of the play and not brought it up to date. Miss Tallulah Bankhead, who plays the part of Marguerite Gautier, will, therefore, appear in the costume of 1840.

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS

TO-MORROW.—*Honours Easy*, St. Martin's; *Dinner is served*, Players.
SUNDAY.—*Singing Gaolbirds*, Apollo.
MONDAY.—*Frankenstein*, Little; *As You Like It*, Old Vic; *John Clutterbuck*, Q.
TUESDAY.—O.U.D.S. in *Macbeth*, New Theatre, Oxford.
WEDNESDAY.—*Hamlet*, Court.
FEBRUARY 13.—*The Sorcerer*, Savoy.
FEBRUARY 15.—*Henry IV.*, Part II., A.D.C. Theatre, Cambridge.
FEBRUARY 16.—*Das Blaue vom Himmel*, Arts (matinée); *Camille* in *Roaring Camp*, Strand; *Stephanie*, Three Arts.
FEBRUARY 17.—*The Lash and Dope*, Q; *To Meet the King*, Coliseum.
FEBRUARY 18.—*A Night Like This*, Aldwych.
FEBRUARY 20.—*Here Comes the Bride*, Piccadilly.
FEBRUARY 23.—Green Room Rag, Queen's.

The concert at the Albert Hall on Sunday will be given by the London Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Dr. Malcolm Sargent, with Mme. Magda Flary, soprano, and M. Mozjoukine, bass, as soloists, and not, as was stated in *The Times* on Monday, by Messrs. Cortot, Thibaud, and Casals, who will play at the concert on March 9.

ARTS THEATRE

"THE COMMAND TO LOVE"

By Rudolf Lothar and Fritz Gottwald. Adapted by Herman Bernstein and Brian Marlow. Revised for the English Stage by Bernard Merivale.

Prince Munterra	NORMAN LORING
Ambassador from Nullepart	FREDERICK CULLEY
Marie Anee	STELLA ARBENINA
Gaston, Marquis du Saint Lac	ARTHUR PUSEY
Emile Ardillot	ARTHUR MACRAE
Don Tomas Martinez	HERBERT ROSS
Manuela	BARBARA HOFFE
War Minister of Tierra di Buena Esperanza	R. H. HIGNETT
Foreign Minister of Nullepart	FREDERICK MOYES

It is very cynical fun, and, clumsily done, would be intolerable, but the authors have a light touch and an eye for witty situations, which count for as much in comedy as witty speech. It is the fun of seeing a couple of elderly husbands deceived by an accomplished young gallant who does but follow their advice. Gaston, the new Attaché to the Embassy of Nullepart, is a sad disappointment to the ladies of the Court. He has come with a reputation for gallantry that has put every feminine heart into a flutter of expectation. But it appears that he in no way deserves his reputation. He is no less of a disappointment to his superiors. Princes and Ambassadors gravely shake their heads over the future of an Attaché who so neglects his duty. How is a certain treaty to be signed if the young man fails to turn the head of Manuela, the wife of a certain recalcitrant Minister?

Of course, Gaston has reason for his unnatural reserve. That reason is the wife of his own Ambassador. It is she who, careless of his professional prospects, declines to share his attentions with other ladies. But when the Ambassador orders him to undertake the conquest of Manuela as a patriotic duty he dare refuse no longer. Hence the second act in Gaston's rooms, with husbands on one side of a bedroom door and wives on the other. Hence, too, the third act, in which the smiling, resourceful Attaché contrives to play off wife against wife, and wives against husbands, and still to advance his diplomatic career. The situations are familiar, but they are freshly and wittily imagined. They rarely tumble into routine, and our curiosity is constantly being piqued and satisfied by some unexpected turn of drollery. Fun sometimes flourishes at the expense of the proprieties, but the gracefulness, lightness, and variety of the dialogue, the occasional flashes of wit, offer amends. At any rate, the piece seemed to be to the taste of last night's audience, and it would have given even more pleasure had the acting been less uneven. Mr. Frederick Culley was altogether delightful as the cynical Ambassador who had such a talent for helping others to mislead him. Mr. Arthur Pusey almost lived up to the Attaché's reputation for irresistible gallantry, and Miss Barbara Hoffe contributed an amusing, if somewhat sketchy, portrait of the frivolous Manuela.

SYMPHONY CONCERT

B.B.C. ORCHESTRA AT QUEEN'S HALL

In the absence of Sir Thomas Beecham, who is indisposed, Mr. Leslie Heward conducted the Symphony Concert given by the British Broadcasting Corporation at the Queen's Hall last night. Mr. Heward proved his ability at once in Berlioz's "Carnaval Romain" Overture, which contains at least one tricky passage where the orchestra stands in need of firm direction. Debussy's "Rondes de Printemps," the third of the "Images," requires more subtle modelling, and, although the actual playing was good enough, the work was not held together. There was a similar looseness of texture—a matter partly of rhythm and partly of the dovetailing of one section into another—in the performance of Sibelius's "Tapiola," and this grim masterpiece was not quite given its full value.

The first part of the programme also included William Walton's Sinfonia Concertante for pianoforte and orchestra. This is a rather uneven work, in which Parisian *jeux d'esprit* alternate with passages of genuine lyrical feeling, which foreshadow the composer's more recent work. The solo part was played by Mr. Victor Hely-Hutchinson rather too diffidently for it to make its proper effect.

After the interval Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony in F minor was played. Mr. Heward took the first movement more slowly than usual, but he built up the climaxes with discretion, and, although the wood-wind and horns muffed one of the dreamlike interludes which are the most charming moments in the work, the performance was generally good.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, PLAISTOW

AWARDS TO NURSES

Mr. O. T. DINNICK presided last night at the Hotel Cecil at the 10th annual dinner and dance of St. Mary's Hospital for Women and Children, Plaistow, of which he is chairman of the medical committee. The hospital has 66 beds in use, and five beds are being added for accident cases. In 1928 the working expenses amounted to £12,276, and the future of the institution will necessitate £1,200 extra annually for the expenses of upkeep. During the past year the first section of a new out-patients' department was opened. Proposing the toast of "The Hospital," the CHAIRMAN said that the patients at the hospital were not panel patients. They came from that quiet, decent, hard-working, proud multitude who existed just beyond the reach of State-aided medicine. As a people we stood tip-toe with expectancy on the eve of a great national experiment and expense. There was soon to be a widening of the Public Health Service. However widely were opened the floodgates of the public exchequer, the stream would not reach to the patients in Plaistow. There would always be the need of the voluntary hospital. The toast of "The Visitors" was proposed by Mr. JOHN WEIR (chairman of the committee of management), and responded to by the MAYORS of WEST HAM and EAST HAM. The BISHOP of BARKING proposed thanks to the chairman. During the evening awards were presented by Mrs. Dinnick to nurses for the best work during the year, the recipients being Nurse Edith Back, gold medal; Nurse Eileen Davies, silver medal; and Nurse Mary Noble, bronze medal. Donations towards the hospital, received through the medium of the festival, amounted to £1,122 5s. 10d.

CARILLON IN HYDE PARK

The Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon was played by an electro-pneumatic mechanism in Hyde Park yesterday for the first time.

One item of music is played at each hour from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. The programmes for the rest of the week will be:—

TO-DAY.—Bach's "Minuet."
TO-MORROW.—"The Last Rose of Summer."
SATURDAY.—"The Blue Bells of Scotland."
SUNDAY.—"Hark, Hark, My Soul."

In addition there will be special hand-playing recitals on Saturday and Sunday by Miss Nora Johnston.

The bells are heard to the best advantage about 300 yards from the tower.

AMERICAN PURCHASE OF PEPYS MAZER BOWL

Mr. Percy Oliver, the dealer who purchased the Saffron Walden Pepys mazer bowl at Christie's for £2,900, has informed Mr. J. A. Collins, of Ashdon Hall, Saffron Walden, that he has sold the famous bowl to an American purchaser at considerably more than the £4,500 at which price he offered it back to the town.

Mr. Collins did his best to secure the return of the bowl to the town, and obtained promises amounting to £3,500 for its repurchase, but was unable to carry the figure beyond that.

GRAMOPHONE RECORD OF THE KING'S SPEECH

The ("H.M.V.") gramophone record of the speech made by the King in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords at the opening of the Five-Power Naval Conference is now on sale. For this record a special decorative label in royal purple, gold, and scarlet has been prepared with the Royal Arms at the top. This record, R.B.3290, will sell at 3s., and, at the suggestion of his Majesty, the proceeds are to be devoted to the "Wireless for the Blind" Fund.

MORLEY COLLEGE

MURAL DECORATIONS

Half the battle in mural painting is nice adaptation to the purpose of the room containing it, and local character and atmosphere. Judged by this standard the mural paintings at Morley College for Working Men and Women, 61, Westminster Bridge-road, given by Sir Joseph Duveen and carried out by three young painters from the Royal College of Art, are a success, and they have a great deal of merit by artistic and technical standards. There are two distinct schemes: for the refreshment room and for the recreation hall. Since the decorations are a direct outcome of the success of those by Mr. Rex Whistler in the refreshment room at the Tate Gallery, also given by Sir Joseph Duveen, the refreshment room here may be taken first for the sake of a convenient comparison.

At the Tate Gallery the decorations, which bear a polite reference to the pictures in the rooms above, are rococo in style, reflecting the 18th century; here they are, in essential principle, Gothic. Without imitating the style, they are in the tradition of English illuminated manuscripts and medieval wall paintings; fully illustrative and predominantly linear in treatment. One has only to remember the close connexion between Morley College and the Old Vic and the historical associations of the neighbourhood to see that this is right. Not only that, but the tradition happens to suit particularly well the talents of the artists, Mr. Edward Bawden and Mr. Eric Ravilious, who have both made reputations as wood engravers. It is questionable, indeed, if all English mural decoration—at any rate of the lighter kind—is not better based upon the Gothic than the Italian model, because our artists are generally more successful in composing in line than in mass; but in this case the local circumstances and the positive gifts of the artists conspired to make the choice of treatment almost inevitable.

SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE

The general idea of the scheme is scenes from Shakespeare's Plays and Old English Dramas, Miracle Plays, and Pantomime. An architectural framework—carefully related to the architectural features of the room—is provided by a series of theatre interiors linked together by a sort of veranda, which divides the wall into upper and lower spaces. Behind this framework, with its definite verticals and horizontals, the wall is treated more or less atmospherically in landscape, and upon this background the figure subjects are sharply defined, in close or open order, according to subject. The figures in the upper spaces, with a sky background, are more or less celestial—or, at any rate, allegorical; those below illustrative of the dramas. The two artists have collaborated so closely that it is hardly necessary to distinguish between their work, though Mr. Bawden appears to be the more fanciful, as he is slightly broader in style. His marine landscape at the end of the scheme is particularly charming. On the opposite wall Mr. Ravilious has substituted for a theatre a sectional view of a symbolic lodging-house of our period, with its various occupants, gently satirical in treatment. But all the walls are essentially "storied," affording constant entertainment to the eye and mind. The decorations, in which green and red predominate upon a primrose ground, are painted directly on the plaster walls with oil colours, mixed with wax and thinned with turpentine, and when hard they will be waxed for preservation.

The decoration in the recreation hall, on the wall at the back of the stage, by Mr. Cyril Mahoney, is more "plastic" in treatment and classical in style, and is painted on canvas applied to the wall. The general subject is the pleasures of life, in work and play. Seven large figures, representing Dancing, Plastic Art, Music, Philosophy, Drama, Poetry, and Prose, occupy the lower portion, and above are groups in freer movement of Country Dances, Outdoor Pastimes, and Apple Harvesting, red and blue predominating in the colour scheme. The general composition is not unlike that of a "Parnassus." With the stage empty the effect is a little heavy and "static," but the figures of performers will make a great difference. It must be said, too, that Mr. Mahoney's task was very much more that of the painter, the work of Mr. Bawden and Mr. Ravilious approximating to drawing in colour.

THE MUSICAL COPYRIGHT BILL

COMPOSERS' DEPUTATION AT HOUSE OF COMMONS

Sir Hugh Allen headed a deputation of members of the Incorporated Society of Musicians which attended at the House of Commons last night to state their objections to the Musical Copyright Bill. The Bill will come before a Select Committee of the House to-day. The deputation was received by a group of members of Parliament, over which SIR MARTIN CONWAY presided.

SIR HUGH ALLEN said that the society represented 3,000 professional musicians. The Bill, in its present form, would give an unwarrantable blow to British music just at a time when the work of our composers was being appreciated the world over to an extent greater than ever before.

SIR EDWARD GERMAN said that composers demanded freedom of contract. Under the terms of the Bill, should he write a light opera, he as the composer would get only 16s. 8d. in respect of the copies sold to the company producing the opera. Should the Bill be passed nothing but starvation faced the composer.

Mr. THEODORE HOLLAND, chairman of the Composers' Committee of the society, said that on a double-sided gramophone record sold in certain shops the composer's share was 1 per cent. of the selling price of 6d. A composer's education lasted over five years, and he often took a year and a half to write a full symphony. "If this Bill is passed it will mean the end of music in this country."

Mr. R. S. YOUNG, Labour M.P. for North Islington, said:—"It is the Performing Right Society that is in bad odour with the Commons, not the composers themselves."

SIR MARTIN CONWAY said that the 2d. flat rate was out of the Bill altogether now. He suggested that the Incorporated Society of Musicians should represent their views before the Select Committee, and if possible formulate a scheme for their self-protection. Members of Parliament knew from their constituents of the methods of the Performing Right Society.

Mr. A. MACLAREN (Labour M.P. for Burslem) admitted that the Bill as drawn up was unfortunate, but said that there was no doubt of the strength of feeling in the Commons against the exactions of the Performing Right Society. No one in the House would do anything to handicap the composer. "We do not want to think," he added, "that there may be a Mozart moving through England who might find a pauper's grave."

LIVERPOOL CITY COUNCIL AND THE PUBLIC

For the first time in the history of Liverpool City Council, police were called in and the public ejected from the gallery yesterday after an outburst of applause at a speech by a Labour member. When the applause was heard the Lord Mayor (Mr. L. D. Holt) said, "I will not have applause in the gallery, and I order the attendants to clear it." There was general uproar and a protest by the Labour members, but the Lord Mayor said, "It is a duty on me by my oath to maintain order, and I will do it. I order the public to leave the room." As the people made no effort to go, the Lord Mayor said, amid uproar, "I must ask for the police to be sent for at once." Two police officers entered the chamber and shepherded the public out of the room, but some had to be forcibly ejected.

LONDON-EDINBURGH ROAD SERVICE

DOUBLE-DECK OMNIBUSES DAILY

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL MOTOR CORRESPONDENT)

Passenger conveyance by road is progressing rapidly and the latest long-distance service announcement is distinctly novel, as a regular daily schedule is being arranged between Edinburgh-London-Edinburgh with double-deck omnibuses.

Thomson's Tours, Limited, of Princes-street, Edinburgh, will shortly operate a number of Daimler CF6 double-deck omnibuses, capable of carrying 40 passengers, on a regular service between Edinburgh and London. The departure will be made from Edinburgh every morning and the arrival in London will be timed for the same night. The service will also leave every evening, arriving the following morning. The same time-table will be run from London, the vehicles leaving the firm's new waiting-rooms at 14, Grand-buildings, Trafalgar-square.

The usual seating capacity for this type of conveyance is for 50 to 60 passengers, but it has been reduced to give proper comfort on this long-distance route and to allow for luggage accommodation. The interior finish and bodywork will be more like the de luxe touring coach than that of the ordinary omnibus. The detailed arrangements are not finally settled, but it is probable that the fare will be £1 each way, which for a journey of about 400 miles is clearly very reasonable. The corresponding third-class railway fare is £2 10s. The enterprise is a private one, no public company being concerned. It is also intended to put on similar services to Liverpool, Manchester, and the Midland towns.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S AEROPLANE

DETAILS OF EQUIPMENT

(FROM OUR AERONAUTICAL CORRESPONDENT)

Several unofficial descriptions have appeared from time to time of the Gipsy Moth light aeroplane which the Prince of Wales bought from the de Havilland Company last year for his private use, but hitherto no detailed statement of the arrangement of the cockpits and the equipment has been permitted. Now the de Havilland Company have received permission to disclose the general plan, and they state that the machine itself is a standard metal-fuselaged Gipsy Moth as regards design and construction, specially finished in the dark red and dark blue of the Household Brigade.

The upholstery is in red leather and the nose cowling is specially polished and varnished, while the registration letters, G-AALG, are in red outlined with white on blue fuselage sides and in plain red on the aluminium coloured wings. Special arrangements have been made for the Prince's accommodation in the rear cockpit, the pilot sitting in front, which is a reversal of the normal procedure. Each cockpit is equipped with a complete set of flying instruments, all with luminous dials, so that the machine can be flown equally well from either seat. Other features are automatic slots and a locking device by which they can be put out of action if desired, a padded and streamlined head-rest, dual tail trimming gear (a device which enables the machine to be flown level with hands off the controls when carrying varying loads), and a specially deep locker to accommodate ample luggage.

A silver name-plate is affixed to the side bearing the inscription "H.R.H. Prince of Wales," and the machine, which has hitherto been kept mainly at Northolt aerodrome, will now be housed at a special landing ground in Windsor Great Park adjacent to Fort Belvedere, the house which the Prince will occupy on his return from Africa.

PROFESSOR NICOLL ON MODERN DRAMA

REACTION FROM MISTAKES OF ROMANTIC REVIVAL

In a lecture on "Melodrama and the Elizabethans," delivered before the Elizabethan Literary Society at King's College last night, PROFESSOR ALLARDYCE NICOLL, Professor of English Language and Literature in London University, said that the chief cause of the failure of the Romantic poets to produce great drama was not, as contemporaries thought, the growth of the "star" system, the tyranny of the actor-manager, and the bad taste of the public, but the allegiance of these poets to Shakespeare. This led towards the enunciation of the "legitimate" drama, with its tone of superiority, for the poets could not understand that Shakespeare's real greatness as a dramatist consisted in adapting himself to the spirit of his age. Only some external characteristics of his style were followed and his dramatic methods were ignored. The Romantic poets, the lecturer said, seemed to think that if they chose a theme similar to one with which Shakespeare had dealt, if they introduced a good deal of "poeticity" and a flavour of philosophical reflection, and if they sprinkled their dialogue with "thou" instead of "you," they had done all that was required of them.

The true representatives of Shakespeare the dramatist, in this age, were not the poets, but the writers of "illegitimate" drama, particularly of melodrama. After all, Shakespeare was an illegitimate playwright, according to the superior view of Sir Philip Sidney. In the melodrama, at any rate, was a sincere endeavour to produce something that would harmonize with the spirit of the age, and out of this ultimately rose something strong and dramatically valuable.

Yet the melodrama in itself produced nothing of permanent artistic worth. The reason was partly to be sought in the superior tone of the poets who disdained the illegitimate stage, but more in the lack of control which accompanied the genius of the Romantic age. Only in our own times had we found a dramatic movement capable of being set alongside the Elizabethan. Two things had contributed to this new strength. The first was the fresh interpretation of Shakespeare provided by modern scholarship, which had revealed the Elizabethans, not as lyric poets, but as essentially popular dramatists, and which, above all, had outlined the stage conditions and conventions of that time. The second was the slight return to classic standards. Perhaps drama always demanded the restraint imposed by a classical precision. The humanism of the Renascence, expressed in its fullest form by Ben Jonson, provided this restraint or control, and in our own times unquestionably there had been developing a new appreciation of the value of the classic genius, with a resultant modification and repression of purely Romantic enthusiasm.

CONCERTS, &c.

GROTRIAN HALL.—Two Piano Recitals. *BEVERIDGE WEBSTER.* TUESDAYS, FEB. 18 and 25, at 8.30. Bechstein Piano. 12s., 5s. 9d. (res.), 3s. (unres). THE MICHELL DIRECTION, 39, Oxford-terrace, W.2.

THE AMERICAN WOMEN'S CLUB. 46, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square. FIRST SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT BY THE *KUTCHER STRING QUARTET.* TO-NIGHT, at 8.45. Tickets, 5s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. Imperial Concert Agency, 175, Piccadilly, W.1.

RUDOLF STEINER HALL. TO-DAY (Thursday), February 6th, at 8.15. MARCELLE VALERIE (Creative Dancer. MEREDYLL DORHARD, Pianiste. RECITAL of RHYTHMIC and EXPRESSIVE DANCES and CLASSICAL DANCE MUSIC. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 3s. 9d., and 2s. 6d., from Rudolf Steiner Hall, 33, Park-road, N.W.1 (near Baker-street Station). BLUTHNER GRAND PIANOFORTE.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

MEETING of the ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY at the EDWARD VII. ROOMS, HOTEL VICTORIA, on WEDNESDAY, 12th February, at 8.30 p.m. Address on Empire Communications" by Comdr. Sir Dennis Burney, Bt., C.M.G., Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Brancker, K.C.B., A.F.C., will preside. For particulars of membership apply to GEORGE PILCHER, Secretary.

AN HOUR WITH ITALIAN PAINTERS. Lantern Lecture by HORACE SHIPP (Author of "The Italian Painters"), with PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY. In the CHAIR, Guildhouse, Eccleston-square, S.W.1. February 11, 5.30. Tickets, 2s. 4d. to 7s. 6d., from 26, Gordon-street, W.C.1 (Museum 5204).

EXHIBITIONS

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Baker-street Station. Daily, 10-10. Sundays, 2-10. CELEBRITIES IN WAX. Admission 1s. 3d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. Open 9 a.m. till Sunset, Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Aquarium, Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

CRYSTAL PALACE. GRAND NATIONAL SHOW OF CAGE BIRDS. To-day, 2.30-10. To-morrow and Sat., 10-10. EXHIBITS VALUED AT OVER £175,000. Adm. 1s. 6d.

OPERA

SAVOY THEATRE. All seats bookable. Proprietors: The Savoy Theatre, Ltd. Lessees: The Executors of H. B. Irving. Lessees: Charles Esserton Killick and Victor Payne-Jennings. RUPERT D'OYLY CARTE'S Season of *GILBERT AND SULLIVAN* OPERAS. TO-NIGHT, Fri. & Sat., at 8.15: Sat. Mat. at 2.30. *PATIENCE.* Feb. 10, Mat., Wed., 2.30, "THE YEOMEN of the GUARD." Feb. 13, Mat., Sat., 2.30, "TRIAL" & "THE SORCERER."

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Prop., J. & R. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 2522. 2.30 & 8.15. Mats., Mon., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30. *THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.* New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber. With CICELY COURTNEIDGE, JACK HULBERT. ALL SEATS BOOKABLE (except for Matinees).

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.15. Tues., Fri., 2.30. *THE MAN IN POSSESSION* with ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY. Preceded by "IN THE ZONE."

APOLLO. Ger. 6970. NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Matinées, TO-DAY and SAT., 2.30. Mrs. Charles B. Cochran presents "*NINE TILL SIX.*" A Play by Aimée and Philip Stuart.

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978. EVENINGS, at 8.30. Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30. *THE WAY OUT.* By "SAPPER." Beatrix Thomson, Henrietta Watson, Pamela Carme, Ian Hunter, C. V. France, Edgar Norfolk, G. H. Mulcaster. "FINE ACTING AND MANY THRILLS."—*Morning Post.*

COURT. (Sloane 5137.) Evgs., 8.15. Shaw's *ARMS AND THE MAN.* Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2.30. Popular Prices.

CRITERION. (Ger. 3844.) 8.30. Tues., Sat., 2.30. *MILESTONES.* By Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock. ALLAN JEAYES, CLAIRE EAMES, ION SWINLEY. Extra Mat. Thurs. next and following Thursdays.

DALY'S. Evgs., 8.15. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2.15. By arrgt. with British Amalgamated Theatres, Ltd. LEON M. LION'S Production of *THIS WAY TO PARADISE.* By Campbell Dixon, from Aldous Huxley's "POINT COUNTER POINT."

DOMINION. Tottenham Court-road. (Museum 2176.) LAST FOUR EVENINGS, at 8.15. "*FOLLOW THROUGH.*" LESLIE HENSON. IVY TRESMAND, ELSIE RANDOLPH, MARK LESTER. LAST MAT. SATURDAY, at 2.30. All seats bookable.

DRURY LANE. Temple Bar 7171. TO-DAY, at 2. TO-NIGHT, at 7.45. *THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.* MATINEES WED., THURS., and SAT., at 2.

DUCHESS THEATRE. Aldwych. Tem. B. 6888. NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30. *THROUGH THE VEIL.* C. M. Hallard, Helen Haye, Margaret Delamere.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd. (Tem. Bar 5122.) EVGS., 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30. MATHESON LANG in "*JEW SÜSS.*" By Ashley Dukes, from Feuchtwanger's Novel.

EVERYMAN. 8.15. Mats., Th., Sat., 2.30. *CHARLES AND MARY* By Joan Temple. (Hamp. 7224.)

FORTUNE. Temple Bar 7373. TO-DAY, 2.30. EVGS., 8.30. THURS. & SAT., 2.30. TOM WALLS presents *THE LAST ENEMY.* By Frank Harvey. Athene Seyler, Nicholas Hannen, Marjorie Mars, Robert Douglas, Laur

Imperial and Foreign News

TRADE WITH CHINA

REVIEW OF 1929

In his report on economic conditions in China up to September, 1929, in which he was assisted by Mr. H. J. Brett, C.M.G., Mr. H. H. Fox, C.M.G. (Commercial Counsellor to the Legation at Peking), says, "as Mr. Micawber remarked to Mrs. Micawber, China is a very remarkable country." In spite of all the disturbances of civil war, in spite of industrial unrest, lack of transport and excess of taxation, China's trade was greater in the year under review than ever before. The figures of the import trade were undoubtedly swelled by the heavy purchases made by merchants anxious to get goods in before the new duties came into force on February 1; but Mr. Fox understands that even without this artificial increase the import figures would have been larger than for the year before, and at any rate the export figures were unaffected by it.

Since his report was written there has been a widespread outbreak of civil war, which in the South is still in progress without any signs of coming to an end in the near future. These disturbances may invalidate to some extent the greater hopefulness that Mr. Fox finds cause to express in his report as compared with his reports in previous years, but there was civil war during the greater part of the period under review.

One foundation for this hopefulness seems to be a slight improvement in the National Government's attitude to financial obligations—the Minister of Finance took over the direct administration of the Salt Gabelle, and its revenue was used to pay quotas due for services of the Anglo-French, the Crisp, and the Hukuang Loans—but Mr. Fox notes that domestic loans run far more smoothly than the liquidation of foreign obligations, and new internal loans were from time to time issued on the security of the increased Customs revenue, regardless of the priority of the older foreign loans. Greater cause for hopefulness is to be found in the administration of railways and roads. Mr. Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, has laboured to rescue the railways from the clutches of the Tuchuns, and most of the main lines were by September running with some approach to regularity.

Railway stations are gradually losing the appearance of armed camps, generals and their subordinates are no longer able to commandeer locomotives and rolling-stock at will or dislocate traffic whenever it suits their convenience, and though, as is only natural after the persistent mishandling which locomotives and rolling-stock have been subjected to for some years past, trains are slow, breakdowns of frequent occurrence, and cars by no means comfortable to travel in, one can at least start on a railway journey in China to-day with some reasonable hope of arriving at one's destination—which one certainly could not do a year ago.

ROADS AND MOTOR-CARS

The improvement in roads is even more marked. The Chinese people, though apathetic as ever in the matter of river conservancy, suddenly were taken with an enthusiasm for roads and motor-cars.

Reports from all parts of China tell of the construction of new roads under official and municipal auspices, roads which are levelling the walls and entirely changing the face of old Chinese cities, roads running along the banks of rivers, winding in and out of villages, even climbing over mountain passes. Some of these roads are well constructed, being properly metalled and drained; more are bad or at least indifferent, mere mud tracks which become impassable in rainy weather. But they will improve as time goes one, and even now they form a network of communications in, around, and between Chinese towns and villages which enable the Chinese merchant and farmer to make journeys unheard of a few years ago, and so go some way towards compensating for the present inadequacy of railway transport. Omnibuses, locally constructed on chassis imported from abroad, are making their appearance all over the country, more especially in North China. . . . Where a year or two ago private motor-cars were imported in twos and threes and trucks and chassis possibly in dozens, motor vehicles are now being imported into China literally in hundreds.

Promising as this may be, the next few pages of the report make gloomy reading for British industry. As in almost every report issued by the Department of Overseas Trade, a lamentable parallel is drawn between the energy and prosperity of American motor-car manufacturers and the lethargy and decline of British interests. Much of Mr. Fox's report is given over to advice to British traders with China, and in this connexion he repeats another all too familiar exhortation—that British merchants must pay more attention to the work of agents in the country with which they are dealing, must have better agents and must pay them better. British trade with China is still a good third to American trade, a long way behind Japanese. In millions of taels the proportion of foreign trade in 1928 was: Great Britain, 175; the British Empire (minus Hong-kong), 295; Hong-kong—which throughout the report is treated separately—408; Japan, 548; U.S.A., 333; Russia, 118.

BRITISH INTERESTS

Mr. Fox, considering the future of British trade with China, says that the Chinese people are at the moment apt to be distrustful and even hostile to all foreigners, but he believes that, at any rate among merchants and officials, the conviction is growing that Great Britain is doing her best to give China a square deal. British merchants are beginning, he says, to realize that hereafter they will have to rely not so much on treaties and conventions and the influence of the home Government as on getting the good will of the Chinese people, although he goes on to say that he does not think manufacturers at home pay enough attention to the Chinese market, particularly in the matter of advertising (to which the Chinese have taken remarkably in the last year). One small point of Mr. Fox's advice is worth repeating here. English is still, he says, the second language and the first business language of the Chinese; but with the growth of a national spirit and the increasing direct participation of Chinese firms in foreign trade the Chinese language is becoming more important to the foreign merchant.

Now that the Powers have recognized China's right to complete national tariff autonomy, it is to be expected that alterations will continue to be made in the tariff schedule. So far as he has been able to judge, the increased import duties of last February do not seem to Mr. Fox to have prejudicially affected the volume of imports. Although taxation and tariffs are inseparable in China, Mr. Fox does not consider that Chinese authorities discriminate in their irregular taxes against foreign goods. Chinese produce coming down from the interior is often taxed more heavily than imports, for the benefit of military chieftains. Eggs suffer particularly. A new-laid egg on its way from farm to port pays, apparently, in addition to likin, Customs duty, a produce and examination tax, a charitable tax, and an educational tax.

There was a clash between Communists and police during the funeral of the former Communist member of the Prussian State Council, Dr. Ernst Meyer, in BERLIN yesterday.

THE SOUTH CHINA WAR

NEW CAMPAIGN BY NANKING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HONG-KONG, FEB. 5

Canton is perturbed by news that another march on Canton has been planned by the Kwangsi and "Ironside," forces, which are estimated to be 20,000 strong, under Li Chung Yen, and Chang Fat-kwai. The Nanking Government is reported to be sending reinforcements, and it is said that 5,000 are already on their way. It is believed likely that Chiang Kai-shek, who is coming south, will organize a campaign for ending the chaotic conditions prevailing in South China, which are the result of the indecisive attempt to subjugate the rebels. According to a report received here, $1,000,000 [£100,000] have been sent from Nanking to Hunan to meet the expenses of Ho Chien, who has been instructed to advance into Kwangsi and attack the rebels from the rear and take Kweilin.

THE HULUTAO HARBOUR PROJECT

CONTRACT FOR DUTCH FIRM

NANKING, Feb. 5.—A contract has been signed between the Chinese Government and the Netherlands Harbour Works Company of Amsterdam, for the completion of the Hulutao project for the sum of 6,400,000 gold dollars (£1,280,000), the work to be completed within 5½ years.—*Reuter.*

⁂ The Hulutao harbour project had for its object the creation of a commercial port on the Bay of Lienshanwan to be connected with Lienshan on the Peking-Mukden Railway, some seven miles distant. The work involved the creation of an artificial harbour by means of a breakwater and dredging. A beginning was made in 1910, but after a year the work was suspended, a portion only of the breakwater having been constructed. The original scheme provided ice free accommodation for a number of deep-draught vessels. A branch railway connects the harbour with the Peking-Mukden Railway.

SINO-JAPANESE TARIFF AGREEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, FEB. 5

Mr. Shigemitsu, the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires at Nanking, and Mr. T. V. Soong, Chinese Finance Minister, have negotiated a new tariff agreement, the schedules of which have been completed. The tariff autonomy of China is recognized, and Japan offers no objection to gold payments.

THE HAGUE AGREEMENTS

BILLS PASSED BY GERMAN REICHSRAT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, FEB. 5

The Bill for the ratification of the agreements reached at The Hague Conferences of 1929-1930 and its pendant Bills to-day came before the Reichsrat—which has to approve draft legislation before its submission to the Reichstag—and was passed by 48 votes to six, with 12 abstentions.

The main Bill covers the Young Plan and other new agreements regulating such matters as the evacuation of Occupied Territory, the foundation of the International Bank, the Marks Agreement with Belgium, and so on. The other Bills, which were also approved, are those modifying the Reichsbank and Reichsbahn laws in accordance with the Young Plan, the liquidation agreements with various countries, and the special agreement for the separate payment of the annuities due to the United States.

The reporter, in introducing the main Bill, said the average annuity under the new Plan would be 1,887,000,000 marks [£94,350,000], or, with the Dawes Loan service, just under two milliards, [£100,000,000]. The present value of the whole reparations debt was 34 milliard marks [£1,700,000,000] at 5½ per cent. He recalled that in 1921 the German Government had offered to pay 50 milliards [£2,500,000,000], from which previous payments were to be deducted, and that this offer was rejected "with derision."

CATALAN LEADER IN MADRID

NEW PARTY TO BE FORMED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, FEB. 5

Señor Cambo, the Catalan leader, arrived from Barcelona this morning on a short visit to Madrid, where he is to prepare the formation of a National Conservative Party with the help of Count Mortera, the late Antonio Maura's eldest son. Many prominent Catalans went to the station at Barcelona to say good-bye to Señor Cambo. The Marqués de Estella, the late Prime Minister, effectively broke up the *Mancomunidad*, the Catalan home rule organization, of which Señor Cambo was a leader. It is not likely that the present Government will restore any measure of autonomy to Catalonia, but the presence in an influential position in Madrid of such a Catalan as Señor Cambo is significant.

The formation of the new party will be announced by a manifesto to the nation. The Republicans are also preparing a manifesto, and the Liberal-Conservatives are preparing to elect a chief. Señor Sanchez Guerra, the former Prime Minister, who was recently released from imprisonment at Valencia, and Count Bugallal, who became leader of the party when Señor Sanchez Guerra went into voluntary exile in Paris, are the candidates.

The new Cabinet is holding its second meeting this evening.

ITALIAN RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA

NEW TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, FEB. 5

According to an official *communiqué* issued late last night, Signor Mussolini and Herr Schober, the Austrian Chancellor, who is now in Rome, agreed yesterday afternoon to sign a treaty of friendship, conciliation, and judicial settlement of disputes between Italy and Austria. The treaty, it was added, is to be signed to-morrow.

For the moment no further authoritative information as to the scope of the treaty is available. The general impression, however, is that the treaty will follow the normal lines of such treaties already concluded between Italy and other foreign States. That there is no important political development behind the signing of this treaty may be inferred from the words which the Austrian Chancellor is reported to have used to a Rome newspaper: "Our policy aims only at a modest goal, but at the same time one that is truly European. We have no ambition to play an interesting role on the different chessboards of European politics."

CANADIAN WHEAT POOLS

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT PROMISED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, FEB. 5

There is much anxiety in business and Government circles about the situation which has developed in the grain markets of Winnipeg. It finds reflection in the announcement to-day by the Provincial Government of Manitoba of its willingness to guarantee bank advances to the wheat pool to the extent of 15 per cent. above the advances made by the lending banks and in the accompanying announcement that the Governments of Saskatchewan and Alberta are taking similar action.

The situation has its origin in the concerted attempt of the wheat pools and private grain interests to hold back Western Canada's wheat for higher prices than European buyers are willing to pay. These wheat-holding interests did not expect any success for their policy before the New Year, but the failure of any substantial European demand to materialize in January was a serious disappointment, and the tendency of wheat prices to sag downward during last month instead of moving upward as anticipated has now produced a position of serious embarrassment.

One important grain firm, which has a chain of elevators, has become involved in serious financial difficulties. It had secured heavy advances from a well-known bank, and when the market declined below a certain point the bank stepped in and proceeded to seize the wheat stored in its elevators under the authority of section 88 of the Bank Act. But it happened that a substantial proportion of this wheat was only held in storage in trust for farmer and miller customers, and from these strong protests were immediately forthcoming. Appeal was made to the Board of Grain Commissioners and the latter have intervened to impose a veto upon the bank's action under powers conferred by the Canada Grain Act which guarantee the validity of warehouse receipts for grain such as were held by the customer interests affected. There is accordingly a conflict of legal rights and the bank is not ready to forgo its claims. Intimation of the situation has, although not published in the Press, become fairly common property and has created serious disquietude in farming and business circles, while the possibility of its political repercussions is also disturbing the Federal Government.

It is plain that if elevator companies can hypothecate to a bank wheat held in storage trust, then the whole foundation of the elaborate structure of legislation under which the Canadian grain trade is conducted is undermined, and will have to undergo drastic revision. The developments are of ill augury for the future of the private grain trade, for if the trouble which has developed becomes known farmers will be very unwilling to expose their grain to the risks now shown to exist.

According to authoritative advices, strenuous efforts are being made to induce other grain interests to come to the rescue of the company which is in trouble, and to make good the threatened losses of the bank. But many of even the strongest grain firms are themselves hard pressed by the drop in wheat prices, and are being faced with calls from the banks, and there are also rumours abroad that the banks are in a position to make similar claims to wheat held in trust storage by other elevator firms.

The fundamental apprehension which is responsible for the guarantees offered by the Provincial Governments is that disclosure of the facts of the situation may produce a general liquidation of wheat, and they are anxious to avert an acute slump in prices which would seriously impair the purchasing power of the farming community and cause widespread trouble for general business in the West.

MANITOBAN PREMIER'S LETTER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WINNIPEG, FEB. 5

The letter which Mr. Bracken, the Premier, has addressed to the Banking Committee says:—

The Government of Manitoba, at the request of the Manitoba Wheat Pool Board, is prepared to guarantee Manitoba's share of advances to the wheat pool to the extent of the 15 per cent. security over and above the advances made by the lending banks, which surplus, it has been agreed between the banks and the pool, shall be maintained.

STOCKBROKING IN CANADA

PROPOSED CONTROL BY PROVINCES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS)

VANCOUVER, FEB. 4

Mr. Pooley, the Attorney-General, has tabled the Ontario Frauds in Securities Prevention Act in the British Columbia Legislature as a basis for legislation which it is proposed to pass this Session in order to regulate the dealings of stock-brokers and exchanges. The feature of the proposed legislation is that it will give the Government authority to investigate any broker's business and to take charge of his books and funds.

Mr. Pooley has also announced that the forthcoming conference in Toronto of provincial Attorney-Generals will devise uniform legislation for all the Provinces, and that the Dominion Government will be asked to amend the Companies Act so that federally incorporated companies shall be subject to provincial laws.

WINNIPEG, FEB. 4

Replying to a question in the Manitoba Legislature, Mr. Bracken, the Premier, denied that any promise had been made by his Government to make payments to individuals or corporations for the protection of grain options on the Winnipeg exchange. The three Prairie Provinces, he said, were watching the situation with a view to stabilizing the market in consequence of stock brokerage developments of the past few days.

HOURS OF WORK IN COAL MINES

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, FEB. 5

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office decided this afternoon by 15 votes to five to include on the agenda of the International Labour Conference in June next the question of hours of work in coal mines. The resolution adopted, which was presented by Mr. Humbert Wolfe, British Government delegate, was worded as follows:—

The governing body decides to place upon the agenda of the 1930 International Labour Conference the question of the hours of work in coalmines, and invites the conference, in framing a convention, to take into special consideration not only the resolutions adopted by the preparatory technical commission, but also the fact that the question has been raised entirely as a European one, and that the information necessary to enable its consideration to be extended to oversea countries has not been sought and will not be available to the conference.

The question of wages in the coal-mining industry will come before the International Labour Conference of 1931 in the form of a report.

SOVIET DEATH SENTENCES CARRIED OUT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, FEB. 5

The Soviet Government has announced that Schiller, Gaier, Kartasheff, and Feodotoff, who were sentenced to death on January 23 on charges of circulating counterfeit chervonetz notes, were shot in Leningrad last night. The *Tsik* (Central Executive Committee or "Red" Parliament") rejected their appeal.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO LUCKNOW

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 5

The Viceroy and Lady Irwin arrived in Lucknow by special train this morning, and were received at the station by the Governor of the United Provinces and Lady Hailey. On the platform was a large gathering of Indian and European officials and non-officials, among whom Oudh *talukdars* were prominently represented. After inspection of the guard of honour mounted by a railway battalion and a number of presentations the Viceroy and the Governor and Lady Irwin and Lady Hailey drove in carriages to Government House, escorted by the Viceroy's bodyguard, 3rd Hussars, Skinner's Horse, and 22nd Field Battery. The streets were gaily decorated and thronged with spectators, who gave their Excellencies an enthusiastic reception.

Later in the morning the Municipal Board presented an address of welcome. The Swarajist members of the Board absented themselves from the ceremony. In his reply to the address Lord Irwin referred to Lucknow's progress and development since Lord Chelmsford, as Viceroy, visited the city 10 years ago.

SWARAJIST RESIGNATIONS IN BENGAL

COOPERATORS ON THE COUNCIL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 5

The Bengal Legislative Council had a changed aspect when it reassembled to-day for the Budget Session. Thirty-eight out of its 43 Congress members have resigned in response to the Lahore mandate, five are retaining their seats, and one is seeking re-election for his old constituency. Fourteen cooperators have already been returned unopposed, and the contests in the remaining constituencies are all between cooperators. The Council is receiving a real accession of strength, as the majority of the new members are men of substance and education, who will act under the leadership of Mr. Basu, president of the Liberal organization in Bengal.

To show contempt for the Council the Swarajists nominated Hosein, a sweeper, at Midnapur, and in consequence of the withdrawal of the other candidate he has been returned unopposed as the first member representing the Depressed Classes in a general constituency.

THE MEERUT TRIAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 5

When the Communist conspiracy trial was resumed at the Meerut Sessions Court to-day the accused men were again not represented by counsel.

The Judge, dealing with a number of matters in regard to the accused men's application for the summoning of a witness for the defence, said he had no jurisdiction to summon witnesses from outside India, and he asked the accused to apply to the Government, which alone was able to judge whether witnesses could be given facilities to arrive in India and not be arrested while here. The Judge said he would refer the question of summonses to the District Magistrate, whose duty it was to issue them.

Counsel for the Crown continued the opening address for the prosecution, and had not concluded when the Court rose.

INDIAN RAILWAY STRIKE COLLAPSING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, FEB. 5

The situation on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was much better to-day, many strikers returning to work. The train service is virtually normal, although some main-line trains are running late. The strike is confined almost exclusively to the less literate section of the staff. There has been a rush of applicants in Bombay to take the places of the strikers.

INCOME-TAX IN CEYLON

DRAFT PROPOSALS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COLOMBO, FEB. 5

The Government published to-day a draft Income Tax Bill based on the report of Mr. H. J. Huxham, a British Treasury official. It provides for a standard rate of 10 per cent., but in the case of residents in Ceylon it is proposed that the tax be levied in the following percentages on what remains of the annual income after various allowances have been deducted:—

On the first Rs.6,000 (£450), 5 per cent.; on the next Rs.30,000 (£2,250), 10 per cent.; and on all above this, 15 per cent. Sums which will be free from tax in the case of residents are (1) a personal allowance of Rs.2,000 (£150); (2) an earned income allowance of one-fifth of the total income, with a maximum of Rs.4,000 (£300); allowances for a wife and family, Rs.1,000 (£75) each. The exemption limit proposed is Rs.4,800 (£360), which is to be reduced, after three years' working of the tax, to Rs.2,400 (£180). The minimum tax of 1 per cent. of the total income is provided for all individuals having an income above the exemption limit, whatever sum would normally be payable.

Examples show that the tax on each income will yield about half the amount obtainable in Great Britain. All incomes other than those of residents will be taxed at the standard rate without any remissions. It is anticipated that there will be 20,000 incomes taxed, and that the yield will be from Rs.25,000,000 (£1,607,150) in a normal year up to Rs.40,000,000 (£2,678,580) in a "boom" year.

MORATORIUM IN TURKEY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 5

It is now learnt that the Government will ask for a moratorium of five years in respect of foreign debts.

⁂ On January 31 our Constantinople Correspondent telegraphed that the Turkish Government had decided to ask the foreign creditors of Turkey to consent to a postponement of the payment of debts contracted by the Ottoman Empire. At the end of last week, however, the Council of the Ottoman Debt in Paris announced that the Turkish Government had made full provision for meeting the coupons falling due in May next, while our Paris Correspondent stated that neither the Turkish Ambassador there nor the Ottoman Bank had received any confirmation of the report that the Government intended to ask bondholders to accept postponement of payment of certain foreign debts.

WIRELESS CONVERSATION WITH AUSTRALIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, FEB. 5

The *Sydney Sun* reports that Mrs. Fisk, wife of the managing director of the Amalgamated Wireless, has held wireless telephone conversations with Mr. Fisk's mother (aged 80), who is resident in London, every week for the last four months. Mrs. Fisk's son, aged two years, regularly inquires "Hello, Granny! How are you?" The conversations are carried on as clearly as if the grandmother were in the next room.

FIRMS TRAFFICKING IN DRUGS

NAMES TO BE REPORTED TO LEAGUE COUNCIL

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, FEB. 5

The League of Nations Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium discussed to-day the British proposal for the publication of the names of firms carrying on illicit traffic. On the recommendations of Sir Malcolm Delevingne, Great Britain, and Sir John Campbell, India, the Committee decided to mention in its report to the League Council several firms implicated in the traffic. Sir Malcolm Delevingne proposed to discriminate between firms definitely engaged in illicit traffic and those producing drugs which subsequently gave rise to abuses. In his opinion illicit traffic existed whenever a drug was used for other than medicinal and scientific purposes.

The French, Swiss, and Japanese delegates, M. Bourgois, Dr. Carrière, and Mr. Ito, held that the Committee would incur serious responsibilities by placing a firm on the black list before it had been legally recognized as guilty. The Italian delegate, Signor Cavazzoni, on the other hand, asked that the names of firms figuring on the black list should be repeated each year. Dr. Carrière urged that the Committee should proceed so as not to contradict information given by certain Governments. He thought that it would be an unfair proceeding to repeat every year the names of firms which had mended their ways. Dr. Kahler, Germany, agreed.

The Committee also decided to insert in its report Sir Malcolm Delevingne's suggestions for a prompt exchange of drug traffic information between Governments; for a closer co-operation between police forces and the League Advisory Committee; for a wider recognition of the value of the licence system; and for the further control of the sale of noxious drugs by chemists.

REFORM OF CHICAGO'S FINANCES

OPPOSITION FROM "BIG BILL"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 5

Chicago City Council yesterday voted unanimously in support of a resolution directing the Mayor and Corporation and the City Controller to cooperate with the Citizens' Committee, headed by Mr. Silas Strawn, which is willing to buy $20,000,000 to $50,000,000 [£4,000,000 to £10,000,000] of the city's tax warrants, which are unsaleable elsewhere. But the Mayor, "Big Bill" Thompson, and his President of the School Board, Mr. H. Wallace Caldwell, voted against co-operation.

And there, for the present, the matter stands. The money is sorely needed to pay the back wages of some thousands of city employees, to get coal for hospitals, schools, and other city institutions, and generally to keep things going. Meanwhile landlords are evicting city employees from their lodgings, tradesmen are cutting off their supplies of credit, the city is paying interest on $280,000,000 [£56,000,000] of floating debt, and nobody has paid any taxes since 1927.

DEATHS FROM PARROT DISEASE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALGIERS, FEB. 5

Four cases of psittacosis (parrot disease) have occurred in one family in Algiers, two of them fatal. The source of infection was a Brazilian, which is now dead.

WILKINS ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

EXPLORER'S SILENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 5.

The following message has been received from Deception Island:—

For seven days and nights we have been trying to get in touch with the William Scoresby (the Wilkins research vessel), but without success. To-day we tried for seven hours to get word to or from the ship. The William Scoresby, with Sir Hubert Wilkins and the entire *personnel* on board, is somewhere in the vast sea of broken ice to the south of us, searching for a run for the take off of the proposed Ross Sea flight across the Polar Cap.

We are unable to account for the silence. The William Scoresby is equipped with a short-wave wireless set, and should have no trouble in communicating with us. We have even tried using a long wave-length in the hope that they will hear our signals. We are worried, because we cannot imagine a wireless breakdown which would keep their apparatus silent so long. It seems improbable that it could not have been repaired if a breakdown had occurred.

The weather has been temperate, fortunately, although we cannot be certain that the William Scoresby did not encounter rough going to the South of Deception Island. Then there is the moving ice to contend with. We have doubled our watches, and are endeavouring constantly "to reach" the Scoresby.

Sir Hubert Wilkins is accompanied by Al Cheesman, his pilot in his recent flight over Charcot Island, and Messrs. Parker Cramer and Orval Porter.

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⁂ The last message received by *The Times* from Sir Hubert Wilkins was dated from Deception Island, January 25. He then said that the William Scoresby was leaving that day for some point west of Peter I. Island, which would be the starting-point for his flights, and that the trip would last about three weeks.

GOVERNOR OF STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SINGAPORE, FEB. 5

Sir Cecil Clementi, the new Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Straits Settlements, and Lady Clementi arrived here to-day from Hong-kong, and were welcomed by the customary salutes, while seaplanes manœuvred, the shipping was beflagged, and the streets were crowded. Officers of the three fighting Services and of the Civil Service, Princes of the Malay States, and leading unofficial members of the Legislative Council were present in the Council Chamber, where Sir William Murison, Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, swore in the Governor. The Princes presented to the Governor letters of welcome from the rulers of the native States.

THE "DOLE" IN N.S. WALES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, FEB. 5

The first serious application of the New South Wales Government's policy of refusing the "dole" to members of those miners' lodges which have declared "black" storekeepers, policemen's wives, and other persons, as well as Government schools and various organizations, was made to-day at Cessnock, where 1,000 families who had hitherto received the "dole" were denied it.

Telegrams in Brief

The Norwegian Odelsting yesterday adopted by 57 votes to 55 a proposal to change the name of the town of Nidaros back to TRONDHJEM.

The British steamer Chatham arrived at St. John's, NEWFOUNDLAND, on Tuesday with her steering gear damaged, her lifeboats smashed, and several of her crew injured.—*Reuter.*

Mr. T. A. Crerar, who was recently appointed Dominion Minister of Railways, has been elected to the CANADIAN House of Commons for the Brandon constituency of Manitoba. He was unopposed.

A complaint has been made by the MOZAMBIQUE Government to the Union of South Africa against the alleged non-fulfilment of some clauses of the convention concerning the repatriation of Portuguese natives employed in the Rand mines.

Eleven and a half million gallons of wine were produced in SOUTH AUSTRALIA last season, which is the highest figure for the last three years. Nearly 9,500,000 gallons will be set aside for drinking, and the remainder will be distilled. Oversea exports last year were 1,845,908 gallons.

CONSTANTINOPLE Penal Court met yesterday to begin the hearing of the case against the captain of the Greek vessel Chrissi, which collided in December last in the Sea of Marmara with the Bulgarian ship Varna, resulting in the sinking of the Varna and the loss of 27 lives. The captain failed to appear.

THE UNREST IN SAMOA

CORONER AND "JUSTIFICATION"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, FEB. 5

Chief Justice Luxford, who conducted the inquest into the deaths of the victims of the riot at Apia on December 28, has sent his report to the Prime Minister. He finds that the precautionary measures taken by the police were reasonable and proper, and that there was serious active resistance to lawful arrest which endangered the lives of the police. He said, further, that the police use of firearms, including a Lewis gun, for moral effect was justified, but that no evidence was disclosed showing the necessity for rifle fire.

Commenting on this report, Sir Joseph Ward, the Prime Minister, expressed the opinion that the report would effectively refute the allegations made against police action in this case.

THE MISSING RUSSIAN GENERAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 5

The police investigations into the disappearance of General Koutepof, the missing "White" Russian leader, have made no appreciable progress during the past 24 hours, although additional evidence tending to confirm the theory of a kidnapping by three men in a motor-car has been secured. A soldier belonging to a motor machine-gun company in quarters at the Ecole Militaire has come forward with a statement that on the morning of Sunday, January 26, the day of General Koutepof's disappearance, he saw a grey limousine travelling at a great pace past his barracks. Inside were four men, including a man in police uniform. Thinking that a victim of an accident was being taken to a neighbouring hospital, he paid no further attention.

THE POPE'S SUMMER VILLA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, FEB. 5

The formal cession to the Holy See of the Villa Barberini, in Castel Gandolfo, was made this afternoon.

Other Foreign News on following page

NEXT TASK OF CONFERENCE

THE SUBMARINE PROBLEM

A PLENARY SESSION

QUICKER METHODS URGED

It has been decided to hold the next plenary meeting of the Naval Conference on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. An official announcement states that the object of the meeting is to "discuss the question of submarines."

The heads of the delegations met at St. James's Palace last night at 6 o'clock, and it is understood that Mr. MacDonald then suggested to his colleagues that some speeding up of the proceedings of the Conference was desirable. While most useful work is being done at the meetings of the First Committee and at the informal discussions which are proceeding, it is felt that there should be opportunities from time to time to take the public into the confidence of the Conference and to report progress.

As no final decisions have yet been reached on the proposed compromise between the two methods of ascertaining the naval tonnage requirements of the Powers—by global tonnage and by categories of ships—it was felt to be advisable to start the discussion of some other topic. There are divided views as to whether battleships or cruisers should be first discussed, and in the circumstances it was agreed that the whole question of submarines should be brought before a plenary session of the Conference. The original idea was that this session should be held to-morrow morning, but this was found to be too short notice, and Tuesday was fixed accordingly.

PLANS FOR THE MEETING

It is understood that the British delegation will be prepared on Tuesday, with Mr. MacDonald as its spokesman, to state the reasons which have led this country to suggest the total abolition of the under-water class of vessel. It is realized that, in view of the attitude of some of the other delegations, there is no prospect of securing abolition at this Conference; but it is urged that a full exposition of the British case will provide a suitable opportunity for a review of the position. It is assumed that on Tuesday each delegation will make a general statement of its national point of view, and that thereafter the subject will be referred to a committee for examination and report. It is intended that this course shall be followed with each subject after it has been opened in the plenary Conference, so that it is possible that within a week or two practically every subject of importance may be under examination in committee.

The Prime Minister attended a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party yesterday morning and presided over the weekly meeting of the Cabinet. At 3 p.m. there was a meeting of the British Commonwealth delegations at the House of Commons. Two hours later Mr. MacDonald met Mr. Stimson, M. Tarieu (who had just returned from Paris), and M. Briand at St. James's Palace. At 6 there was a meeting of the heads of the delegations. At 7.45 members of the various delegations were the Prime Minister's guests at dinner at Downing-street, and later in the evening he attended the reception at Admiralty House given by the First Lord of the Admiralty in honour of the delegates to the Conference.

At 10 this morning at St. James's Palace Mr. McDonald is to receive, on behalf of the whole Conference, a deputation from the Women's Peace Crusade and similar organizations from the United States, Japan, and France. The First Committee is to meet at 3 to resume its examination of the French transactional proposal and the suggested British compromise.

CAPITAL SHIPS

It was announced yesterday that Mr. Stimson and Mr. Wakatsuki, in their talk on the previous day, had discussed questions affecting submarines and capital ships, and this probably gave rise to a report which was circulated in Paris that an agreement had been reached between Great Britain and the United States on the subject of capital ships, and that the agreement had been submitted to the Japanese delegation. There is no foundation for the report that such an agreement has yet been arrived at, though the American delegation are doubtless fully aware of the British views on the capital ship.

It is understood that the British Admiralty adhere to the view that the battleship category must be maintained. The British Government, therefore, would like to see some agreement at the Conference on the broad basis of a postponement of any replacement of existing battleships until 1936. They would suggest that before that year is reached a further conference should be held to see whether replacement could be still further postponed. It, however, replacement were decided on, then it should be agreed to reduce the displacement of the battleship from 35,000 to about 25,000 tons, with the consequent reduction of the biggest gun calibre from 18in. or 16in. to 12in. Preliminary soundings have doubtless been taken, but that is as far as matters have gone up to the present.

1929-30 PROGRAMME

Further information is now available as to the 1929-30 British naval programme, and on this occasion it is certainly not the fault of Mr. A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, that the information was not given on the floor of the House of Commons. Mr. Hore-Belisha had given notice of his intention to ask a question on the subject in the House yesterday, but as he was not present at question-time the First Lord was compelled under the procedure of the House to circulate his statement in the form of a written answer. Mr. Alexander states that the total estimated direct financial saving on new construction due to the abandonment of two cruisers, three submarines, four destroyers, two sloops, and the netlayer included in the 1929-30 programme as originally laid before Parliament is £6,500,000.

None of these cancelled ships had been ordered, and no compensation is therefore payable. It is proposed to allocate the cruiser that remains in the programme and two of the sloops to Devonport Dockyard, two destroyers to Portsmouth Dockyard, and two sloops to Chatham. There will probably be some criticism of the fact that the only vessels which are to go to private yards are one destroyer leader and two destroyers, particularly as it is most unusual to build any destroyers in the Royal yards. The Government have taken the line, however, that their first duty is to the national dockyards and that their principal concern must be to prevent dislocation of work there as much as possible.

No decision will be taken as to the three submarines which remain in the programme until the end of the Naval Conference. The Government feel that it would be impossible to proceed with any submarines at present, as they propose to press at the appropriate moment for the abolition of all vessels of this class. Members of the other delegations have duly noted that the list of categories in the British resolutions which have been laid before the First Committee include submarines with the proviso "if maintained."

During questions in the House of Commons yesterday, the Prime Minister stated that, as far as he was aware, none of the other Powers taking part in the Conference had undertaken to make reductions similar or comparable to those already decided on in the British programme, but he added that the reductions were well within the requirements of national security.

Mr. Alexander was also asked yesterday by Commander Southby to state the number of cruisers, destroyers, and sloops now in full and reserve commission, and the information is contained in the following table:—

	Full Commission	Special Commission	Reserve	Paid off (for Repairs, &c.)
Cruisers ..	31	5	11	7
Destroyer leaders and destroyers	67	27	53	3
Sloops	26	1	4	—

CANCELLED BRITISH WARSHIPS

FRENCH COMMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 5

Before leaving for London M. Tardieu visited M. Poincaré, with whom he had a long conversation. He will remain in London only some 40 hours, being due in the Chamber on Friday afternoon for the debate on the social insurance scheme. For the time being interest in France has become centred in domestic affairs, and, except in a few quarters, comment on the Naval Conference has been abandoned. This is not to say that the Conference is not being watched very closely. The general impression is that the real struggle is only now about to begin, and that it is due to the French compromise proposal that it does so in a comparatively favourable atmosphere.

No importance is attached to the decision of the British Government to cancel the building of certain warships. This, indeed, is not even regarded as a gesture, but merely as an indication of the financial difficulties of Mr. MacDonald's Government. The reports in the French Press are full of technical details designed to make clear to the ordinary reader the possibilities and the pitfalls of the French "transactional" proposal. It is suggested that the British system of classification is really intended to deprive the scheme of its suppleness, since if the transfer is confined to the submarines, an agreement will be a much more difficult matter.

UNEASINESS IN AUSTRALIA

OPPOSITION LEADER'S DEMAND

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, FEB. 5

Mr. Latham, the leader of the Opposition, considers the developments of the Naval Conference make it necessary for Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, to define the Commonwealth's policy. He says:—

Since the War the leading naval Powers, with the conspicuous exception of Great Britain, have greatly increased their expenditure on naval armaments. Before any agreement had been reached with the other Powers for the reduction of their increased navies the Government of Great Britain announced further reductions in its already diminished Navy. This announcement has undoubtedly caused a very uneasy feeling.

Telegraphic messages give some indication of the views of the leading countries represented at the Conference. We have heard the French and Italian proposals, and the statements of American policy. While it is impossible to discuss in public all matters examined by the Conference, it would certainly be reassuring to Australia for Mr. Scullin to intimate the general lines upon which the Minister representing the Commonwealth is going to act at the Conference. Much news has reached Australia about Mr. Fenton's activities in relatively small matters, and, surely, it is not unreasonable to ask that Australia at least be given some indication of the general policy upon which the Government is proceeding with reference to the major, and indeed vital, question upon which Mr. Fenton is representing the Commonwealth.

MR. HUGHES ON THE SAFETY LEVEL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, FEB. 5

Mr. Hughes, the founder of the Australian Party, addressing the Constitutional Club, said that Australia, with her defence force hopelessly inadequate to deal with invasion, was dependent on Great Britain for her safety.

Australians (he continued) listened to soothing syrup talk about how Australia was taking her place in the seats of the Empire, but they were living in a fool's paradise. Australia flaunted her "White" policy to the world, but she could only hold it because behind Australia was the great power of the British Empire. The Naval Conference was discussing whether Great Britain should reduce her Navy below safety strength, which really meant whether the Empire was to live or die. Once the Navy was below the safety level Australia could not claim nationhood or retain her "White" policy. Australia should insist that her voice in the Empire's counsels should not merely be heard and forgotten, but should carry its weight in the Empire's destinies.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR

DEPARTURE FROM BEIRA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BEIRA, FEB. 5

Many people assembled on the pier here to-day to witness the arrival and departure of the Prince of Wales. His train went direct to the new Pungwe wharf, where the steamer Modasa was waiting; the Prince at once embarked, and the steamer left within an hour of the Prince's arrival. After a courtesy call paid by the Governor of the Mozambique Territory the Prince went on the passengers' deck, remaining in full view of the big crowd which busily photographed his movements. Many British ex-Service men were on the pier, and they raised a parting cheer, to which the Prince replied by saluting gaily. He appeared to be in excellent health.

On his way from Salisbury the Prince was received at Umtali, on the Rhodesian-Portuguese border, by the Mayor and officials. A wonderful war memorial built on a high hill there greatly impressed him. By his own request, the Prince is occupying an ordinary first-class cabin on the Modasa. He will reach Mombasa in seven days.

MEXICO CITY OUTRAGE

ATTEMPT ON NEW PRESIDENT

SENOR RUBIO AND HIS WIFE HIT

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

MEXICO CITY, FEB. 5

An attempt was made this afternoon to assassinate the new President, Señor Rubio; and the President, his wife, and a niece, and the driver of the motor-car were all wounded, though none of them seriously.

After his inauguration as President, Señor Rubio had driven from the Stadium to the National Palace, where he transacted certain necessary business. He then left the Palace to go to his home. He and his companions had entered their motor-car when a well-dressed man of the middle class fired six shots into the car. The President was slightly wounded in the jaw by a bullet—which has since been removed—Señora Rubio was hit in the ear, the President's niece was struck in the shoulder, and the chauffeur also received a wound in the shoulder. As stated, none of the party was much hurt, but a man in the crowd was seriously wounded.

The assailant was arrested. He gave his name as Daniel Flores and his age as 23. Notwithstanding this event the capital remains quiet.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONY

The ceremony of *Protesta de las leyes*, by which the executive power of the Mexican Republic was transferred from the interim President, citizen, and advocate, Don Emilio Portes Gil, of Tamaulipas, to the constitutional President, citizen general, and engineer, Don Pascual Ortiz Rubio, of Michoacan, took place under a brilliant but not oppressive sun in the National Stadium at noon to-day. The proceedings would have strongly appealed to the Druids' bards of Wales, as they were "in the eye of the sun" and under the canopy of heaven, eminently appropriate in the case of a nation the majority of whose ancestors were until four centuries or so ago ardent sun-worshippers.

Before starting for the Stadium the two Presidents had met in the Palacio Nacional, attended by their respective Cabinets, for the ceremonies preliminary to the transfer of powers. On this occasion a change had been made in the date of the ceremony, and to-day was chosen instead of the customary date for the entrance into office of the President in normal circumstances. The outgoing President has been serving an interim term in place of General Obregon, who was assassinated after his election but before his installation as President. The date chosen is that on which two Mexican Constitutions came into being—that of 1857 and its successor, the present "Revolutionary Constitution of 1917."

Before the arrival at the Stadium of the outgoing and incoming Presidents, each of whom was escorted by delegations of Congress, the rest of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies met in virtue of a special enactment empowering them to sit elsewhere than in their constitutional place of assembly. The roll was called, and when the presence of a quorum had been reported Don Melchor Ortega, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, as President of the United Congress, adjourned the meeting until the arrival of the new Chief of State.

SCENE IN THE STADIUM

The majority of the seats in the Stadium were accessible to the Mexican public without tickets; the remainder were reserved for the fortunate ones who were able to dispense with the long wait necessary for those in the free seats. It is said that over 2,000 foreigners, chiefly from the United States, were present. In the centre of the Stadium a sloping, gaily decorated tribune had been erected. This accommodated members of Congress and the Federal Judiciary, which bodies share with the President of the Republic the powers wielded by the absolute Kings of Spain in the days when their Viceroys ruled this country. The tribune also accommodated foreign diplomatic representatives specially accredited to attend this brief, picturesque ceremony; the families of both Presidents; many high officials and their families; the Governors of the States of the Republic; and officers of the General Staff, gorgeous in epaulettes and full-dress uniform. The crowd in the Stadium was predominantly blue, as the working classes here favour blue jean overalls; but the peasants afforded a contrast with their brighter colours.

The new President made the *Protesta* with right hand outstretched, palm downwards. The *Protesta* is a formal declaration, followed by a solemn imprecation, not an oath of office, such being unrecognized by republican Mexico. The new President proceeded to make the customary declaration of policy. The words of the *Protesta* and the statement of policy were broadcast over Mexico, but were quite inaudible outside a small radius round his Excellency. The completion of the *Protesta* was signalized by the release of a number of white pigeons.

The new President has given me the following message:—

I have a great liking for England, that liberal and progressive nation which exercises so great an influence on the life of the world. I now, on the occasion of assuming the Presidency of my country, express a fervent desire that the relations between Mexico and Great Britain may become increasingly close and cordial, and we must to that end intensify trade and travel between our respective countries.

I now wish to send through *The Times* a cordial greeting to the noble and industrious people of England.

PARIS COMMUNIST BANK'S AFFAIRS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 5

Three experts who were appointed by the authorities to investigate the affairs of the Communist Banque Ouvrière et Paysanne, now in liquidation, have presented a report in which they state that grave irregularities have been committed by the directors. The report alleges that the bank converted some of the funds deposited with it to the use of the Communist newspaper *L'Humanité* and to various political purposes, and that false balance-sheets showing fictitious profits were published.

RHODESIA AND THE UNION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, FEB. 5

There was a hitch this morning over the signing of the Customs agreement between Rhodesia and the Union, but the small point of difference was satisfactorily adjusted this afternoon and the agreement will be signed to-morrow morning.

EMPIRE UNITY IN TRADE

SAFEGUARDING OF MANUFACTURES

MR. BALDWIN'S PLAN

Mr. Baldwin, in a speech at the Coliseum yesterday, gave to an audience of more than 2,000 people, drawn from the Conservative and Unionist associations of the country, an outline of a programme on which he made the claim that with firm and united support nothing could stop the party from achieving a great victory within the next two years.

Mr. Baldwin spoke without any introduction from a chairman, but many members of the former Conservative Government, including Sir Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Churchill, were on the platform.

POINTS OF THE SPEECH

The chief points in the address were as follows:—

We have to maintain so far as we can a united front facing all outside countries. That task is not made easier for us by some of the things the Government have done, and particularly in their treatment of Russia.

We resent the secrecy with which diplomacy between this country and Russia is wrapped up. There is no reason why the House of Commons and the country should not be told all that is going on.

It is impossible to be blind to what is happening in regard to the persecution of Christians. The indifference of our Government is to me inexplicable.

If the Government wish for the support which we wish to give them so far as we can in international affairs there must be more frankness.

There is a Naval Conference sitting. The Prime Minister said:—"If I should think that the House ought to be informed of anything that has happened I should arrange for a question through the usual channels." But it was through the medium of the Press that we learned for the first time that two cruisers were to be scrapped. That is the kind of thing that makes people in this country uneasy.

We have every intention of playing the game with the Government. We are not going to play the part played by the leaders of both Oppositions at the time Lord Bridgeman attended the conference on Naval disarmament at Geneva, when they allied themselves with Mr. Shearer.

Since we left office eight months ago what a change there has been in the scene. In another two years industry would have been in calm waters. The new Government came in, and they passed across the scene like Barnum's Circus.

I estimate that our industrial progress has been set back five years in the last eight months.

The situation is far graver than it has been at any time since the War, and it calls for more drastic measures.

ECONOMY FIRST

The first thing to which I should devote myself if I were returned is economy and the stoppage of fresh expenditure of any kind until employment is better.

A tariff truce between this country and the world is a contradiction in terms. There can be no such thing. It is like a country armed with bows and arrows making arrangements with other countries armed with modern artillery that they will not add another bow and arrow to their armaments for two years. We have never used modern artillery; it is time we did.

If I am to cope with unemployment as it stands to-day I must have a free hand from the country in safeguarding the manufactures of this country. We cannot begin to maintain the standards of our own people unless we have this power.

The Government should be in a position to satisfy itself of the desirability in this case or that by its own investigations. The Government should accept responsibility and lay the results of its deliberations before the House of Commons.

The moment you think about markets you think about Empire.

The situation is very different from that in which Mr. Chamberlain inaugurated his great fight in 1903. The Dominions now are seeking to industrialize themselves.

I am convinced that the proper method of approaching the unifying of the British Empire lies primarily through the industrial side.

I have been working for some time past with some of my colleagues, and with friends outside, to see what can be done to rationalize Imperially and not only to rationalize domestically.

Every effort should be made without delay to bring about arrangements between the industries—not the politicians—in this country and the corresponding industries in the Dominions and in India.

Provided that the proposed arrangement is a business proposition from which British and Dominion industries will profit, the fact that they compete should not deter such arrangement.

CONFERENCE OF INDUSTRIES

As a first step I want to see conferences between representatives of selected industries in the United Kingdom and representatives of those industries in one or more of the Dominions.

It should be their object to see whether they could arrive at an agreement as to the lines and types of production which Dominion industry might fairly manufacture exclusively for its own market, and the lines and types which British manufacturers should sell in that market.

From this would come proposals for the adjustment of safeguarding and the necessary mutual preferences.

Agreement should also be sought as to the assistance which British industry can offer in technical advice, finance, and possibly in the supply of skilled labour and in combined research.

If agreement could be reached on those broad lines it might be possible further to provide selling arrangements in export markets.

Combined selling could be aided by our Trade Commissioners and by the commercial Diplomatic Service, pursuing a common Imperial policy.

It is most important that nothing should be done which will diminish the value of the limited preference we have accorded to the Dominions.

No scheme of Imperial unity is complete without the inclusion of India.

Of safeguarding I am confident. It is the only remedy that has not yet been tried out to any considerable extent.

***** A full report of the speech appears on page 9.**

"THE TIMES" LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

The leading article in *The Times Literary Supplement* this week is on "The Making of Boswell's 'Johnson'" in connexion with the publication of the Private Papers of James Boswell from Malahide Castle.

Among books reviewed are the Diplomatic Correspondence of Baron de Staal, Russian Ambassador in London during the eighties and nineties of last century; Lord Amulree's "Industrial Arbitration in Great Britain"; Mr. Charles J. Phillips's "History of the Sackville Family"; the collected Oxford edition of Donne's poetical works, edited by Professor H. J. C. Grierson; and Sir Arthur Pinero's two newly published plays. Among novels reviewed are Mr. H. W. Freeman's "Down in the Valley"; Mr. C. R. Benstead's "Retreat: a Story of 1918"; and Mr. Bechhofer Roberts's "The Coat of Many Colours."

MR. SCULLIN APPOINTED PRIVY COUNCILLOR

The King has approved the appointment of Mr. James Henry Scullin, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, to be a member of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

LORDS AND TIME LIMIT

THE COMPROMISE ACCEPTED

TRADE WITH RUSSIA

WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY

The House of Lords readily consented to-day to the compromise time limit on the Insurance Bill suggested by the Commons.

LORD PARMOOR wisely changed the bitter insults hurled at the House of Lords by the Prime Minister into the urbane argument that the House should assent to a business arrangement, which did not involve a surrender of principle on either side. He assumed a general desire to pass the Bill without inflicting a period of difficulty and hardship upon the unemployed, and pointed out that the extension of the time limit to June, 1933, would give the measure a fair trial.

LORD SALISBURY at once announced his assent to the compromise, modified by a dignified resentment against the tone adopted in the Commons by the Prime Minister. The House of Lords had had the satisfaction of carrying their principle, the Government could have the satisfaction of having prevented the amendment of defects in the Bill. He deduced from the experience that the House should be encouraged to exercise its revisory function, notably upon the forthcoming legislation affecting juveniles; and that it could not be expected not to challenge the claim of the Commons to privilege if pushed to unreasonable lengths.

LORD ONSLOW then asked for confirmation or repudiation of the policy laid down by successive Governments in 1920 and 1925 that the Territorial Army should be the sole means of expansion for the Army. He was widely supported by speakers who alleged a decline in recruiting and the necessity of reassuring the Territorial Army as to its future, even before the Army Estimates were produced. LORD DE LA WARR categorically asserted that the policy of the present Government was unchanged; and added that recruitment in 1929 was some 5,000 better than in 1927, and only about 900 worse than in 1928. This ended a very useful little debate.

RUSSIAN TRADE

In the Commons Mr. Baldwin obtained at question time the PRIME MINISTER'S promise that a day would be given to discuss relations with Russia, and meanwhile the House had half a day on Miss WILKINSON'S motion calling for an early Anglo-Russian commercial agreement. She used her chance to explain that Russia could place orders to the value of £240,000,000 in the next three years, to complain that the Export Credits Department gave Russian buyers only 12 months' credit and charged them 6 per cent. over the Bank rate, and to declaim against a "shameful leading article" in *The Times*. It appeared that she had the Russian Embassy's word that Stalin had told them officially to deny the report of the execution of 300 ex-naval officers.

SIR E. HILTON YOUNG attempted to strip exaggeration from the hopes of trade with Russia by pointing out that it had amounted even in pre-War days only to 6 per cent. of our imports and 3 per cent. of our exports. He thought we had recovered as much of it as we were immediately likely to do, and in any case its volume was clearly incapable of seriously affecting unemployment.

DR. BURGIN showed that the difficulty of enforcing such contracts as were made under Russian law, when the parties themselves were not admitted to give evidence, and the liability of Russian trading firms to be made insolvent by the Soviet Government were serious obstacles to greater trade. No one objected to any commercial agreement that could be made, and a Conservative amendment only suggested that it should secure an approximate balance of exports and imports between this country and Soviet Russia.

GOVERNMENT HOPES

MR. GILLETT rather nervously explained that the Government were doing their best to obtain a commercial agreement, and hoped that the negotiations might result in the simultaneous settlement of the vexed question of debts. He claimed that the restoration of relations with Russia and the application of the Export Credits Scheme to exports to Russia had resulted already in swelling an admittedly slender stream of trade. As for potentialities, the agricultural campaign of the Soviet Government might open up an annual market for machinery to the amount of £45,000,000. In spite of this non-committal speech, the Conservative amendment was challenged, and defeated by 241 votes to 129, and the Socialist motion was then agreed to.

Private Bills to which objections were taken occupied the greater part of the remainder of the sitting, but MAJOR COLVILLE made the best use of the brief time available to him to advocate safeguarding for iron and steel. Speaking with personal experience of the industry, he repudiated the suggestion that it was inefficient either on the side of employers or workmen. The evils that beset it were oppressive taxation, high railway costs, and unrestricted foreign competition. Derating had given relief to such an extent that new plant was being put into works; but the biggest attack that could be made on unemployment would be to safeguard iron and steel for a definite period. MR. PYBUS, from the Liberal benches, challenged this argument, and at 11 o'clock the motion was talked out.

MR. TAFT'S ILLNESS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Considerable anxiety is felt as to the condition of Mr. Taft. The doctors say the blood pressure is such that it might cause the heart to fail at any time. There is little hope of recovery, though there is a slight improvement this evening.

Mr. Hoover and Mrs. Hoover visited Mr. Taft this afternoon, Mr. Hoover remaining alone with the invalid for several minutes.—*Reuter.*

THE BOAT RACE

It was announced yesterday by Dr. P. C. Mallam, who has been coaching the Oxford crew for the Boat Race, that he and the other two coaches had resigned. Dr. Mallam has not taken part in the coaching for the last three days, and there have been several alterations in the crew during that time.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Lord Thomson, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Mr. Buxton, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

CHURCH AND STATE

ASSEMBLY'S CALL FOR INQUIRY

By a majority of more than three to one the Church Assembly yesterday adopted the resolution moved by the Archbishop of York (Dr. Temple) asking the Archbishops to appoint a Commission to inquire into the present relations of Church and State. The Commission is to report in particular what legal and constitutional changes, if any, are needed in order to maintain or secure the effective application of the principle that the Church must in the last resort retain its "inalienable right" to formulate its faith in Jesus Christ and to arrange the expression of that faith in its form of worship.

The three Houses voted separately, and the figures were as follows, the Bishop of Worcester (Dr. E. H. Pearce) being the only Bishop to vote against the motion:—

	For the Motion.	Against.
Bishops	33	1
Clergy	198	38
Laity	151	66
Total	382	105

A report of the meeting appears on page 19.

EXECUTION OF NAVAL OFFICERS

A SOVIET DENIAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, FEB. 5

A communication from the Soviet Government, denying reports in the foreign Press of the shooting by the Leningrad Ogpu [Cheka] of 300 former Tsarist naval officers, is published here. As Leningrad was not mentioned in my dispatch or in any I have seen, the denial appears inadequate. The Soviet communication does not mention any other places.

Some of the Baltic newspapers report the receipt of trustworthy information from Leningrad that all Evangelical pastors have been banished from the city. The Bishop of Malmgren has been sent to the notorious Solovetsky camp, and the two daughters of the dead Bishop of Freifeld have been sent to Siberia by separate routes.

A memorial service for the 300 ex-officers of the Imperial Russian Navy recently shot by order of the Ogpu [Cheka] in Russia, will be held at the Russian Church (St. Philip's, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W.1), on Sunday, February 9, at 12.30 p.m.

The following statement was issued by the Soviet Embassy in London last night:—

In connexion with the statements emanating from Riga which appeared recently in some London journals regarding mass shootings of former naval officers, as well as some bank officials, for instance M. Belleguarde, alleged to have taken place in various parts of the U.S.S.R., the Embassy wishes to declare emphatically that these statements are pure and malicious inventions, no such occurrences having taken place. As regards M. Belleguarde, he is now occupying an important position in the State Bank in Moscow.

FOREIGN FIRMS IN RUSSIA

DIRECTOR OF GERMAN COMPANY FINED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, FEB. 4

The director of the Deutsche-Russische Saatbau A.G., a German agricultural concessionary company in Russia, who has been on trial for infringement of the Soviet labour laws, has been fined 10,000 roubles [£1,000 at par], the maximum penalty. The manager was also fined 10,000 roubles. The charges were minor ones concerning the construction of houses and supply of clothing for employees. The Soviet financial authorities have also demanded immediate payment of 4,000 roubles in stamp duties on the share capital of the company held in Germany. The company, after several bad years, succeeded in 1929 in making a small profit.

This judgment is regarded here as typical of the growing difficulties which concessionary undertakings are experiencing in Russia. The chairman of the German industrialists' Russian Committee, formed some time ago to further business relations between the two countries, in discussing trade prospects to-day, said that German industry had been very accommodating towards Russian business, but had gradually ceased to build hopes.

WEST INDIAN SUGAR COMMISSION

EARLY PUBLICATION OF REPORT

In a written Parliamentary reply to Dr. Morgan, who asked whether it was the intention of the Government to ask Lord Olivier to do all in his power to expedite the presentation of the Report of the recent West Indian Sugar Commission; whether the Report would be submitted to the House and printed as soon as possible; and whether the Government would announce their policy on this issue as soon as possible, Dr. Shiels, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, states:—"Lord Olivier and his colleague, Mr. Semple, have already submitted the whole of those parts of their Report which deal with the immediate situation of the West Indian sugar industry and their recommendations for its relief. His Majesty's Government will, of course, require a little time to consider their policy in a matter of such importance, but my hon. friend may rest assured that there will be no avoidable delay either in this or in the submission of the Report to the House."

*** A report of a statement issued by Lord Olivier, intimating that if the sugar preference is annulled without adequate countervailing assistance, the British West Indian sugar industry will come to an end, will be found on page 16.

ROYAL GOLD MEDAL FOR ARCHITECTURE

At a special general meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects on Monday Mr. Percy Scott Worthington, M.A.Oxon, Litt.D., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., was elected by the members, and his name will be submitted to the King, as a fit recipient of the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture for the year 1930. The medal was presented last year to M. V. A. F. Laloux, Honorary Corresponding Member of the R.I.B.A.

THE INVALIDS

It was stated last night that there was no change in the condition of Lord Gladstone.

Lord Glenarthur was reported last night to be not so well.

Brigadier-General Sir Gordon Guggisberg, who is lying ill at Bexhill, was stated to be a little better last night.

POLITICAL NOTES

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

MR. BALDWIN AND AGRICULTURE

It is understood that arrangements are now complete for holding the next Imperial Conference in London in October. The Imperial Economic Conference will be held in London simultaneously. It was the desire of the Home Government that the Economic Conference should be held at an earlier date, but some of the Dominions have pointed out the inconvenience of summoning two conferences at different periods. One of the subjects which are likely to be brought before the Economic Conference is the possibility of bulk purchase of Dominion produce. Representatives of the Canadian Wheat Pool are to discuss with Mr. Thomas schemes for the better marketing of Canadian wheat in this country. One of the suggestions which have been made is that the Home Government should purchase wheat in bulk and erect elevators for its storage in this country. The possibility of establishing a similar system of bulk purchase for produce from other Dominions has also been under examination by the Departments concerned.

There was general satisfaction among Conservative members yesterday with Mr. Baldwin's speech at the Coliseum, although regret was expressed at the brevity of his references to agriculture, in view of Opposition criticisms of the Government's failure to produce an agricultural policy. It is understood, however, that in about a month's time Mr. Baldwin proposes to devote a speech specially to this subject at a meeting representative of the agricultural community. It was impossible to develop yesterday that part of Conservative policy which particularly appeals to women, but Mr. Baldwin will have an opportunity of doing this at the annual conference of the Women's Unionist Organization to be held at the Queen's Hall on May 14, 15, and 16. He is to be the principal speaker at a mass meeting to be held in the Albert Hall on the afternoon of Friday, May 16.

Approval of Mr. Baldwin's outspoken references to Mr. Henderson's method of replying to requests for information concerning the Soviet and propaganda was very noticeable. The reception of this part of the speech, coupled with the fact that some difficulty is being experienced in framing suitable questions on the subject to the Foreign Secretary, has reinforced the determination of the Conservative leaders to press for facilities for a debate at the earliest possible moment. The question is to be considered by the Standing Conference of Committees of the party to-day. On Monday Sir Kingsley Wood will ask the Foreign Secretary what subjects are likely to be discussed with the Soviet Ambassador in London, and whether Mr. Henderson intends to make a general statement in regard to the treaty.

Further conversations in regard to the Coal Mines Bill took place at the House of Commons yesterday. Mr. Graham met the officials of the Miners' Federation, as well as members of Parliament representing mining constituencies. It was understood that the discussions ranged chiefly around two points. In the first place the miners asked for an assurance that the Government, having agreed to the postponement of Part I., would not assent to any proposal which would mean the abandonment of the marketing schemes. This assurance was at once forthcoming. In the second place consideration was given to the Conservative proposal of a 90-hour fortnight or a 45-hour week as an alternative to a 7½-hour day. On this the miners raised the question of whether it was possible to make the alternative a guaranteed week, or a guaranteed fortnight. The obvious difficulties of this alternative were pointed out to them, and indeed the question had already arisen over the actual wording of the Conservative amendment. It is understood that the Government, when the question of hours comes up in Committee this afternoon, will adhere to the proposal for a 7½-hour day.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

OPERA

Savoy	PATIENCE	8.15

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	IN THE ZONE AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.15
Apollo	NINE TILL SIX	2.30 & 8.30
Comedy	THE WAY OUT	8.30
Court	ARMS AND THE MAN	2.30 & 8.15
Criterion	MILESTONES	8.30
Daly's	THIS WAY TO PARADISE	8.15
Dominion	FOLLOW THROUGH	8.15
Drury Lane	THE SLEEPING BEAUTY	2 & 7.45
Duchess	THROUGH THE VEIL	8.30
Duke of York's	JEW SUSS	8.30
Everyman	CHARLES AND MARY	2.30 & 8.15
Fortune	THE LAST ENEMY	2.30 & 8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	CANARIES SOMETIMES SING	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL	2.30 & 8.15
Lyceum	PUSS IN BOOTS	2 & 7.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	DANDY DICK	8.30
New	SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS	2.30 & 8.15
Palace	DEAR LOVE	8.15
Playhouse	THE WHITE ASSEGAI	2.30 & 8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	2.30 & 8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	8.30
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	2.30 & 8.30
The Old Vic	JULIUS CÆSAR / IL TROVATORE	2 / 7.45
Vaudeville	FRENCH LEAVE	2.30 & 8.30
Winter Garden	THE SHOW'S THE THING	8.15
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	2.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15 & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	2 & 8
Palladium	2.30, 6.30, & 9
Victoria Palace	6.15 & 8.30

CONCERTS

American Women's Club	KUTCHER STRING QUARTET 8.45
Northern Polytechnic	AUBREY CHAPMAN ORCHESTRA 8

EXHIBITIONS

The Italian Art Exhibition is open daily. Sundays excepted, from 9.30 to 7

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ATLANTIC	12.2, 4.15, 6.30, & 8.45
Astoria	SUNNY SIDE UP	12.45 to 11
Avenue	HE WHO GETS SLAPPED	1 to 12
Capitol	FLIGHT	12 to 11
Carlton	WELCOME DANGER	2.45, 6, & 8.45
Empire	MARIANNE	12 to 12
Kensington	INNOCENTS OF PARIS	2 to 11
London Pavilion	CONDEMNED	2.30, 6, & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion	DISRAELI	2 to 11
New Gallery	GENERAL CRACK	1.30 to 11
Plaza	THE VIRGINIAN	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	A THROW OF DICE	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	GOLD DIGGERS OF BROADWAY	12 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	INNOCENTS OF PARIS	12.30 to 11.45
Tivoli	THE SKY HAWK	12 to 11

THE TIMES

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind northerly, moderate ; mainly fair ; perhaps local mist early ; moderate day temperature.

Further Outlook for the British Isles. —Unsettled in the West, perhaps extending eastwards. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The heads of the delegations to the Naval Conference met at St. James's Palace at 6 o'clock last night. It was afterwards announced that a plenary session of the Conference, "to discuss the question of submarines," would be held on Tuesday. (p. 14)

It is understood that arrangements are now complete for holding the next Imperial Conference in London in October. The Imperial Economic Conference will be held in London simultaneously. (p. 14)

Lord Olivier has issued a statement that there has been world over-production of sugar to the extent of over 5,000,000 tons, and that if the preference is annulled by the repeal of the sugar duties, without adequate countervailing assistance, the British West Indian sugar industry will be dismantled and come to an end, except for local supplies, as rapidly as estates can be cropped and wound up. (p. 16)

The Church Assembly passed by a large majority yesterday the resolution moved by the Archbishop of York calling for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the present relations of Church and State. (p. 19)

An experimental road for the testing of various surfaces has been made by the Ministry of Transport as a by-pass to the Colnbrook by-pass. (p. 9)

The inquest on the body of James Edward Spiers, who after being sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude and 15 strokes with the "cat" jumped over a balcony in Wandsworth Prison, was held in the prison yesterday. Evidence was given that Spiers did not object to the flogging, but to the long sentence of imprisonment. The jury returned a verdict that Spiers "Killed himself during temporary insanity." (p. 11)

Sir Stephen Demetriadi and Captain H. G. Howitt have been appointed to assist Lord Bridgeman as members of the committee of investigation which is inquiring into the methods of administration at the headquarters of the British Legion. The first meeting of the committee was held on Tuesday. (p. 19)

A lecture on "Melodrama and the Elizabethans" was delivered before the Elizabethan Literary Society at King's College last night by Professor Allardyce Nicoll. (p. 12)

A special Banking Section is included in *The Times Weekly Edition* published to-day. (p. 11)

The Duke of York spoke on recent triumphs of British aviation last night at a dinner given by the Royal Aero Club to celebrate British air performances in 1929. (p. 9)

The first inquest to be held in London on the body of a supposed victim of "parrot disease" (psittacosis) took place at the London Hospital, Whitechapel, yesterday. (p. 11)

Sir Clare Lees read a paper on trade with South America last evening before the Royal Society of Arts. (p. 9)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday the Commons amendment to the Lords amendment relating to the time limit of the Unemployment Insurance Bill was agreed to. Debate arose on the policy of the War Office in regard to the Territorial Army. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons the question of trade with Russia was discussed on a motion urging the desirability of a commercial agreement, being arranged between this country and the Soviet Republic. (p. 8)

Our Parliamentary Correspondent states that the increasing congestion of business in the Commons is causing anxiety to the Ministers. Yesterday the Prime Minister appealed to his party for their cooperation in putting through the heavy work of the Session. (p. 8)

Polling takes place to-day in the Sheffield by-election. Mr. Baldwin yesterday sent a message to Mr. Russell, the Conservative candidate. (p. 11)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Señor Rubio was inaugurated President of Mexico yesterday. After the ceremony an attempt was made on his life by a young man, who fired six shots at him. The would-be assassin was arrested. (p. 14)

The German Reichsrat has passed the Bill for the ratification of the agreements at The Hague Conferences of 1929-30 and its pendant Bills by 48 votes to six, with 12 abstentions. (p. 13)

The Viceroy and Lady Irwin were given an enthusiastic reception when they arrived in Lucknow yesterday on a five-days' visit. (p. 13)

The Kwangsi and "Ironside" forces are reported to be planning a march on Canton. It is believed to be likely that Chiang Kai-shek may organize a campaign to put an end to the disturbances in South China. (p. 13)

The Prince of Wales reached Beira yesterday, where he took ship for Mombasa. (p. 14)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

The acceptances were announced for the Lincolnshire Handicap yesterday, when a race meeting was begun at Gatwick. (p. 6)

Both Oxford and Cambridge hockey teams were beaten yesterday. (p. 6)

The English Amateur Association Football team to play Wales was picked yesterday. (p. 7)

In their cricket match against West Indies at Port of Spain, Trinidad, yesterday, the M.C.C. declared their second innings closed at 425 for eight wickets, Hendren scoring 205 not out. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—Delayed Company Accounts ; Stock Exchange Permission to Deal ; Dickins and Jones Profits ; Spanish Currency and Foreign Investment ; Bank of Nova Scotia's Report ; South Suburban Gas Results ; Cables and Wireless Stocks ; Swiss Banking Profits ; and the Opening of the New Head Offices of the Royal London Mutual Insurance Society. (p. 20)

In the Money Market loanable cash was scarce and loan rates again advanced. Discount rates showed little change. Germany bought £666,000 of bar gold in the bullion market, the price being ½d. higher at 84s. 11d. per oz. At the Bank £200,000 in sovereigns was set aside. The New York, French, Italian, and Dutch exchanges moved in favour of sterling, but the German rate was lower. Silver rose 1-16d. to 20d. per oz. (p. 21)

On the Stock Exchange yesterday British Funds again showed a firm tendency, and there was support for Australian stocks. South American Railway stocks were dull. Industrial shares were irregular, but the tone showed improvement in the afternoon. In the Oil market Anglo-Persian and Burmah advanced. (p. 20)

AN EMPIRE POLICY

The main policy of the Unionist Party is now before the country. MR. BALDWIN'S speech at a party meeting in the London Coliseum yesterday gave the substance of his economic programme. It omits agriculture—a large but temporary omission purposely made because the importance and the necessary complexity of agricultural policy require a speech to themselves. Otherwise it accounts for all the leading national interests of the moment, and these, as in 1713 and in 1815, are once again, and more than ever, the interests of production, trade, and revenue. With no disparagement of what has now been disclosed it may be remarked that no pronouncement could have done less to deserve a theatrical setting. The political *matinée* is evidently establishing itself as a convenience. But there is a paradoxically grave and sober air about it. The life and surge of an expectant public meeting convened at a less austere hour of the political day are not to be found in these calculated proceedings. On the other hand plush seats and painted canvas seem to clamour disappointedly for what MR. BALDWIN, with his rooted dislike of emotion, can be trusted never to give them. Yesterday at all events he and his audience declined any sacrifice that might have put the hospitable Muse in countenance, and their cause was not on the whole the loser. His chief proposition could not at the same time be strong and showy, reasoned and rhetorical. It presumes a thoughtful audience in the nation and it is likely to outlast more flamboyant alternatives.

The Unionist leader put his argument in the logical order which the practical business of government requires. For the statesman the revenue is the first of all concerns, embracing all. It is at once his goal and his guide. At the moment his goal is receding and his guide is full of warnings. He is notoriously confronted with the dilemma that the requirements of the revenue have reached or passed the point at which they are restricting its sources, and that a shrinking revenue is certain unless expenditure gives way to expansion. In no other way can expenditure at anything like the present level be supported. Economy, the limitation and postponement even of desirable expenditure, is one of the first needs of the revenue and therefore of the State. But economy in that sense is much less than half a policy, especially in face of the facts of trade and of democracy as this island knows them. Economy has little significance for either unless vitalized by the active care of production at home and of markets overseas. MR. BALDWIN gives his answer and his party's answer to the question "What can a "Government do to speed the producer and to "secure his markets ?" and the answer is prudent and practical. The fiscal aid which he offers, apart from the contraction of expenditure, is the instrument of safeguarding, an instrument of scientific discrimination and of proven worth. The safeguarding policy in its new form transgresses none of the principles which were its strength in the old form, but its procedure is enlarged and simplified. MR. BALDWIN desires freedom from the statutory handicaps which have hitherto surrounded a safeguarding tariff. The inquiry and the decision for or against a particular tariff are no longer to be delegated to a tribunal, but to become the responsibility of the Government itself. Naturally investigation is not waived. It is clear or implied in MR. BALDWIN'S words that an industry seeking this help will have to show that there is serious cause for it, that its members desire it with something like unanimity, and that other industrial interests will not be prejudiced. But it will be for the Government to consider the proofs and the probabilities, and it will be otherwise unfettered in placing its recommendations before the House of Commons. It is an obvious corollary of this policy that MR. BALDWIN should refuse in advance all recognition to the projected "tariff truce," which would be an international device for stereotyping the fiscal armaments of foreign countries and the fiscal defencelessness of our own, and a strait-waistcoat for Empire policy.

MR. BALDWIN claims, quite fairly, that in trade bargains of a more equitable kind than that which MR. GRAHAM is contemplating at Geneva it may be as important to possess the right to safeguard as to employ it. In any case it is a right that cannot be denied to a market uniquely exposed to the capricious influx of surplus goods from over-producing countries. It is also a right that British industries may need to claim as a temporary shield while they rationalize their economy. Conversely, if rationalization is to be made one condition of protection, safeguarding must become a powerful influence for reform. The most has not been done, however, even when the home producer and the home market have been given a greater share of security. MR. BALDWIN devoted the most important passages of his speech to another large area of policy, equally vital to British traders and citizens. The Empire means more than markets, but markets should mean, first of all, the Empire, with all its potentialities of trade expansion and cumulative mutual aid. MR. BALDWIN'S proposals for Empire trade are governed by the facts. Whatever was true at the beginning of the century, the Dominions and India now enjoy the fullest fiscal autonomy and have competitive industries of their own to cherish. We and they are not thereby disinherited from the vision of a world commonwealth united in trade as in its other purposes. But the methods of approach to that ideal are strictly prescribed. MR. BALDWIN sums up the common need in two words, "rationalize Imperially." The principle of combination cannot, for good reason, be applied fiscally. An Imperial *Zollverein* is nowhere within the present horizon of politics. But industrialists in Britain, in the Dominions, and in India can combine for their own good and for the good of their countries, and it is by their agency alone that an Empire trade policy, with the good will and the help of their Governments, can be made of practical effect. The system of cartels and of trade understandings, the pooling of markets, joint selling and joint buying agencies, agreements on manufacturing policy, are well enough understood outside the Empire. Why should they not be practised within and from within it ? British resources in finance, science, and technical skill are available to give such a system of interchange a framework of immense strength. It would have the steady and powerful support of State services and it could claim the benefit of preferential adjustments. It would be a fitting conception of the Empire as a territory united to secure that capital and population were distributed geographically to the common advantage.

MR. BALDWIN has pledged his party to an uncommonly hopeful line of reasoning, of inquiry and, so far as Governments can promote it, of action. It has no rival in this field, which is flanked on one side by popular rejection and by his own abjuration—once more repeated—of food-taxes, and on the other by an equally certain public distaste for any plunge into a general tariff. If his party will assure to his policy the support for which he asks, it may well be able to give decisive shape to Imperial cooperation in an age which calls imperatively for it in the most efficient form attainable. It must be under our system the work of a party to state and to enforce the argument. It cannot be rapid work : the interlacing of industrial activities is work for a generation. But the pace will not be helped nor the possibilities enlarged by individual champions cropping up from nowhere at election times, lacking visible loyalties and attachments, with neither pride of political ancestry nor hope of political posterity to grace their committee rooms. They may of course prolong the period of not more than two years of Opposition which MR. BALDWIN, perhaps too hopefully, gave himself yesterday. However that may be, two years are none too much for the preaching and propagation of a comprehensive and reasoned creed. And the time of Opposition brings MR. BALDWIN fresh opportunities of the kind which he was often urged to take while in office. The need of new minds and new voices is greater now than it was even then and the difficulties of supplying them are less. Then there may have been a case against unsettling a settled hierarchy. Now there is, or should be, no seniority but only merit. Young members and young candidates should be called into council and encouraged to win their spurs, and veterans in years or in mind should be encouraged to enjoy their laurels. Not the least of a leader's duties in Opposition is to provide for the leadership of the future, and that means to provide the men as well as the policies.

Mr. Taft and Mr. Hughes

The resignation of MR. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT from the position of Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and the appointment in his place of MR. CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, is an event whose importance in America and elsewhere is greater than would attach to a mere substitution of one distinguished jurist for another. There is involved the question whether, or to what degree, a change is thus brought about in the complexion of a tribunal possessing ultimate power to declare void the Acts of Federal and State Legislatures, and whose pronouncements accordingly, under a system crowned by a written Constitution, exert a special and extraordinary influence upon the national life. Judicial control of legislation has been correctly described as America's unique contribution to the science of politics, and it was JOHN MARSHALL, greatest of Chief Justices, who first asserted this authority of the Courts 127 years ago. He declared the American Constitution to be a "superior paramount law"; he denied the validity of the general rule that of two conflicting enactments the later in point of time should prevail; and in so doing he profoundly modified the manner of growth of the jurisprudential system of his country. Judicial review is to-day of the very essence of it, and it follows that the Courts—no less than custom, practice, and the acts of Congress and of the Legislatures of individual States—have a share in the great work of constitutional development. The law, whether its fundamental instrument be written or unwritten, must keep pace with changes in economic and social life and in political thinking, and in the United States it is in a peculiar sense the privilege of the Supreme Court to direct the speed and the direction of advance.

It goes without saying that the charge most frequently laid against this great tribunal, or against a majority of its nine members, is that it is "reactionary." A juster epithet, and one which would correctly describe MR. TAFT and his successor, would be "conserva-"tive." The two men are at one in their desire and determination to conserve what is best in the national tradition and the system of government which embodies it, as the career of each bears witness. They are at one in more than this, and it is not difficult to find in the public speeches of MR. TAFT passage after passage which MR. HUGHES would echo. One citation has a special aptness to the immediate circumstances of to-day. On his visit to England in June, 1922, MR. TAFT addressed a message to the United States and to Great Britain. The two countries, he said, "are more alike than any other two peoples," and he added that "they can, if they act "together, make more strongly for peace than "any other two peoples." The words were uttered not long after the Conference at Washington, under the leadership of MR. HUGHES, had made a beginning in the work of naval limitation by international agreement, and they have lost none of their essential truth in the years which have intervened. Neither MR. TAFT, nor MR. HUGHES, nor PRESIDENT HOOVER, who has chosen one to succeed the other, would interpret or wish them to mean more than they say, but all three would repeat them as they stand. The policy which MR. HUGHES followed as Secretary of State, and which MR. HOOVER follows to-day, is firmly based upon a conviction that the organization of the peace of the world will proceed most rapidly when the unhampered cooperation of the two countries is assured by the removal of present or possible causes of friction. It is the earnest wish of his many friends in England that MR. TAFT may long be spared to rejoice in its consummation.

The Prime Minister's Position

In the absence of any definite news of the progress of the Naval Conference the opportunity may be taken to dispel an illusion which appears to be current among the foreign delegations. It is a little startling to English observers, and not perhaps very helpful to the Conference, to find how deep-rooted a conviction the PRIME MINISTER has too modestly succeeded in establishing of the insecurity of his own position and that of his Government. The question is even quite commonly put whether the present Administration is "likely to see the Conference "through." To that question, of course, there can be only one answer. As things stand at present no one can put MR. MACDONALD out of office but MR. MACDONALD himself. Though he is technically the head of a minority Government, no PRIME MINISTER was ever for the time being in a more impregnable position. If, for any reason of his own, he were to go to the country to-morrow, he would unquestionably be returned to office. Meanwhile all parties are deeply concerned for the success of the Conference, and none of them has shown the slightest disposition to be critical or impatient, still less to transfer its conduct to other hands. It may be doubted indeed whether any of the distinguished and responsible visitors who are representing their countries in London can afford to disregard the risk of a set-back on the "home front" so completely as MR. MACDONALD.

Depreciation

We have just emerged from the period in which there rages through shop-windows an epidemic whose symptom is a rash of price-tickets of remarkable similarity of style. Small figures in black are crossed out by a red line and replaced by red figures larger in size but denoting much smaller values. The monetary gulf between red and black puzzles the man who had assumed in his innocence that business men, of all people, do not part with things at a loss, and makes him wonder what is the usual rate of profit if sacrifice so heroic can be made without bringing the vendor to the workhouse. Pat comes the answer that it must not be taken for granted that the red figures show any profit on cost ; that periodically there comes a time when it is an avoidance of ultimately greater loss to clear out the old stuff for whatever it will fetch and start afresh. Hence the great occasions which, for periods varying from a week to a month, offer a happy hunting-ground to the bargain-seeker and accomplish the great feat of blessing both him that gives and her that takes. The "sales" are a tribute to the basic principle of depreciation, that general tendency of all things human, be they materials, modes, or men, to decline and fall, "In pejus ruere, ac "retro sublapsa referri." All business organizations perforce acknowledge it. Great stores, shipping lines, engineering works, transport in every form, and even those so close to Nature as the tillers of the soil, are in the grip of the same necessity, and depend greatly for their prosperity on the wisdom and persistence with which they make provision for the deterioration of plant and stock.

Nor does the individual man escape it in his personal life. There he finds the task of detecting, measuring, and allowing for depreciation much more difficult. Sooner or later the most vigorous of men has to own up to some decline of his physical powers. The tragedy is that his recognition of it generally lags far behind the estimate of those about him. They find him unduly slow in putting the red mark through his figure, and unduly sanguine in the red figure which he substitutes. Hence come pathetic anachronisms on every side; champions hanging on past their heyday and being compelled to make an inglorious exit; seniors drowsing in office chairs which eager juniors know that they could fill more competently; December wanting to dance with May, or even to marry her, and being pained and puzzled by the realization that she prefers July or August. The task is complicated by the extension of the process from the body to the mind. The two depreciations do not wholly synchronize. The body may show signs of wear and tear while the mind is still in the fullness of its power. It is indeed one of the consolations of the middle-aged man that he can give the youngsters a big handicap in wisdom and experience long after they have formed the unmannerly habit of beating him at golf. But, in spite of every care and every effort, the point is reached at last where the line of life for body and mind slopes inexorably downward. Even then there is light in the gloom. For man still has a something which, while including and using mind and body, yet seems to stand apart and above and to command them both. Philosophers may name it personality, character, or soul. Under whatever name, to the plain man it seems to be a reality beyond all doubt, which is capable of holding on its ascending way when body and mind have taken their inevitable downward turn, and of going from strength to strength to the very end. So divergent a course and so different a conclusion cannot but inspire in him the expectation that its goal must be something other than the annihilation of the tomb.

PRINTERS' ERRORS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Yet another amusing instance of a printer's error is recorded by Miss Seward in a letter written in 1805 to H. F. Cary, who had just published the first instalment of his translation of the "Divina Commedia." In his preface he had spoken of Dante as "one of the most sublime and moral, but certainly one of the most obscure, writers in any language." Miss Seward writes :—

We are all much amused by the ridiculous misquotation in the *Gentleman's Magazine* in its review of your Dante, where they make you confess that the poet you have translated is, instead of one of the most *obscure*, one of the most *obscene* writers : while the *literati* will instantly perceive the mistake, it is likely to procure the circulation of your work amongst a certain and numerous class of beings, those gross voluptuaries, to whom chaste poetry is a dead letter.

Your obedient servant,
PAGET TOYNBEE.

Fiveways, Burnham, Bucks, Jan. 29.

MEDICINE IN INDIA

TREATMENT BY ENGLISH DOCTORS

RECRUITMENT FOR THE I.M.S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Certain points arise out of the question of the recruitment of the Indian Medical Service, recently debated in the Legislative Assembly, which are not appreciated in this country, and which, judging from the temporizing attitude of the Army Secretary, are in danger of being overlooked at headquarters in India. It is from this distinguished Service that English civil surgeons are appointed, and it is impossible to speak too highly of their past record and present reputation. Many Indians of position and wealth consult them rather than their own countrymen. They bear military titles, but their work is among civilians. They are responsible for the European hospitals (except the railway ones), and for the health, and sometimes the management, of the gaols, and they perform nearly all important operations. It is the Indian politician who is continually forcing the racial issue. Let it, then, be examined under three heads.

1. The civil surgeon is the official doctor of the I.C.S. and of other public servants—*e.g.*, of men like myself, a High Court Judge appointed from England. The official is entitled by contract to his medical attention free of charge, both for himself and also, either by rule or by custom, for his wife. The value of this right to free medical attendance from the most qualified and experienced man in the station is incalculable, alike in a pecuniary as in other respects. It is, moreover, a matter which deeply affects Englishwomen in India, and through them the whole organism of official society. Englishwomen will not, as a rule, submit to be attended, or operated on, by an Indian gentleman, however highly qualified. It is idle to shut one's eyes to facts. Women are an essential part of our position in India, and child-bearing is one of their highest duties. As someone said when it was proposed to cut down Government chaplains "Soon some of our womenfolk will not have an Englishman to attend them in their confinements or to baptize their children."

2. Indian medical men are, according to my judicial experience, strangely indifferent to the importance of forensic medicine. There is, I believe, no official training in it. I heard it often said in Court that at *post-mortems* some of them will not go inside the dissecting room, but look through the window and examine the parts when shown to them by the menial who does the dissecting under their direction. Appellate Judges in the High Courts have had to complain of the inadequacy of the reports—*e.g.*, the contents of the stomach, which often establish the hour of death, and the vague statements of the cause of death—when Indian gentlemen have done the work. Owing to his many public duties, the civil surgeon is seldom present at the trial, so that his written report is of vital importance. In poisoning cases no quantitative analysis is given by the chemical examiner, and there is usually *no expert oral evidence* at the trial, at all.

3. It is not to be denied that there are Indian doctors of high attainments. But there is a tendency to judge the bulk by selecting the best specimens as fair samples of the whole. In a Service like the I.M.S., whose branches spread everywhere, it is the bulk which matters. The value of the English doctor in India—and look what he has done in tackling tropical diseases—lies not so much in his academic achievements as in the grounding and practical insight which he has received from his hospital training in England, and in his practical capacity, his sense of discipline—an inestimable asset in India—and his power of setting an example of work. It is idle to deny that the standard in such matters has been, is, and ought to be set by English doctors. Unless it is, the fear of the average Englishman who is not a doctor, but who lives out there and has to rely with the most implicit confidence on his medical man for the health of himself and his family in a difficult climate, is that the level of efficiency will steadily drop.

Mr. Jayakar, in the Legislative Assembly, "argued that the present system of selection was racial and favoured the European." But so long as the English govern India, if they still want to do so, and English officials in large numbers live there, some racial discrimination in domestic matters is inevitable, and it is disquieting to read that the Army Secretary "admitted that the present position was not wholly satisfactory from an Indian point of view." Is it not time that English spokesmen in the Assembly stiffened their backs against some of these "sharpshooters," instead of so constantly showing the white feather or retreating ?

Yours faithfully,
CECIL WALSH (ex-Puisne Judge).

MR. THOMAS'S FIGURES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—When Mr. Thomas addressed the Trades Union Congress in the autumn at Brighton he was optimistic enough to predict that by February a great improvement would be shown as compared with last year. In a letter of mine which you were good enough to publish at the time I pointed out that Mr. Thomas had presumably selected February for comparison because in the middle of February last year nearly 200,000 people were temporarily thrown out of work by the severe frost.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Thomas's optimism of the autumn had turned to extreme pessimism, and after announcing that the figures of unemployment had increased by another 18,000, he forecast a further increase of 100,000 after the end of February, because he was advised that the new Unemployment Insurance Bill would add at least that number to the register.

This is to me a very strange statement. The register of unemployed is not the total of those in receipt of benefit, but of those who sign at the Employment Exchanges in the hope that thereby they may obtain employment. If Mr. Thomas was merely suggesting that the new Bill would bring into benefit 100,000 who are not now in benefit, there is no reason why that fact should add a single individual to the live register. Presumably, therefore, he meant that there are 100,000 people now unemployed and not signing the live register who will obtain benefit under the new Bill.

Where are these 100,000 people ? Clearly they are not people now in receipt of poor relief, because all such persons are included in the live register, for Boards of Guardians make it a condition of relief in respect of unemployment that the recipients shall sign the register. Accordingly they can only be people who are to-day without employment, too indifferent about employment to sign the live register, and apparently sufficiently well-off not to need to have recourse to the Poor Law.

If this is the purpose of the new Bill, then its object is even worse than I had previously imagined. The alternative is almost too disrespectful to Mr. Thomas to suggest—namely, that he anticipates a real increase in unemployment and is anxious for party reasons to discount it in advance by the suggestion that it will be nominal and not real.

Perhaps Mr. Thomas will supply a little more information.

Yours truly,
HERBERT G. WILLIAMS.

351, Abbey House, Victoria-street, S.W.1, Feb. 4.

WINDFALLS FOR THE TREASURY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Since the Chancellor of the Exchequer wearies of waiting by the deathbeds of his victims, like a vulture sitting by a dying camel, why does he not imitate Caligula ? Suetonius (IV., 39) tells us "Quo metu injecto cum jam et ab ignotis inter familiares et a parentibus inter liberos palam heres nuncuparetur derisionis vocabat quod post nuncupationem vivere perseverarent et multis venenatas matteas misit." "Having by such means terrified them that he was publicly declared heir, he accused them of mocking him by continuing to live after such a declaration, and to many of them he sent poisoned dainties."

It is the more curious that Mr. Snowden should be unaware of this simple process, for the officials of Somerset House have clearly sought inspiration from that ingenuous ruler Caligula. Further on Suetonius continues :—"Vectigalibus indictis neque propositis, cum per ignorantiam scripturae multa commissa fierent, &c." "When taxes had been proclaimed, as many offences were committed through ignorance of the letter of the law, he at last . . . had the law posted up, but in a very narrow place and in the minutest letters so that no one could make head or tail of it." And yet some would assert that history teaches us nothing.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ARTHUR MAUDE.

Forest Row, Sussex, Feb. 4.

H. E. LUXMOORE'S LETTERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your review of Luxmoore's Letters has reminded me of an *obiter dictum* of his, which illustrated alike his whimsical humour and his love for the Eton Mission. We had reached, when up to him in Upper Division, the line "Parcus deorum cultor et infrequens." I was sitting near his desk, and as the construer finished reading the words and was about to translate them, I heard Luxmoore murmur under his breath, "A threepennybit in the Mission box !"

Your obedient servant,
R. E. MARTIN.

A MEDIEVAL SANCTUARY

THE ISOLATION OF TIBET

MONASTIC BARRIER

(By Robert Byron)

Tibet is the one country and contains the one people in the world that have hitherto remained absolutely impervious to Western influence. Many tribes and districts in the five continents have preserved a savage remoteness to attract explorers. But these have little to offer, save to the naturalist or anthropologist. Tibet, on the other hand, possesses her own civilization, her own style of architecture, her own sophisticated code of manners, and her own culture. In its methods of travel, its insistence on magnificent and fantastic clothes, its punctilious hospitality, its meticulous style of painting, its formalized sculpture, its plenitude of monasteries, the ecclesiastical complexion of its government, and its literature devoted almost wholly to the deeds and meditations of lamaic saints, it is what we should call a medieval civilization.

As the traveller gallops along the road, followed by a retinue of grooms, and the humbler folk dismount before him or urge their yaks or pack-mules from the path, he feels as though he were approaching, instead of Gyantse, Shigatse, or Lhasa, Ghent or Bruges in the time of Charles the Bold. It is largely a Chinese civilization

and in a very few years it will probably be the only relic of Chinese civilization. Further, it is a theocracy, and, with the exception of Mount Athos, whose population is almost wholly monastic, the only surviving example of this form of government. In a short journey of only five weeks we were able to see something of these things and to realize that what chiefly interests the traveller in that country is not that so few Europeans have been there, but that it preserves a social life, an administrative system, and a mental calm such as the forerunners of Western civilization once enjoyed.

ENTRY INTO STRANGE LANDS

It is generally believed throughout the world that Tibet is inaccessible to strangers, and that by this means the encroachment of Western materialism is averted. This is only partially true. The history of Anglo-Tibetan relations, including the Younghusband expedition, is discussed at length in Sir Charles Bell's "Tibet Past and Present." Here it will suffice to say that during his mission to Lhasa in 1921 a general permission was obtained for visitors to proceed as far as Gyantse, subject to the approval of the Government of India. Gyantse, the third largest town in the country, lies 150 miles over the Sikkim frontier and is about halfway to Lhasa. It is a town of five to six thousand inhabitants, contains a large monastery of 600 monks, and is the seat of a resident Jongpen or castellan, besides several other high officials. It stands on a cultivated plain, over 12,000ft. above sea level, which is enclosed by towering mountain ranges and dotted with farms and country houses. The climate is comparatively mild, though the Jongpen said he found it windy after Lhasa, which is only 10,000ft. Osiers and small poplars are the only trees : but the crops ripen. A broad river runs through the plain, which is crossed by occasional bridges supported on massive diamond-shaped piers of stone, and navigated by skin coracles. To reach this plain it is necessary to travel for nearly a week over country of a totally different character, deserted and terrifying, which lies mainly at altitudes of over 14,000ft.

After a long correspondence with every grade of official, permission was obtained and dates were settled. We bound ourselves not to stay more than six weeks in Tibet altogether, to respect the ban on all forms of sport which involve the taking of life, and to refrain from publishing any article or photograph liable to offend Tibetan susceptibilities. Our starting point was Darjeeling ; the day, the last of September. We employed a *sirdar*, a sweeper, and a cook, the latter, Ah-Chung, having served the first Everest expedition in the same capacity. Rather than take the risk of delay in obtaining transport along the road, we hired three ponies and 11 mules for the whole journey, an unwise course involving much unnecessary expense and too continuous labour for the animals.

For the first four days the way led through Sikkim, that inverted arboretum of whose gigantic valleys filled with orchids, butterflies, and spiders' webs as tough as gut descriptions abound. We reached the rhododendron zone. We were delayed a day by a snowstorm. At length, one sunny morning we stood on the Jelep La, 14,300ft. above sea level, and looked down and across to Tibet. A glittering radiance filled the air. The southern face of the Himalayas is Alpine in colouring, hard and ugly. The northern brings the traveller into the Central Asian sphere. The rocks are gold, the hills purple and sugared with snow ; the sky is of a blue intensity beside which that of the Mediterranean pales.

TERRORS OF SNOW

We now descended into the Chumbi Valley, a southern salient of the Tibetan dominion and geographically divorced from that realm of plateaux. Here we encountered a heavy snowfall, during which, proceeding along a precipitous ledge, we were obliged to dig our way through avalanches. This valley is the weak link in all-the-year-round communication with India ; and it is here that the post, British organized from Gyantse and Tibetan from Lhasa, is most frequently held up. On our return journey, which coincided with another and exceptionally heavy fall of snow, men had been working for a week to cut through the blocks, and had only just succeeded. The pass of the Jelep La is usually negotiable, and is kept open by the incessant wool-trains that come down from the north. On our return we ascended the Natu La instead. A blizzard was in progress, the snow was four feet deep, there was no path visible, and owing to the height and the silk masks, frozen solid, with which all Tibetans preserve their faces from the snow-glare, we had no breath. If a mule-train from India had not suddenly called to us from the invisible summit of the pass, we should have been obliged to turn back.

At the head of the Chumbi Valley lies Phari, the highest town in the world, and just beyond it the Tang La, a pass of over 15,000ft. Hour after hour, day after day, the traveller rides over the interminable plains, following the telegraph wire to Lhasa, while the huge peak of Chomolhari, 24,000ft. high, towers to the eastward. On our return, again, all was covered with snow from one to three feet deep, and we rode at two miles an hour along a narrow ditch nine inches wide, slipping and cursing

and floundering in drifts when we met a train of yaks. After Lake Dochen the road runs into the mountains. At every stage is a rest-house, containing heavy curtains, with which we used to supplement our blankets, and an occasional volume of *Punch*. By the time we reached Gyantse our beards were unpleasantly perceptible and our faces had peeled three times.

A round of calls and festivities awaited us. To the stranger, the most impressive feature of Tibetan social life is the clothes. The models have been largely imported from China, and the silks still are, though they now come round by sea to Calcutta. Their price is not less than our own. The uniform, in fact, of the four great ministers in Lhasa costs £10,000 and is so thickly woven with gold that it stands up by itself.

Our first visitor was the Kenchung, the Tibetan Trade Agent and a high monk official. He wore a high-collared jacket of buff velvet, shot with a bamboo pattern and fastened with gold buttons, beneath which a skirt of purple silk descended to high canoe-shaped boots of natural coloured leather. His broad-brimmed hat of yellow silk had a flat embroidered dome surmounted by a coral knob. The ordinary monks wear draperies of thick red serge, and when travelling, or at temple services, high Phrygian hats, red or yellow according to their sect. The Gyantse Jongpen, whom we met at a large lunch party, was dressed in a jacket of sapphire silk, whence emerged full sleeves of moss-green. His hair was braided in a sausage on top and fastened with a turquoise clasp, to denote that his father was of the fourth rank. The usual male dress consists of a long purple robe caught loosely at the waist so that the stomach can be used as a pocket; and a four-flapped cap of black serge embroidered with gold and lined with fur. All gentlemen of substance sport a single pearl and turquoise earring four inches long.

THE WOMEN'S DRESS

The women wear tubular skirts and horizontally striped aprons of a purple tone, full silk blouses, and double-breasted jackets. At the throat a square charm-box hangs by one corner, which varies from silver and turquoise to gold and unfaceted diamonds. Across their breasts stretches an "order" of seed-pearls, interrupted by a round jewelled plaque. The headdresses vary. Those of Gyantse consist of a stiffened arc of red serge, 14in. high and 18in. across, from the ends of which the hair hangs down in thin plaits. The arc is bound with seed-pearls from a centre strut, and is studded along its base with turquoise and coral.

Facially the Tibetans are fat and parchment-coloured. Their lips and cheeks are a bright red, which gives them a painted, doll-like effect. The women are frequently pretty, even according to European standards; while among the men it is easy to distinguish one of good breeding from a plebeian.

The most important instrument of social intercourse is the white scarf, with whose presentation, on outstretched arms, every visit begins. The exchange of presents is also inevitable. We usually received the naked carcass of a sheep and a dish of eggs, though on one occasion these were replaced by a carpet made on the donor's estate. In return, it was our custom to draw from our own stores ginger-nuts, smoked salmon, and, on special occasions, a bottle of whisky. One afternoon we attended a wedding feast, where the presents were laid out beneath a plaster reredos of saints set in sea-green clouds. They consisted of bales of silk and exquisitely fine native cloths, bricks of tea, jars of yak butter, and dried meats and fruits.

The Tibetans delight in entertaining. In the summer they erect black yak-hair marquees for the purpose; in the winter, which it was at the time of our visit, they give smaller parties in their living-rooms. One lunch-party consisted of 20 people, who sat round playing a kind of bridge with dominoes, 16 to a suit, and gambling for the misshapen Tibetan currency and wood-cut bank notes. Guffaws of triumph greeted the successful trumping of an opponent. The food, Chinese in character and eaten with ivory chopsticks, was brought in a succession of little bowls, numbering 30 to 40, and was most excellently cooked.

A COUNTRY HOUSE

Tibetan architecture is best known from the Potala, the stupendous town palace of the Dalai Lama, built in its present form in the first half of the 17th century. The convergent perpendiculars of this astounding building are reflected everywhere, down to the most unpretentious farm. The ordinary country house is a long white-washed building, of about three storeys, approached by a short drive, and flanked by a walled grove of willows or poplars. Vegetables are grown, and flower seeds are sometimes obtained by the rich from England and America. The house is approached by a large courtyard surrounded by a wooden cloister, which serves as a stable. Here yakdung and such wood as there is are piled against the winter cold. Inside, the different floors are reached by means of broad double ladders. The living rooms are small, but elaborately decorated with sacred banners. The furniture consists of low tables, and seats covered with mats or silks. Drinks are handed in jade or porcelain cups on silver saucers. The windows are usually of paper, sometimes of glass, and are always open, so that the rooms never smell. The house generally contains a private chapel.

In the monasteries the temples are washed a dark crimson, and adorned, along the roof-line, with flashing brass pinnacles, the height of a man. Beneath is invariably a cornice band of cut twigs, their ends compressed in bundles and placed outwards, which gives the effect of a ribbon of crimson velvet. The Gyantse monastery was a town in itself, being enclosed by a crenellated wall of raspberry pink, fastened from hill-top to hill-top with white towers, and interrupted at its highest point by a huge stone pylon. This is decorated, during the summer festivals, by a gigantic painted banner of Buddha. The monks were friendly and anxious to show us every detail of their temples.

It is the monastic influence which is primarily responsible for the barrier against Western ideas and inventions. And the question of the future is the question of how long that barrier will last. A Westernizing party exists, and attained its greatest strength following Sir Charles Bell's mission of 1921. But it is mainly identified with the army; and for fear of it, the best regiments of the army have now been disbanded, the English school in Gyantse has been closed, and the regulation against foreigners in Lhasa tightened. The present Dalai Lama, who has preserved his country from the encroachments of the English and ridded it of the Chinese, is nearing old age. When he dies no one knows what will happen, as his successor must be an infant and a long regency ensue. Personally, I hope that the Tibetans will continue as they are, and preserve intact one single sanctuary in a world of growing materialism.

(Pictures on page 18.)

A new labour exchange has been built and equipped at Battersea Park-road. About 4,000 men are at present on the books, and these can now be dealt with by the staff at the rate of 175 in a quarter of an hour.

YORKSHIRE COAL EXPORTS

A SUBSIDY PROBLEM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LEEDS, FEB. 5

Although the latest returns in the coal industry based on the December output show improvement, anxiety prevails among Yorkshire exporters over the position on the Continent in regard to prospects for orders. It is readily conceded by them that every week sees British exporters losing their hold on foreign markets, and the fear is growing that the foreign trade, so vital to the success of the coal industry, is steadily dropping to the disastrous level recorded of two years ago, when the "Five Counties scheme," with its accompanying subsidy, was not in operation.

Yorkshire exporters who are frequently abroad state that the existing subsidy of 1s. 6d. a ton is not sufficiently high to make our collieries competitive in countries where the battle for orders is very keen. The original subsidy of 3s. 3d. a ton proved very effective, and orders increased with remarkable rapidity. The levy of 3d. a ton on coal produced for home consumption, however, did not raise sufficient money to meet the greatly increased foreign orders, and the subsidy had to be ruthlessly cut. That, briefly, is how the subsidy comes to be fixed at 1s. 6d.

A certain amount of coal is being delivered to foreign countries, but in the main it is under old contracts. New contracts being secured are negligible in number and quantity. When foreign business has reached a much lower point it is possible, owing to the reduced call, that the subsidy will be increased; but will this, it is asked, be too late to recapture the markets?

"The view of the subsidy committee of the Central Collieries Association," stated a well-known exporter to-day, "is that the cost of an increased subsidy could not be met on the 3d. a ton levy. A big export trade on a subsidy of, say, 3s. a ton would result in an enormous deficiency. With regard to the suggested cut by the owners, the latter say this cannot be done. Thus the industry is faced with the ironical position that the present subsidy is too small to be effective, while an increased subsidy would result in such orders as to embarrass the committee in the finding of the necessary funds. Although we are in the middle of the winter season the output is being restricted by the quota committee to 65 per cent."

COAL OUTPUT

The coal output and the number of wage-earners at the mines in Great Britain for the week ended January 25 were as follows:—

Districts	Output	Wage-earners
	Tons	
Northumberland ..	306,800	49,300
Durham	834,600	141,800
Yorkshire	1,015,200	171,000
Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales ..	430,000	90,700
Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester ..	664,700	118,500
Stafford, Worcester, Salop, and Warwick	391,600	77,000
South Wales and Monmouthshire ..	1,040,900	180,200
Other English Districts*	124,300	25,200
Scotland	735,800	101,100
Total	5,543,900	954,800

* Including Cumberland, Westmorland, Gloucester, Somerset, and Kent.

The output for the preceding week was 5,586,700 tons, and the number of wage-earners, 952,100.

INSURANCE AGENTS' STRIKE THREAT

AN OFFER OF MEDIATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, FEB. 5

The notices to cease work given by 3,000 agents of the Cooperative Insurance Society expire to-morrow night. It had been hoped that at their meeting to-day the directors of the society would make some move to keep up negotiations with the men's union. After the meeting it was stated that a *communiqué* would be issued for publication later through the publicity department of the Cooperative Union. When this *communiqué* came into the hands of the manager of the publicity department this evening, he said it could not be issued in the form supplied to him and he must submit it to the secretary of the Cooperative Wholesale Society. After consultation with Sir Thomas Allen, he said that no statement would be issued until to-morrow.

The society, I understand, has had to consider an offer of mediation which the National Union of Distributive Workers (which is conducting the case of the agents who are members of the union) is quite willing to accept. It is not yet known what the directors' attitude to the suggested intervention may be. The society has already refused to refer the dispute to the National Cooperative Conciliation Board.

The dispute arose over new conditions of employment and pay which the society desires to introduce to meet the changed circumstances of industrial insurance imposed by the Industrial Assurance and Friendly Society Act of 1929. If the strike proceeds, the union will also call out 175 district managers, 203 assistant district managers, and 354 district office clerks. Mr. J. Jagger, the secretary of the union, was in London to-day.

THE IRISH GRANTS COMMITTEE

COMPLETION OF WORK

The following has been issued by the Dominions Office:—

The Irish Grants Committee, which was set up on October 8, 1926, to deal with certain applications for *ex gratia* grants, completed its work on Monday, February 3. It will be remembered that this Committee was appointed in 1926 to consider and make recommendations upon claims from British subjects residing or carrying on business in the Irish Free State who, on account of their support of his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom prior to July 11, 1921, sustained hardships and loss by personal injuries or by the destruction of their property between July 11, 1921, and May 12, 1923.

BURGLARY AT POST OFFICE

SAFE STOLEN AT POPLAR

There were two more robberies by men with motor-cars in London yesterday. The first was on the sub-post office in Bow Common-lane, Poplar, from which, early in the morning, thieves took a safe weighing over 3cwt. and containing about £700 in cash, postal orders, and stamps. They got into the office by breaking the locks on the front door. The thieves also took all the post office books, which were kept locked up. A shopkeeper who lives opposite noticed a large, dark-coloured touring car there, with the engine running, and saw a man in the driving seat smoking a cigarette. He thought that the car belonged to a party who had returned from a dance or other entertainment.

The other robbery was from the shop of Sanders and Co., Limited, jewellers, of Brixton-road. Two men drove up in a blue saloon car, and one of them smashed the glass of a showcase outside the shop and seized three trays of rings, worth altogether about £200. Before he could reach the case he had to force an iron gate, and the noise he made was heard by the night watchman; but the men escaped before he could raise an alarm.

RELIEF AT HIGHER RATE THAN MINERS' WAGES

The public assistance committee of the County of Glamorgan met at Cardiff yesterday and refused to adopt the scale of relief suggested by the relief advisory committee. ALDERMAN the REV. W. SAUNDERS, who presided, said that he felt they would be placing on themselves a very grave responsibility if they adopted the scale recommended, for in comparison with scales obtaining in the various unions in the county it represented a very considerable increase in the maximum to be given to the infirm and sick. Another aspect of the matter was that the maximum amounts suggested in the scale exceeded the subsistence wage paid to miners in employment. They ought to give mature consideration to the scales before adopting.

FATE OF W. INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY

LORD OLIVIER'S WARNING

Lord Olivier, who, with Mr. D. M. Semple, was a member of the West India Sugar Commission, has returned to England, and in a statement to the *West India Committee Circular* says that the West Indian communities are facing a somewhat uncertain future.

For several years past, Lord Olivier says, there has been world production of sugar to the amount of more than 1,000,000 tons annually in excess of world consumption. There is now a load of over 5,000,000 tons of visible stocks unsold—and the over-production in 1930 seems likely to add to it another 1,000,000 tons. That over-production, produced by bounties and tariffs, and forced on the open markets of the world, has depressed prices to a level at which all unsubsidized producers—except possibly Java—are now working at a loss.

"The British West Indian Colonies," he continues, "produce sugar as cheaply as any country except Java and possibly Cuba. If sugar throughout the world were being produced and sold under free trade conditions, the West Indian Colonies would be selling at good profits. As it is, they are selling—when they can sell at all—at a loss, even with the help of the British and Canadian tariff preferences.

"If the present situation continues and no further relief is promised, there must and will be considerable reduction of planting and cultivation after the crop now being taken off is completed. It is difficult to see how any except a minority of estates and planters can even carry on in the hope of better prices. If the preference is annulled, by the repeal of the sugar duties, without adequate countervailing assistance, the British West Indian sugar industry will be dismantled and come to an end, except for local supplies, as rapidly as estates can be cropped and wound up. I do not think that when Mr. Snowden made that ominous pronouncement of his in July last he can have been fully informed of the actual facts of the situation." The Government, he says, will have very seriously to reconsider the situation.

MR. SNOWDEN'S STATEMENT

Speaking on safeguarding in the debate on the Address last July, Mr. Snowden said that he hoped that before they had left office they would have swept away all duties upon food—upon sugar, upon dried fruits, and upon all articles of food which were subject to duty at present and on which there was a preference. With reference to the difficulties which some sugar producers in the Colonies were experiencing, the Government were giving the matter their careful and sympathetic consideration. They were seeing whether it was possible to extend some assistance which would not merely enable those producers to tide over their present difficulties, but would put them in a financial and manufacturing position in which they would be able to withstand world competition better in the future.

EMPIRE FINANCE AND TRADE

"THE TIMES" ANNUAL REVIEW

The Annual Financial and Commercial Review, which will be issued gratis in the form of a special illustrated supplement with *The Times* of Tuesday next, will include the usual surveys of finance and trade in the British Empire overseas.

Australia, an article by a well-informed Melbourne correspondent will show, is passing by slow stages to a new economic basis, determined to a large extent by the pressure of influences beyond her control. The change is described as "a process of delayed deflation, following about seven years of high income from exports, heavy borrowing, and expenditure out of proportion to the development of national earning capacity. Income now shows a sharp contraction," he states, "due to the fall in oversea prices; readjustments in Government finance are proving fully as difficult as it was foreseen they would be; and the problem of excessive costs of production in all industries still awaits solution."

New Zealand had a favourable year, her exports being the highest yet recorded. Canada did not fare so well, the prosperity of the first nine months being followed by a reaction in the last quarter. South Africa enjoyed another good year, but there was again a reduction in the proportion of British trade. India had a fairly satisfactory year, and though prices were lower she again increased her trade balance. Other Empire countries developments in which are surveyed in the Review are British Malaya, the East African Territories, Hong-kong, Nigeria, and the West Indies.

Orders for the Annual Financial and Commercial Review should be placed at once with the Publisher, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

JEWISH BOARD OF GUARDIANS

A SUCCESSFUL APPEAL FOR £50,000

A dinner in aid of a special appeal for £50,000 for the funds of the Jewish Board of Guardians was held at the Hotel Victoria last night, the president, Mr. ARTHUR STIEBEL, being in the chair. The work of the board entails an annual expenditure (including loans) of over £100,000.

SIR ROBERT WALEY COHEN, proposing the toast of the board, said that they had received a donation of £2,000 from the bequest for charitable investment made by the late Mr. Bernhard Baron and 100 guineas from Lord Reading, who, but for his bereavement, would have presided. The power of the board to help Jewry, whether in Palestine or in any other part of the world, was largely dependent on maintaining the place they had won as citizens of the British Empire. Last year they made 2,300 loans, many of them guaranteed by people who owed their success in life to help they had themselves received in the earlier stages of their careers.

The PRESIDENT responded, and then COLONEL P. D. SAMUEL stated that in response to the appeal £51,487 had been received.

The toast of the guests was proposed by Mr. LIONEL COHEN, K.C., and the REV. A. A. GREEN replied. Mr. LIONEL N. DE ROTHSCHILD gave the toast of the chairman.

MONTEVIDEO ELECTRICAL CONTRACT

The Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company, Limited, have recently secured an order for the complete machinery and plant for the new Montevideo State Electric Super Power Station. The order includes two 25,000kw. 3,000 r.p.m. turbo generator sets, each with direct coupled exciter and 750kw. auxiliary alternator. The contract, valued at nearly £750,000, and including no civil work or buildings, is probably one of the largest ever placed in this country for a power station oversea. The site of the new station will be close to the sea wall and less than half-a-mile from the existing station.

SHEFFIELD CORPORATION BILL WITHDRAWN

Following the decision of the Sheffield ratepayers last week, when three clauses of the Sheffield Corporation Bill were defeated at a poll, the Sheffield City Council yesterday decided to withdraw the whole of the Bill. The clauses defeated referred to the establishing of a motor-omnibus station in the centre of the city at which petrol, oil, and refreshments would be sold, and to the water undertaking.

TOOTING BETTING BUSINESS

PHILIP RAND, 61, was fined £50 and ordered to pay £50 costs at the London Sessions yesterday for using premises in Fountain-road, Tooting, for the purposes of betting. Mr. Percival Clarke, prosecuting, said that Rand, who pleaded "Guilty," was an agent for a "large and magnificently run organization." Inspector Tigwell stated that motor-cars, motor-cycles, and pedal cycles were used by agents of the organization in Tooting and Earlsfield. Police keeping watch on the agents had themselves been followed and kept under close observation.

OBITUARY

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY HODGSON

Major-General Sir Henry West Hodgson, Colonel of the 14th The King's Hussars, died yesterday at his residence in London in his 62nd year.

The second son of Mr. Barnard Becket Hodgson, of Bolney, Sussex, he was born on June 29, 1868, and went to Eton in 1882, to Mr. E. C. Austen Leigh's house. He joined the 15th Hussars from Sandhurst in 1889, and was made adjutant of the regiment, which he subsequently commanded. He was promoted Colonel in 1911, and in the following year was appointed to command the Eastern Mounted Brigade (T.F.).

After the outbreak of the War he was made Brigadier-General, and took part in the operations against the Senussi. In February, 1917, in command of a force of armoured cars from Es Sollum, he decisively defeated the Sheikh Sidi Ahmed at Siwa. In the same year he was appointed Major-General commanding the Australian Mounted Division in Egypt, and held that post till the end of the War. In June, 1920, he was appointed Colonel of the 14th Hussars. In 1923 he was appointed to command the 44th Division, Eastern Command, and went on retired pay in 1927. He was created C.V.O. in 1910, C.B. in 1916, and K.C.M.G. in 1919. He also received the military Order of Savoy. Sir Henry Hodgson married, in 1895, Rosetta Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Arthur Burton.

The funeral service will be at Brompton parish church to-morrow at 3 o'clock, and afterwards at Putney Vale Cemetery. He requested that friends wishing to send flowers should kindly send small gifts to a hospital instead.

SIR ARNOLD RUSHTON

Sir Arnold Rushton, a leading shipowner of Liverpool, died yesterday at the age of 60.

Born in Halifax in 1870, he went to Liverpool as a boy and entered the service of Messrs. J. H. Welsford, shipowners. Ultimately he was made manager, and on the death of Mr. Welsford became one of the company's directors. He was regarded as an excellent man of business, but he had other interests. He was a member of the City Council, and in 1924 became Lord Mayor. The chief event of his year of office was the visit of the King and Queen for the opening of the Cathedral, when a knighthood was conferred on him. During his year of office he paid a civic visit to Paris, and was presented by the French Prime Minister with the medal "De la Reconnaissance Française" in appreciation of Liverpool's help in the devastated areas. At the end of his term as Lord Mayor, Sir Arnold presented to Liverpool a civic flag bearing the city's arms. An ardent Conservative, he had been chairman of the party council in the Exchange Division for the past eight years. He was a musical enthusiast, and was both a pianist and an organist. He was chairman of the Liverpool Repertory Opera Company and Liverpool chairman of Sir Thomas Beecham's Imperial League of Opera.

FATHER PIOLET

Our Paris Correspondent telegraphs:—

Father Piolet, of the Society of Jesus, one of the most active organizers of Catholic missions in the French colonies, died in Paris on Tuesday. His first mission was to Madagascar, on the colonization and development of which he wrote several important works. In 1900 he published "La France hors la France," in which he attempted to give a complete picture of French colonial expansion, with particular reference to the work accomplished by French missionaries during the 19th century. The remainder of his life was devoted to arousing public opinion to the importance of missions as dissemmators of French culture. Just over a year ago he published a table showing the relative state of the French missions in 1900 and in 1928, and pointing out that, whereas the number of missions from all other catholic countries had increased during the last 30 years, French recruits for mission work had steadily diminished.

LIEUT.-COL. P. DAVIDSON

Lieutenant-Colonel Percival Davidson, late R.A.M.C., died suddenly in Switzerland last week. Born in 1874, the son of the late Percival Davidson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, he served with the 5th Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry, in South Africa, when he was mentioned in dispatches and received the D.S.O. The honorary freedom of Newcastle was conferred on him in 1901. During the late War he was three times mentioned in dispatches, was appointed C.M.G., and was given the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel. He also held the Portuguese Military Order of Avis.

THE LATE MR. LARKIN

TRIBUTES FROM SECRETARIES OF STATE

The Secretary for Dominion Affairs sent the following telegram to the Secretary for External Affairs, Canada, on February 3:—"It is with the deepest regret that I have learned of the death, early this morning, of the Hon. Peter Larkin, who for many years has filled with such distinction the post of High Commissioner for Canada in London. Mr. Larkin's ready cooperation at all times has been keenly appreciated and highly valued by our predecessors in office and by ourselves. I desire to convey to his Majesty's Government in Canada an expression of the sincere sympathy of his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in the loss of one who has rendered such signal services to Canada."

The Secretary for External Affairs, Canada, replied:—"I deeply appreciate the message of sympathy from his Majesty's Government in Great Britain on the death of the High Commissioner for Canada in London. As you indicate, Mr. Larkin had rendered signal service in discussion of questions requiring consideration from time to time between his Majesty's Government in Great Britain and his Majesty's Government in Canada, as well as in the general work of the High Commissioner's Office, and we are gratified to know how fully his desire for cooperation was understood and appreciated."

Mr. A. J. Liversedge writes:—

There will be among your readers in this country and "on the other side" many friends of Mr. Larkin who will, I believe, like to know of the following incident. During the War Mr. Larkin became a temporary member of the National Liberal Club, which was then housed in what had been the Westminster Palace Hotel. One day, in the autumn, he came into luncheon and joined me. I remarked that I had not seen him for some days. He explained that he had been on his official duties pretty well all over the country.

He had been in Scotland, in the English Lakes, in Wales, in the Midlands, and during the last two days in Kent. He had travelled always by car; the weather had been good, and the country had been at its best. I asked, "Well, what do you think of the country?" "Country!" he burst out. "This is not a country, it is not a land; it is a garden, a beautiful garden from one end to the other. I do not believe there is anything to match it in the world." He could not find words adequate to express his enjoyment; the beauty of our country had wholly captivated him. Presently, however, he went on with a note of genuine sadness in his voice, "But you will never be able to keep it like this; you will have to put it all under intensive cultivation, and get out of it everything you can, sooner or later." The enemy submarines were then busy: but Mr. Larkin happily lived to see us through that terror.

WOOL MARKETING SCHEME

A scheme for cooperation in the marketing of wool, declared to be the biggest venture yet undertaken by Yorkshire farmers, was approved by the East Yorkshire Farmers' Union at Hull yesterday. Mr. Morrison Stead, of Driffield, stated that a company, formed under the style of Yorkshire and Northern Wool Growers, Limited, was influentially supported, and when the Ministry of Agriculture were assured of the farmers' support, credit facilities would be granted. Its headquarters would be at Malton. No decision has yet been reached as to whether the clipped wool will be sold direct to manufacturers or marketed in London.

WORKING OF THE CANADIAN WHEAT POOL

A private meeting of the committee of the Empire Parliamentary Association which is studying "Trade, Communications, and Finance," was held in the rooms of the Association, Westminster Hall, yesterday, when Mr. A. J. McPHAIL, president of the Canadian wheat pool, delivered an address upon "The Working of the Canadian Wheat Pool." Mr. J. H. THOMAS, Lord Privy Seal, was in the chair, and a number of members of both Houses were present. After the address several questions were put to Mr. McPhail by members of all parties.

NEW INSURANCE OFFICES

OPENING BY THE LORD MAYOR

The new head offices of the Royal London Mutual Insurance Society, Limited, at Finsbury-square, were formally opened yesterday by the Lord Mayor (Sir William Waterlow), who was accompanied by the Sheriffs.

The structure is described as the highest commercial building in London. The top of the tower is 250ft. above the basement floor, and is surmounted by a figure of Mercury, exemplifying Progress, which was exhibited in the Royal Academy last year. Internally the building, which is to house more than 600 persons, provides 150,000 sq. ft. of floor space, equivalent to 3½ acres, and is equipped with modern appliances for heating and for purifying the air. A photograph of the exterior appeared in *The Times* of January 28.

A luncheon was held afterwards at the Connaught Rooms, at which about 750 guests were present. Proposing the toast of the society of the LORD MAYOR said that it was in pursuit of the ideal of thrift that the Royal London Society came into being. It was founded in 1861 by Mr. Joseph Deggie and Mr. Henry Ridge, and started business in two rooms in Hammersmith. Its premium income in the next year amounted to £602, and at the end of that year it had a reserve fund of £142. The society, however, had been started on a sound foundation, and it prospered. The growth of business made larger premises necessary, and the society moved successively to offices in Moorgate-street, Aldermanbury, and 28, Finsbury-place, afterwards known as 70, Finsbury-pavement. In 1886, when the next move was made, the premium income had grown to £150,000 and the funds amounted to £160,000. The society then leased premises in Paul-street, Finsbury. The tale of progress continued, and at the beginning of this century substantially larger premises again became necessary. The society obtained from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners a lease of part of the north side of Finsbury-square. The corner block of the building, which itself had been a landmark, was then completed in 1904, and became the society's head office. It was constructed to the design of the late Mr. John Belcher, R.A., and his partner, Mr. J. J. Joass, F.R.I.B.A., who happily was with them to-day. The building was extended in 1911, the second block being then added.

THE CENTRAL BLOCK

In the meantime, Sir William Waterlow continued, the society's business had reached much larger proportions. Its income was now £6,000,000 per annum and its funds amounted to nearly £22,000,000. Three or four years ago the directors decided to seek from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners a lease of the whole of the north side of the square. It was, he thought, to the advantage of the architectural history of London that they obtained a lease for a period of 900 odd years, as it led to the erection of the magnificent building he had opened that morning. It had been constructed with British materials and British labour, to the design of Mr. Joass. In due course, he understood, the building would be extended to cover the whole of the north side of the square, the new building being the central block. It would be calculated to stand for many centuries as a worthy representative of the architecture and construction of the present age.

In his reply Mr. ALFRED SKEGGS said that he thought that the society's progress was assured, inasmuch as they had the necessary equipment to handle even larger volumes of business than they did at present. They were represented in most of the principal towns throughout Great Britain and Northern Ireland by a large staff of enterprising officials and agents. Their branch offices, where local business was transacted and claims promptly paid, numbered 330. They had a staff of more than 300 superintendents and an enthusiastic, well-informed, and capable agency staff of 7,000, while the head office staff to be housed in the new building numbered over 600. The age in which they lived was a mechanical one. To some this was a melancholy reflection; to others it was a source of gratification. The fact remained that their engineers never seemed to tire of inventing new devices for the saving of labour and for the speeding up of industry, and it had been the aim of the directors to move with the times. When the new office was fully completed it would be equipped with the most modern devices to enable the business to be dealt with in the most expeditious and economical manner.

The toast of "The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs" was proposed by LORD DALZIEL, who commented on the valuable services rendered to the community by the City Corporation and particularly by the Lord Mayor.

Comment on the speeches is made in our City Notes.

HOUSING IN CHELSEA

STRONG CRITICISM OF BOROUGH COUNCIL

LADY BERTHA DAWKINS presided at the fourth annual meeting of the Chelsea Housing Association at St. Simon's Parish Hall, Milner-street, S.W., last evening. She said that although the association did not claim to have done anything sensational, it had made some advance. It had necessarily to work quietly. They congratulated the sister society, the Chelsea Housing Improvement Society, on the World's End improvement scheme. The housing shortage was becoming increasingly apparent to the public generally, who were beginning to realize that some of their neighbours were living under deplorable conditions.

The REV. CHRISTOPHER CHESHIRE, moving the adoption of the annual report—a summary of which has already appeared in *The Times*—said that ever since the association began its life, it had been face to face with a great deal of misunderstanding. He had been asked—What have you done in the way of building? It never was the function of the association to raise money for that purpose. Their task was even more difficult—to bring pressure to bear on the local governing body, on whom the responsibility for building must always lie. From the outset they were faced with a quite astonishingly supine borough council. Nothing had astonished him more in the last few years than the complete change of mind which had come over the people of Chelsea generally with regard to housing. Extraordinary interest was being shown on all sides, and at the same time, extraordinary dismay at the attitude of the borough council in years past. He felt that he could say that their association had at any rate made the authorities move; they were certainly growing more and more festive regarding the association's activities.

Mrs. MARK KERR seconded, and the report was adopted.

Mr. G. W. CURRIE said he felt that a comparatively rich borough council could stand an addition of 2d. in the £ to the rates for housing. Chelsea was among the lowest-rated boroughs in the Metropolis. In addition to being unduly slow, he thought the council had also been lacking in sympathy and imagination, which often went far to lessen hardship.

The REV. H. W. REINDORP (rural dean of Chelsea) and Mr. J. T. HONLIHAN also spoke.

COACH MAKERS' COMPANY DINNER

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attended a livery dinner of the Coach Makers' and Coach Harness Makers' Company at the Grocers' Hall on Tuesday. The MASTER (Sir Edward Manville) was in the chair. Prince Arthur of Connaught, a member of the Company, wrote expressing his best wishes for its continued prosperity.

Mr. W. LAWTON-GOODMAN, the Senior Warden, proposed the Civic toast, and the LORD MAYOR responded. The toast of "The Houses of Parliament" was submitted by Mr. SYDNEY NORRIS, Renter Warden, and LORD AMULREE and Mr. P. J. HANNON, M.P., replied. LORD AMPTHILL proposed the toast of the Company, and PROFESSOR E. W. WHITE, Past Master, responded on behalf of the Master, who had lost his voice owing to a cold; and AIR VICE-MARSHAL SIR SEFTON BRANCKER replied to the toast of "The Guests," submitted by Mr. A. F. FARISH, Junior Warden.

Others present included:—

The Duke of Atholl, Lord Blanesburgh, Lord Abercorn-way, Lord Farington, Lord Wargrave, Alderman Sir Kynaston Studd, Sir A. Shirley Benn, Sir Herbert Walker, Sir Ernest Wild, K.C. (Recorder of London), Mr. F. Dudley Docker, Sir R. L. Wedgwood, Mr. Justice Bateson, Mr. D. Cotes Preedy, K.C., Sir Charles Morton, Sir Harold Bowden, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Bethurst, the Mayor of Coventry, Sir Hallewell Rogers, Sir Roland Nugent, Vice-Admiral G. B. Maxwell, Mr. William Bethell, Mr. J. Millard Tucker, Mr. B. Docker, Mr. C. M. W. Turner, Mr. J. Milne, Mr. L. H. Pomeroy, Colonel J. W. Lee (Past Master), Sir Philip Dawson, Mr. P. Martin, Mr. S. Withers, Canon J. A. Douglas, Mr. C. B. Edgar, Sir Edward Iliffe, Sir William Letts, Mr. Stetson Cooke, Mr. A. H. Pollen, Commander Herbert, Colonel W. N. Herbert, Colonel J. S. Matthew, Colonel J. Baldwin Webb, Sir Herbert Austin, Mr. F. W. Robson, Sir Walter Schröder, Mr. F. Danford Thomas, Sir Ernest Clark, Colonel R. J. Blackham, Sir Alfred Maye-Smith, Mr. R. M. H. Instone, Major-General Evan Gibb, Mr. H. L. Kenward, Mr. W. J. McCormack (Past Master), and Mr. Henry Smith (Clerk).

THE WEATHER

FAIR GENERALLY

Meteorological Office, Feb. 5

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—Pressure is high over Iceland and west of Spain, and low over France and Northern Germany, while a vigorous depression between Greenland and the Azores will probably move east or north-east. Apart from showers, perhaps of a wintry type, in eastern districts, weather will be fair generally, but will probably become unsettled in the extreme west later.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind northerly, moderate; mainly fair; perhaps local mist early; moderate day temperature.

ENGLAND, N.W., S.W., MIDLANDS, WALES.—Wind northerly, moderate, perhaps light variable later; mainly fair; perhaps local mist early; moderate day temperature.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Unsettled weather in the West, perhaps extending eastwards.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Wind northerly, moderate; mainly fair; sea slight.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Wind north-east to north, 10 to 15 m.p.h. at surface, 20 to 30 m.p.h. at 2,000ft., lighter towards Cologne and Paris. Local fog at first on the Continent; showers later. Fair in S.E. England, with local showers of rain or sleet. Visibility 100 yards locally on the Continent early, improving to 4 to 8 miles generally.

Sun rises, 7.33 a.m.; sets, 4.56 p.m.
Moon sets, 12.32 a.m.; rises, 10.16 a.m. First Quarter, 5.25 p.m.
Lighting-up time, 5.26 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 6.4 a.m. and 6.47 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, FEB. 5, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1,004.1mb. (29.65in.), rising briskly; temp., 39deg.; humidity, 82 per cent.; wind, N.E., light; weather, fine.

Tuesday, 6 p.m., to Wednesday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 41deg.; rainfall, nil.

Wednesday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 44deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 1.1hr.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for yesterday, supplied by the National Institute for Medical Research, were:—

Hampstead, 1; Kingsway, ½; Clacton, 2; Lowestoft, 4; Southport, ½; Torquay, ½; Ventnor, 1.

FOREIGN WINTER RESORTS

The following reports of weather in Switzerland and Austria, compiled on the spot by members of the Ski Club of Great Britain, were received last evening (temperatures are Fahrenheit):—

CHATEAUX D'OEX.—Sun and frost; 6in. of snow.

ENGELBERG.—Perfect conditions, sun, frost, and 9in. powder snow above 4,000ft.

GRINDELWALD.—Sun and frost; snow patchy and thin below 4,000ft.

GSTAAD.—Sunny, thawing; 2ft. powder snow, on the slow side.

KITZBÜHEL.—Sun and frost; light powder snow on crust.

KLOSTERS.—No good snow below 5,000ft.

LENK.—Sunny, thawing.

LENZERHEIDE.—Perfect conditions, sun, and powder snow, south wind.

LEUKERBAD.—Perfect conditions, sun, frost, and 2½ft. of powder snow.

MORGINS.—Perfect conditions, sun, frost, and powder snow.

MOUNT GURNIGEL.—Light frost; 9in. powder snow.

MÜRREN.—Has stopped snowing; light powder snow on crust.

PONTRESINA.—Perfect conditions, sun, and 3ft. of powder snow on north slopes.

RIGI SCHEIDEGG.—Perfect conditions, sun and 1½ft. powder snow on north slopes.

SAANENMOSER.—Further light snowfall.

ST. ANTON AM ARLBERG.—Perfect conditions, sun, frost, and powder snow.

ST. CERGUE.—Light snow falling; snow on the slow side.

SCHEIDEGG.—Light frost; snow windswept except in very sheltered places.

VILLARS.—Snow (2ft.) on the slow side; bright intervals.

WENGEN.—Sun and frost; light powder snow on crust.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Min.	Deg.	Deg.	
Aberystwyth	3·6	—	39	44	Fair.
Banff	1·7	3	35	41	Bright intervals.
Berwick-on-T.	0·2	2	37	41	Cloudy, some rain.
Bexhill	0·5	—	38	45	Cloudy.
Blackpool	—	—	36	42	Dull.
Bognor R.	4·5	1	39	45	Fair.
Bournem'th	3·0	2	35	45	Bright periods.

South Africa

Winter in Sunland

Long health-giving days of dependable sunshine; an abundance of delicious fruits picked in the beautiful orchards of the south; wonderful travel attractions in a country famed for its splendid scenery and the invigorating air of its open spaces; a delightful social atmosphere and a wide choice of outdoor pleasures and natural amusements, including motoring, sea and sun bathing, surfing, golf, tennis, bowls, dancing, moonlight picnics, etc., etc.

These are some of the varied attractions of a visit to South Africa, a real sunshine holiday as an antidote against the severe weather to come.

Delightful inclusive Tours are now being arranged. Write for quotations and descriptive books ("A.U.").

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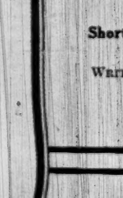

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COSTUME GALA
"ALL SPAIN"

PALAIS DE LA MEDITERRANÉE
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Court Circular

SANDRINGHAM, Feb. 5

The Lord and Lady Bledisloe have left Sandringham.

145, PICCADILLY, Feb. 5

The Duke of York, attended by Rear-Admiral Basil Brooke, was present at the Dinner of the Royal Aero Club, which was held at the Savoy Hotel this evening.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Feb. 5

The Duke of Gloucester, attended by Captain Howard Kerr, presided at a Committee Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, which was held at 16, Bedford Square, this morning.

The Turkish Ambassador and Mme. Ferid Bey will hold a reception at 69, Portland-place on Thursday, February 27.

A ball will be given at the French Embassy on Tuesday, February 11, by the French Prime Minister and the members of the French Delegation to the London Naval Conference. The guests are kindly requested to bring their invitation cards.

The Chinese Minister will sail to-day for New York.

The Marquess of Huntly returned to Orton Longueville, Peterborough, yesterday after a brief visit to 24, Grosvenor-square.

The Earl and Countess of Strafford will return to 5, St. James's-square on Saturday from Wrotham Park, Barnet.

The Earl and Countess of Lonsdale will leave 15, Carlton House-terrace at the end of this week for The Stud House, Oakham.

The Countess of Malmesbury is leaving London to-morrow for Egypt, and is not expected to return to England until the middle of April.

Lord Woolavington will return to London at the end of next week from Lavington Park.

Lord Hindlip returned yesterday to 33, Hill-street, where he will remain for a few days before returning to Doveridge, Derby.

Baroness H. A. Steengracht van Moyland gave birth to a son on February 1, at the Villa Pamela, Menton, A.M., France.

Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill have arrived at 113, Eaton-square for a few months.

Admiral the Hon. Sir Stanley Colville has sailed for South Africa, and will be away from England for about three months.

The Hon. Mrs. Rochfort Maguire will sail from Southampton in the Asturias on February 14 for Rio de Janeiro. She will be away until the end of March.

Sir Robert and Lady Bird have arrived at 90, Eaton-place, S.W.1.

Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. A. D. Acland have left England for South America for two months. Letters will not be forwarded.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. A. W. Tate and Miss Monica Tate have arrived at 22, Lennox-gardens (telephone, Sloane 2864), and are giving a dance on March 6.

Major and Mrs. Guy Vivian have arrived at 3, Eaton-terrace, S.W.1, which they have taken for two months. (Telephone, Sloane 8493.)

Mrs. George Kidston is giving a dance for her daughter, Miss Janet Kidston, on Thursday, March 13.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Bryan have returned to 3, Gloucester-square from Saltwood House, Hythe.

Mr. Stephen de Laszlo has returned to 3, Fitzjohn's-avenue from the United States, where he has been absent for a year.

Major F. Fleming was among the chief mourners at the funeral of Miss Fleming, at St. Michael's, Chester-square, on Feb. 3.

Mr. R. H. Meatyard represented the National Provincial Bank at the memorial service for the Marchioness of Reading on Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. James de Rothschild were also present at the service.

A Mass for the repose of the soul of Queen Maria Christina of Spain will be said at St. James's Church, Spanish-place, at 10 a.m. to-day.

FUNERALS

MR. PETER LARKIN

The King has sent the following message to Mrs. Larkin:—

"The Queen and I have learned with much regret of the sudden death of Mr. Larkin, whom we have known for many years, and we offer you and your family our sincere sympathy in the loss you have sustained. GEORGE, R.I."

Mrs. Larkin has received the following message from Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll:—

"Pray accept my very deepest sympathy with you and your family in your great and sudden sorrow."

The funeral of Mr. Larkin took place privately yesterday at Golders Green Crematorium, when there were present:—

Mr. J. L. Ralston (Canadian Minister of National Defence), Mr. Lucien Pacaud (Acting High Commissioner), Sir Campbell Stuart, Sir George Badgerow, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, Colonel Reid Hyde, and Mr. W. S. Allward.

The funeral service for Mr. Larkin will be held at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, on Monday, at 12.15.

THE REV. J. L. EVANS

A funeral service for the Rev. James Lachlan Evans was held at the Church of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Fleet-street (of which church the Rev. J. L. Evans was rector), on Tuesday. Canon Alexander, Prebendary Sharpe, the Rev. W. T. Hamilton, and the Rev. T. Lumb officiated. The chief mourners were: Mrs. J. L. Evans (widow), the Rev. J. B. H. Evans and Dr. Courtenay Evans (sons), Miss J. N. Evans and Miss D. Evans (daughters), Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Nisbet, Brigadier-General and Mrs. F. C. Nisbet, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Nisbet, Mrs. Evers, Mrs. Mitchell, Brigadier-General Porter and Mrs. Porter, and Miss Porter. Among others present were:—

Mr. Edward Hoare, Mr. Rennie Hoare, and Mr. Peter Hoare, Sir William Bull, Sir Percival Boxall, Sir William and Lady Smith, Lady Mary Glyn, Bishop Taylor Smith (late Chaplain to the Forces), Canon Bullock Webster, Prebendary Metcalfe, Chancellor S. G. Ponsonby, Canon Swallow (Rural Dean of the West City), the Rev. Dr. Bate (Secretary, Colonial and Continental Church Society), the Rev. T. Basil Wood, the Rev. A. J. Bestic (Rural Dean of Holborn), the Rev. E. C. Bedford, the Rev. Dr. Stuart Macgowan, the Rev. E. A. White (St. Giles's, Cripplegate), the Rev. A. H. O. McClintock (St. Nicholas Cole Abbey), the Rev. George Martin (St. John's, Kilburn), the Rev. W. C. Roberts (St. George's, Holborn-square), the Rev. B. W. Isaacs (Secretary, Church Pastoral Aid Society), the Rev. John H. Ellison (St. Michael's, Cornhill), the Rev. W. S. Dumbreck, the Master of the Charterhouse, the Rev. G. A. Lunn (Christ Church, Surbiton), the Rev. F. V. Baker (St. Peter's Church, Mayfron Hill), the Rev. W. S. Hunnybun, Mr. Gerald Kingsbury, Mr. G. S. Elliston, the Rev. G. Clark (St. Stephen's, Walbrook).

Mr. G. G. Parkhurst Baxter (representing the National Church Temperance Union), Miss Doris Dent (Sunday Institute), Mrs. Arthur Hollond, Mrs. E. Winder, Mr. C. E. O. Burnett, Mr. J. A. Williams, Mr. J. Knowles, Mr. George F. Lane (Civil Service Christian Union), Mr. Charles Rew, Mr. Joicey Cecil, Mr. Bestie, Miss MacFarlane, Mr. G. Silverwood-Cope, Mr. A. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford, Mrs. Alexander, Mr. L. A. Torrens-Johnson, Mr. R. E. Booker, Mr. H. B. Unwin, Mr. B. E. Pemberton, and Major Rigg.

MR. E. T. NEWTON

The funeral of Mr. E. T. Newton, of the Geological Survey, took place at Islington Cemetery, East Finchley, on Tuesday. Among those present were:—

Mrs. Newton (widow), Sir Arthur Smith Woodward (representing the Royal Society), Mr. A. C. Hinton (representing the British Museum, Natural History), Mr. W. C. Davies Sherborn (representing the Geologists' Association and Zoological Society), Mr. S. Bullen Newton, Mr. A. Newton, Mr. H. Newton, and Mr. B. Newton.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

LIEUT.-COMMANDER R. W. MILLER, R.N. (RETD.), AND MISS WALROND

The engagement is announced between Ronald Wykeham, only son of Major and Mrs. Godfrey Miller, of Brook House, Ashton Keynes, Wilts, and Elizabeth Vera, only child of the late Humphrey Charles Walrond and of Mrs. Walrond, of Burton Grange, Cheshunt, Herts.

MR. J. B. CURRY AND MISS L. BARBOR

The engagement is announced between James Bruce Curry, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curry, of Bickley, Kent, and Lilias, daughter of the late Charles James Barbor, of Dublin, and Mrs. Gilbert West, of Mettingham, Suffolk, and Gogar, Stirling.

MR. J. S. TATTON-BROWN AND MISS MOFFATT

The engagement is announced between John, elder son of Mr. E. Tatton-Brown, C.M.G., and Mrs. Tatton-Brown, of Ramleh, Egypt, and Phœbe, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Moffatt, of Libertad, F.C. Midland, Argentine Republic.

MR. A. R. ORR AND MISS FORWOOD

The marriage arranged between Ronald, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Orr, of Frinton-on-Sea, Essex, and Phyllis, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Forwood, of Dutton-terrace, Adelaide, will take place in Adelaide on March 4.

MR. M. D. S. LEWIS AND MISS MENDES DA COSTA

The engagement is announced between Malcolm D. S. Lewis, only son of Mrs. M. Lewis, of 13, Mowbray-road, Brondesbury, and Nancy, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Mendes da Costa, of 56, Compayne-gardens, Hampstead.

MARRIAGES

MR. R. A. LYGON AND MISS FANCOURT BELL

The marriage took place yesterday, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, of Mr. Reginald Arthur Lygon, of 8, Queen's Elm-square, Chelsea, only child of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Robert and Mrs. Lygon, and Miss Agnes Mary Louise Bell, only daughter of Canon and Mrs. George Fancourt Bell. Bishop G. L. King, the Archdeacon of Middlesex, and the Archdeacon of Tonbridge were the officiating clergy.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a long-sleeved gown of pale gold and white lamé, with a long train of the same material, lined with velvet, falling from the waist. Her tulle veil was held in place by a wreath of pearls and orange-blossom, and she carried a sheaf of arum lilies tied with gold ribbon. Her ornaments were a pearl necklace and a pearl and diamond brooch. She was attended by four little girls—Miss Juliet Peel, Miss Daphne Maclean Buckley, Miss Daphne Hay, and Miss Hilary Langford Clarke, and five grown-up bridesmaids:—Miss Betty Burnett, Miss Armynel Groome Baylay, Miss Kathleen Beynon, Miss Laura Lenox-Conyngham, and Miss Barbara Shaw. They all wore long dresses of deep parchment-tinted ring velvet, finished with large bows at the back. The little girls' frocks had short puff sleeves and the grown-up bridesmaids long, tight-fitting sleeves, and all carried bouquets of red tulips tied with red and gold ribbons, and wore wreaths of gold leaves in their hair. Viscount Elmley (cousin of the bridegroom) was best man, and Mrs. Fancourt Bell afterwards held a reception at 32, Pont-street. Among the guests were:—

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Robert and Mrs. Lygon, Mr. and Mrs. St. John Fancourt Bell, Mr. Walter Fancourt Bell, the Dowager Countess Beauchamp, Major the Hon. Henry Lygon, Lord and Lady Ampthill, the Hon. Phyllis Russell, the Hon. Mrs. Bertrand Russell, Lieutenant-Commander Russell, the Hon. George and Lady Agnes Peel, Sir Samuel Hoare, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Lyttelton, Countess Stanhope, the Hon. Henry Stanhope, Mrs. George Hayes, Countess Grey, Lady Nora Hodgson, Mrs. Percy Noble, the Archdeacon of Rochester and Mrs. Tait, Mrs. G. L. King, Lady Runtz, Mrs. Frank D'Arcy.

Major-General Sir William and Lady Beynon, Mrs. George Thesiger, the Rev. G. A. and Mrs. Tait, the Hon. Mrs. E. H. Hawke, Sir Charles Drummond, Miss Drummond, Canon and Mrs. Percy Thompson, the Hon. Mrs. Evans-Freke, the Hon. Mrs. Wilfrid Smith, the Hon. Mrs. Bernard Shaw, the Hon. Lady Fremantle, Mr. Charles Fremantle, Sir Dalrymple and Lady Arbuthnot, Miss Arbuthnot, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Arbuthnot, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Arbuthnot, Countess Amherst, Mrs. Mark Kerr, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Bayley, the Hon. Dorothy Sanders, Lady Armstrong-Jones, Lady Clarina, the Hon. Moira Massey, Lady Albinia Donaldson, Lady Perrott, Miss Priscilla Perrott, Sir William and Lady Plender, Mrs. J. Gurney Fox, the Rev. Arthur and Mrs. Temple, the Rev. Cecil Money-Kyrle, Mrs. Scott Mackirdy, Mrs. Gerald Wellesley, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmershaffe, Mr. Tyson, Mrs. Nigel Hanbury, Mrs. Gordon Clark, Miss N. Gordon Clark, Mr. Gordon Clark, Mrs. John Burgoyne, Mrs. Pothill, Miss Nelson Pothill Drabble, Mrs. C. Liddell, Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Griffin, Mrs. Frank Shewell, Miss Margaret Butler.

Colonel and Mrs. Spranger, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Clarke, Miss Morse, Mrs. Skilbeck, Mrs. Hugh Grace, Mr. H. C. Burnett, Mrs. Harrington, Miss Grant, Miss McLeod, Mrs. C. C. Moore, Mrs. Llewellyn Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Matheson, Miss Mary Baker-Wilbraham, Mrs. Bonar, Mrs. Campbell Stewart, Mr. G. de Winton, Mr. Colin Malcolm, Mrs. Craigie, Mrs. Fawcus, Miss Daniel, Mrs. R. Wilson, Mrs. Lambarde, Miss Frances Boyan, Mrs. T. D. Lawrance, Mrs. John Marriott, Mrs. R. Wickham, Mrs. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hornidge, Mrs. Quin, Mrs. George Pollock, Mr. T. Carew, Mrs. Wilmot, Mrs. Charles Pirrie, Mrs. F. K. B. Morgan, Mrs. Holcroft, Mr. and Mrs. H. Deed, Mr. and Mrs. Burnett Aylwin, Mrs. John Buck, Mrs. J. D. Rudge, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Norman, Mrs. Leslie Stewart, Mrs. Torrens, Mrs. Berkeley Levett, Mrs. Christopher Turner, Mr. Mark Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Lenox-Conyngham, Mr. and Mrs. B. Christian, Mrs. Hamilton Fyfe, Mrs. Henry Hemmison, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Mead, Mrs. Wigan, Mr. George F. France, Mr. F. E. Robeson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Moon, Mrs. Arthur Sawyer, Mrs. Meiford Stevens, Mrs. Maclean Buckley, Mrs. Henry Macnaughten, Colonel and Mrs. Sherinsham, Mrs. Greenacre, Mr. J. A. Holt, Miss Leete, Miss Lampson, Miss Jean Grant, Miss Strickland Constable, Mrs. R. Dale Hamilton, the Rev. H. J. Tynes-Clinton, Mrs. H. B. Thacker, and Mrs. Douglas Jackson.

The honeymoon is being spent at Walmer Castle (lent by Earl Beauchamp, uncle of the bridegroom), and in the South of France. The bride travelled in a coat and skirt of blue flecked tweed, under a sealskin and mink coat, and a blue beret.

MR. J. R. WETHERALL AND MISS J. M. HENSON

The marriage took place at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Little Houghton, yesterday, of Mr. John Raddyffe Wetherall, The Northamptonshire Regiment, son of Major and Mrs. J. A. C. Wetherall, Castle Ashby, Northants, and Miss Janet Mary Benson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Benson, of The Mere, Little Houghton, Northants. The Rev. M. J. Simmonds, Canon J. P. Frend, and the Rev. R. V. Hodge officiated.

The bride was given away by her father, and her gown of ivory moiré, cut on straight lines, with a long skirt dipping at the back, was embroidered with pearls. Her train of old lace was lined with primrose-yellow chiffon, and her veil was of silk net. She carried a sheaf of arum lilies. The bridesmaids were Miss Benson and Miss B. Benson (sisters of the bride), Miss Wetherall (sister of the bridegroom), Miss D. Cator, Miss L. Baxter, and Miss Fraser. They wore dresses of deep yellow moiré, made in the same way as the bride's, with yellow felt hats. They wore regimental bar brooches, and carried sheaves of tulips. Mr. J. Ballard, The Northamptonshire Regiment, was best man. A reception was held afterwards at The Mere.

HUNT BALL

THE MEYNELL

The Meynell Hunt ball was held at Derby Assembly Rooms last night. The company numbered about 300. Mrs. E. M. Philips, of Bourwardcote, was the patroness, and the stewards were the joint Masters (Mr. C. Hilton-Green and Major Bertram Hardy), Captain the Hon. Evan Baillie, Sir Ian Walker, Major E. G. Thompson (secretary of the Hunt), and Mr. E. M. Philips. The Embassy band played. The following brought parties:—

Major and Mrs. Hardy, Colonel and Mrs. Chandos-Pole, Captain the Hon. Evan and Lady Maud Baillie, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Philips, Sir William and Lady Fellden, Colonel and Mrs. Harrison, Major and Mrs. Wilmot-Sitwell, Mrs. Philips, Mr. and Mrs. Evelyn Wright, Captain and Mrs. Cox, Lady Kathleen Hare, Sir Ian Walker, Mr. and Mrs. T. Pearson, Mrs. Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Manners, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Wright, Mr. J. Spurrier, Colonel and Mrs. Vaughan-Williams, Mr. and Mrs. E. Mosley, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wragg, Mr. and Mrs. Preston-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Knowles, Mr. W. Woolley, Mr. W. H. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Hurt, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Deacon, Mrs. Bedford, Mr. and Mrs. Crompton, Mr. and Mrs. Burt, and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Wood.

FREE CHURCH PULPIT CHANGES

The following changes in Free Church Pulpits are announced in the *Christian World*:—

CONGREGATIONAL.—The REV. SAMUEL WILSON, of Oldham, has accepted an invitation to Rainford; the REV. E. R. WEEKS, late of New Zealand, to Westbourne Church, Bournemouth. The Rev. A. E. Rowlinson has resigned the pastorate at Slough.

BAPTIST.—The REV. T. W. GILL, of King's Lynn, has accepted an invitation to Rushden; the REV. W. RANDALL, of Maryport, to Ashton-under-Lyne; the REV. T. DOUGLAS, of Canvey Island, to Waltham Cross; the REV. J. A. WATSON, of New Romney, to Burrowbridge, Som; the REV. W. WOODING, of Exeter, to Teignmouth; Mr. A. E. JONES, of Rawdon College, to Lincholme Church, Todmorden. The Rev. J. E. Martin, for 53 years minister of Queen-street Church, Erith, is the Rev. W. T. Strange, of Saltley Church, Birmingham; and the Rev. T. E. Titmuss, of London-road Church, Redhill, are resigning their pastorates.

THE LONDON NAVAL CONFERENCE

RECEPTION AT ADMIRALTY HOUSE

A reception was held last night by his Majesty's Government, at Admiralty House, in honour of the London Naval Conference.

The following received invitations from the First Lord of the Admiralty and Mrs. Alexander, on behalf of his Majesty's Government, to be present:—

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Stimson, General and Mrs. C. G. Dawes, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh G. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Morrow, Miss Morrow, Admiral and Mrs. W. V. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh R. Wilson, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Hilary P. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilson Page, Mr. J. Theodore Marriner, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Atherton, Mr. George A. Gordon, Mr. George Rublee, Rear-Admiral William A. Moffett, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. J. R. P. Pringle, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. H. E. Yarnall, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. A. J. Henburn, Captain and Mrs. William A. Galbraith, Captain W. W. Smith, Captain and Mrs. A. H. van Keuren, Captain and Mrs. Montgomery E. Higgins, Commander and Mrs. R. T. Hanson, Commander and Mrs. Harold C. Train, Lieutenant Charles W. A. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lammot Belin, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Beck, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Charles Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ballantine, Mr. David A. Salmon, Mr. W. T. Prendergast, Mr. and Mrs. Noel H. Field, Mr. and Mrs. Vinton Chapin, Mr. Joseph P. Cotton, Jnr., Mr. Michael J. McDermott, Mr. Harry R. Young, Mr. Herbert F. Wright, Captain Eugene A. Regnier, Captain John Halla, Mr. and Mrs. James Bales, Mr. Alexander J. Doyle, Mr. Joe R. Brewer, Mr. and Mrs. Keith Merrill.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.—Mr. J. E. Fenton, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. William R. Napier, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. George F. Hyde, Captain Henry P. Cayley, Major and Mrs. R. G. Casey, Mr. and Mrs. William Duffy.

CANADA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ralston, Commodore Walter Hose, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Pearson, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. G. P. Vanier, Major G. H. Brown.

FRANCE.—M. André Tardieu, M. Aristide Briand, M. Georges Leygues, M. and Mme. François Pietri, the French Ambassador and Mme. de Fleuriau, M. René Massigli, M. Henri Moysset, M. Charles Chaumet, M. Désiré Ferry, M. Jacques-Louis Dumesnil, M. Charles Daniélou, M. Alphonse Rio, M. Gustave de Kerguezec, M. Emile Mottinagh, M. Alexis Léger, M. and Mme. Gilbert Peyrelop, M. Basdevant, M. Barreton, M. Paul Mantoux, M. Louis Aubert, M. and Mme. Gazel, M. Jacques Dumaine, M. de Massigouit, M. Jean Paul-Boncour, M. and Mme. Roussel-Le Roy, M. Pierre Douicet, M. Francois Seydoux, M. Francois Briere, M. Imbert, M. Mahoudeau, M. Meniere, Général and Mme. Requin, Lieutenant de Vaisseau Sala, M. Wald, M. de la Brosse, M. Lafneau, Dr. and Mme. Ercole Ciletti, Vice-Amiral Violette, Contre-Amiral Descottes-Genon, Contre-Amiral Darlan, Capitaine Joubert, Capitaine Cambon, Capitaine Delcuze, Capitaine Despax, Capitaine Bard, Ingénieur en Chef Charpentier, Capitaine and Mme. de Pontevès, Capitaine Sabié, Ingénieur principal Salmon-Legagneur, Capitaine Degio de Besses, Lieutenant Gandin, Lieutenant Auboyneau, Lieutenant Bachy, Lieutenant Fontaine, Capitaine Lemonnier, Lieutenant Molas, Dr. Lapierre.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Prime Minister, Miss Ishbel MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Alexander, Sir Robert G. Vansittart, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Malkin, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Craigie, the Hon. and Lady Theodosia Cadogan, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles E. Madden and Lady Madden, Miss Madden, Vice-Admiral Sir William and Lady Fisher, Miss Fisher, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. R. C. Backhouse, Miss Backhouse, Captain and Mrs. Roger M. Bellairs, Miss Bellairs, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. D. M. Anderson, Captain and Mrs. E. L. S. King, Commander and Mrs. C. J. L. Littledale, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. A. G. B. Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Flint, Sir H. F. and Lady Batterbee, Mr. C. R. Price, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Upcott, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. P. Noel Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold and Lady Savile, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Small, Mr. W. St. D. Jenkins, Mr. C. J. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Drysdale, Paymaster Rear-Admiral C. J. E. Rotter.

The Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Aspinall, Brigadier-General Sir Samuel and Lady Wilson, Sir Lionel and Lady Earle, Rear-Admiral Sir Charles and Lady Royds, the Acting High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia and Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Bruce, General and Mrs. J. C. Smuts, the Speaker and the Hon. Mrs. FitzRoy, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe and Countess Jellicoe, Major-General Sir John and Lady Hanbury-Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, the Countess of Oxford and Asquith and the Hon. Anthony Asquith, Sir John Reith, Sir Brodie and Lady Henderson, Sir Oswald and Lady Cynthia Mosley, Sir Howard d'Egville, Miss Vera B. Hemmens, Earl and Countess Buxton, Lady Alethea Buxton, Mrs. Carruthers, Sir Horace and Lady Hamilton, the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia and Lady Hyrie, Major Sir Herbert and Lady Cayzer, Viscount and Viscountess Astor, Major E. A. S. Cranshaw, Sir Arthur and Lady Hirtzel, Earl Russell, Sir Louis and Lady Kershaw, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Wakely, Field-Marshal Sir Claud and Lady Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Brown, Sir Reginald and Lady Mant, Sir William and Lady Vincent, Sir Henry and Lady Wheeler, Dr. and Mrs. Paranipye, Captain R. P. O'Donnell, Mr. A. E. Gloyn-Cox, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Morrison, Mr. J. Lawson, Paymaster Captain S. D. J. Churcher, Paymaster Commander and Mrs. A. R. Henderson, Paymaster Commander and Mrs. H. L. Barrow, Paymaster Commander and Mrs. E. H. Stern, Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. A. R. Henderson, Paymaster Commander and Mrs. J. H. B. Benwell, Colonel and Mrs. R. E. Boucher, Mr. P. N. N. Synnott, Mr. W. A. Harnett, Miss E. Bass, Miss E. M. Goodenough, General Sir Noel and Lady Birch, Sir Frank and Lady Dyson, Rear-Admiral and

(Continued at foot of next column)

THE SALE ROOM

OLD ENGLISH SILVER

Old English silver plate, the property of the late Mrs. Mary Semple and from other sources, totalled £3,100 at Christie's yesterday.

The highest price per oz., 230s., was paid by Messrs. Crichton for a pair of George I. plain double sauce-boats, by T. Tearle, 1726, 38oz. 11dwt.,—£443 6s. 6d.; the same firm gave 95s. per oz., or £321 10s. 6d., for a George II. oblong tray, engraved with masks, foliage, &c., 17in. long, by D. Willaume, 1736, 67oz. 18dwt. A pair of William III. table candlesticks, 6¼in. high, by A. Kincaid, Edinburgh, 1700, 33oz. 8dwt., at 105s., brought £175 7s. (Heather); and an Irish plain two-handled cup, by Henry Daniell, Dublin, 1708, 33oz. 8dwt., at 72s.—£120 4s. 9d. (Willson). A belt pierced with arabesques and engraved "Gold and silver Belt presented to Capt. Matthew Webb after swimming the English Channel, August 24 and 25, 1875," sold for £4 5s. (S. H. Harris).

At Messrs. Rogers, Chapman, and Thomas's (37, Bruton-street) sale last week a Queen Anne plain chocolate pot with fluted lid, by W. Lukin, 1703, and weighing about 20oz., fetched £245.

MODERN ETCHINGS

Modern etchings the properties of various owners totalled £2,364 at Sotheby's yesterday. Three were by Sir David Y. Cameron. Ben Lomond, on Japan paper, brought £210; Thermæ of Caracalla, £40 (both bought by the Fine Art Society); and Inverlochy Castle, £68 (W. B. Simpson). There were several by Muirhead Bone. "Moy," one of 15 impressions, brought £48 (Colnaghi); The Mystery Ship, Padstow, £39 (McDonald); Canal and Bridge of SS. Apostoli, Venice, £110 (Dotti); James McBey, The Deserted Palace, £60 (Colnaghi); and Palazzo dei Camerlenghi, £70 (McDonald); J. W. M. Turner, Ben Arthur, Scotland, first state, £64 (Faber); and Sir F. Seymour Haden, Shere Mill Pond, large plate, second state, signed, £98 (McDonald).

LANSDOWNE MARBLES

Through the courtesy of the Marquess of Lansdowne the members of the National Art-Collections Fund are invited to a private view of the famous collection of antique marbles at Lansdowne House, Berkeley-square, before their public sale by Messrs. Christie, as already announced in *The Times*. The invitation is for three days, Tuesday, February 25, and two following days, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Members are asked to arrange their visit as far as possible in alphabetical order; those whose names begin with letters from A to F should arrange their visit for the first day, those from G to M on the second day, and the remainder on the third day.

ART-COLLECTIONS FUND

ROYAL ACADEMY SOIREES

Sir William Llewellyn, President of the Royal Academy, and Sir Robert Witt, chairman of the National Art-Collections Fund, received members of the National Art-Collections Fund at two *soirées* given at the Royal Academy last night and on Tuesday night. The band of the Royal Artillery played.

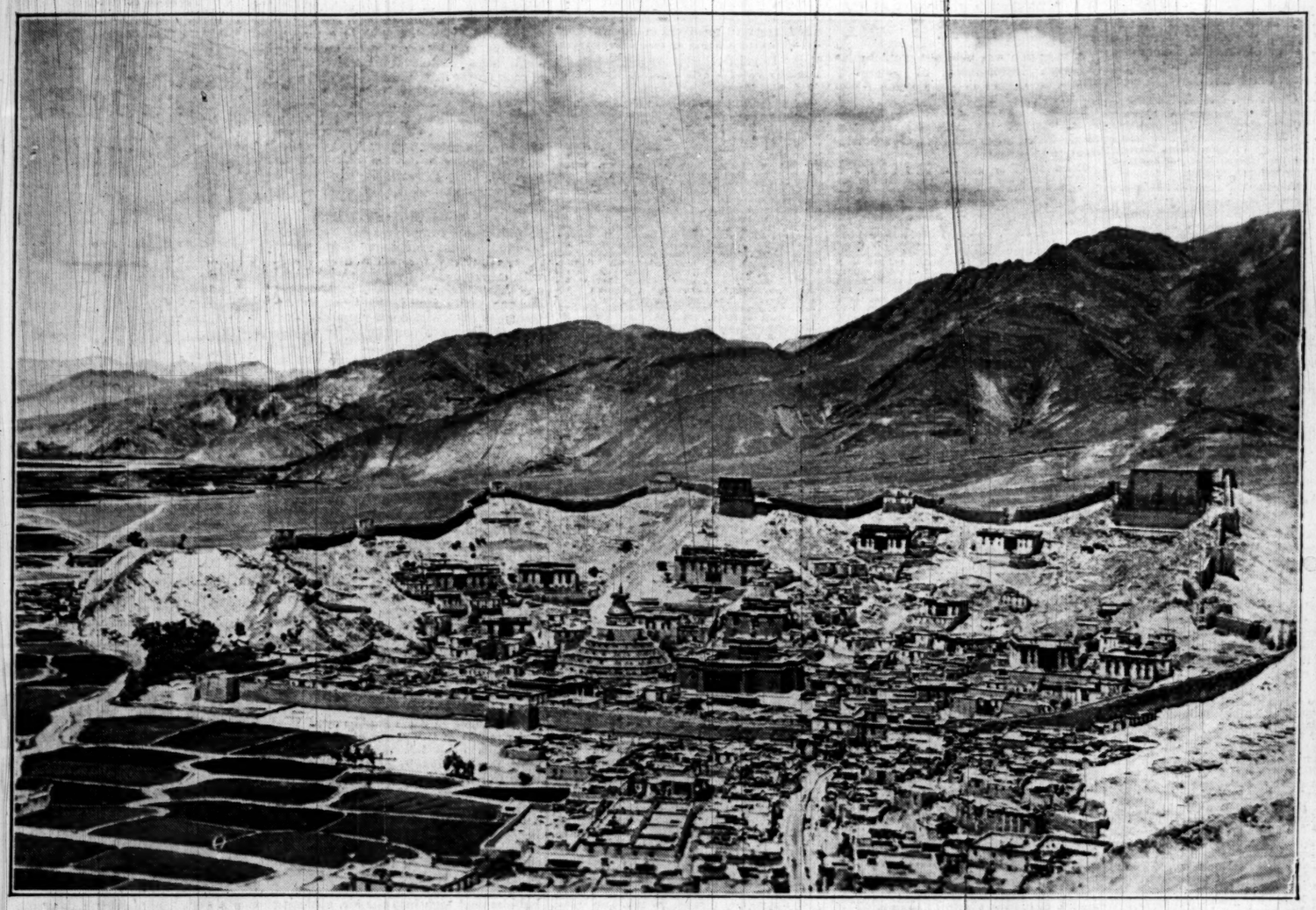
Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

Lady Witt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Oppenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Macaspan, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Rackham, Mr. and Mrs. Kumaropoulos, Mr. and Mrs. Alec Martin, Mr. Charles Aitken, Sir and Mrs. D. S. MacColl, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. M. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Courtauld, the Earl and Countess of Crawford and Balcarres, Lady Anne Lindsay, Viscount and Viscountess Lee of Fareham, Sir Michael and Lady Sadler, Mr. A. John Hugh Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. White, Viscount and Viscountess Bearsted, Lord Ivor Spencer Churchill, Mr. A. C. R. Carter, Mr. D. S. Meldrum, Mr. Eric St. Bernard, Mr. James Greig, Mr. E. Wuenski, Mr. Alec Beechman, Mr. Kenody, Mr. W. Roberts, Mr. Edward Knoblock, Mr. and Mrs. Lancelot Hannen, Mr. T. McKenna, Major Longden, the Countess of Dunraven, Lady Glein Wyndham-Quin, Lord and Lady Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Glasgow, Mrs. Philip de Laszlo, Lady Grolance, Lady Alethea Buxton, Lady Gough, Edith Lady Jessel, Viscount and Viscountess Hood, Lady Wrenbury, Lady Dixon-Hartland, the Dowager Countess of Longford, Lady Violet Pakenham, the Hon. Mrs. Arnold de Grey, the Hon. Mrs. Wesley, Mr. Christopher and Lady Maude Rowndell, Lord and Lady Swaythling, Cora Countess of Stradford, Francis Lady Hoskyns, the Earl of Sandwich, Major-General Sir John and Lady Duncan, Lady Spielmann, the Marquess and Marchioness of Sligo, Viscount and Viscountess Bertie of Thame, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Rea, Lady Brooke, Sir Frederick Pollock, the Hon. Lady Lawrence, Lady Sykes, Lady Pollock, Lady Crossley, the Rev. C. E. Grenside, Colonel R. A. Smith, Major W. H. McGowan, Captain B. C. W. Williams.

The Hon. Alice Douglas-Pennant, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rinder, Sir Frederick and Lady Liddell, Lord and Lady Berwick, Lady Knapp, Lady (Erle) Richards, Sir Cecil and Lady Harcourt Smith, Lady Beaman, General Sir W. and Lady Pitcairn Campbell, Sir Jeremiah and Lady Colman, Sir A. Brumwell Thomas, Sir Charles and Lady Gunning, Lady Helen Graham, Mr. A. W. Hill, Sir Edward Inglefield, Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. B. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Arundell Esdaile, Colonel F. Jasper Henson, the Countess of Stamford, Sir Geoffrey and the Hon. Lady Fry, Sir Meyer and Lady Spielman, Sir Oliver and Lady Swann, Mrs. M. Douglas-Pennant, the Hon. Gilbert and Mrs. Coleridge, Sir Henry Maxwell-Lyte, Sir Fabian and Lady Ware, Dr. Paul Eisler, Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Warren, Lady Whitter-Thomson, Sir James and Lady Le Gros Wood, Commander A. R. A. Stock, Sir John and Lady Pedder, Lord and Lady Warrington of Clyffe, Baroness Bruno Schroder and Miss Schroder, Mr. Martin and Mrs. Martin Hardie, Baroness Clifton, Major N. L. Garrett, Colonel R. S. Dunsterville, Lady Flinders Petrie, Colonel and Mrs. Harington, Earl and Countess Jellicoe, Major Guy Owen, Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Simmonds, Edith, Lady Bradford, Sir Ernest and Lady Meinertzhagen, Lady Dawkins, Lady Welby, Lady Partridge, Sir George and Lady Barnes, Sir Charles and Lady Channon, the Hon. Dorothy Tollemache, the Dowager Countess of Plymouth, Lady (John) Miller, Lord and Lady Monson and the Hon. John Monson, the Hon. Patrick and Mrs. Kinnaird, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James and Lady Worsley-Taylor, Sir Arthur Cory-Wright.

Sir Charles and Lady Holmes, Blanche Lady Smith-Dodsworth, Mrs. St. John Hornby, Ada Lady Duckworth, Lady Margaret Boscawen, Sir John Mann, Lady Butler, Lord Leigh, Sir Harry and Lady Stephen, Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain, the Archdeacon of Stafford, the Archdeacon of Stoke-on-Trent,

A MOUNTAIN MONASTERY IN TIBET: 12,000 FEET UP AT GYANTSE



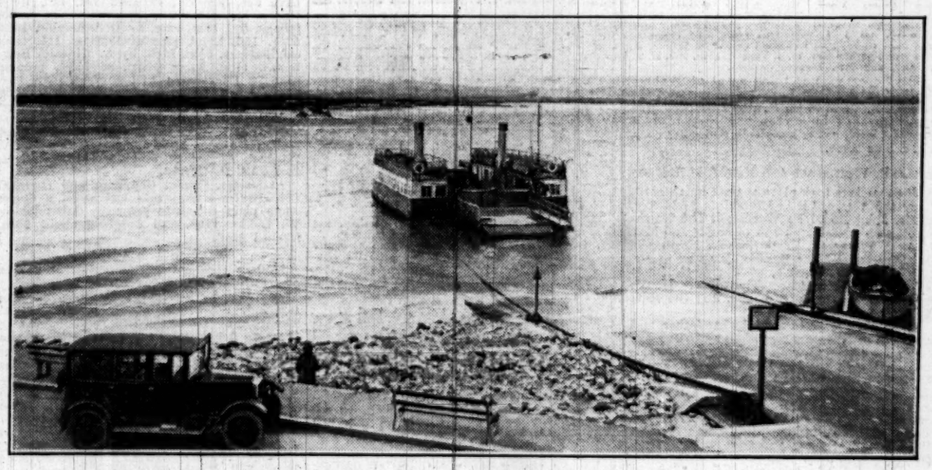
THE GYANTSE MONASTERY.—The distinctive civilization of Tibet and the reasons why her people have remained impervious to Western influences are discussed in an article on page 15. Above is a view at Gyantse, the third largest town in the country, standing 130 miles from the Indian frontier, 12,000ft. above sea level. The main street of the town is seen in the foreground, and behind is the large monastery, enclosed by a crenellated wall, with its golden-roofed "chorten" and chief temple of dark crimson.

BUDDHISM IN TIBET.—A photograph of the huge stone pylon which stands at the highest point of the wall enclosing the Gyantse Monastery. It is decorated for a summer festival with a large painted banner of Buddha. The monastery, which is one of the largest in Tibet, contains 600 monks.

MURAL PAINTINGS.—A part of the central of three panels by Mr. Cyril Mahoney in the hall of the Morley College for Working Men and Women These and other mural decorations will be unveiled by Mr. Baldwin to-day.

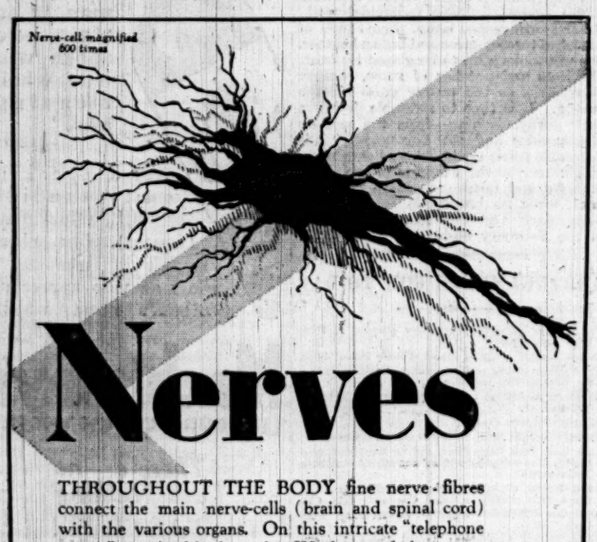
COSTUMES OF TIBET.—In some districts of Tibet the Jongpen, or castellan, exercises absolute magisterial powers. The Jongpen of Gyantse is seen wearing a jacket of sapphire silk. His hair is braided in a "sausage" on top and fastened with a turquoise clasp to denote that his father was of the fourth rank. With him is his small son. The women in the second photograph are of the lower class and are wearing a modified form of the Gyantse headdress.

AT THE ZOO.—The fine adult tiger presented to the Zoo last October by Mr. St. Alban Smith, of Malaya, photographed on its first appearance in the front section of its cage. It came with a history of having killed a native.



THE POOLE HARBOUR FERRY.—Opposition has been expressed towards the proposal to bridge the entrance to Poole Harbour, a private Bill for which purpose is down for second reading in the House of Commons on Monday. We give a view looking across the harbour towards the Isle of Purbeck, showing the steam ferry at present in operation.

EXCAVATIONS AT ST. ALBANS.—It has been decided by the St. Albans City Council, on a report made by Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, Keeper of the London Museum, to excavate a large area in order to discover remains of the Roman city of Verulam. Above is an air view of St. Albans, showing the site of the proposed excavations, which will probably be begun early this summer.



Nerves

THROUGHOUT THE BODY fine nerve-fibres connect the main nerve-cells (brain and spinal cord) with the various organs. On this intricate "telephone system" our health depends. Weakness of the nerve-cells means bad transmission of nerve impulses and may become apparent in a number of complaints; nervousness, bad digestion, fatigue and sleeplessness.

Give your nerves new strength and vitality. You can—with Sanatogen. Sanatogen infuses into the very cells of the nerves the exact proportion of those elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which new nerve-strength is derived. Sanatogen will quickly conquer nerve-weakness and all its consequences. It will insure perfect health, sound sleep and good digestion. Sanatogen is a food and not a drug, it must do you good because, as a famous physician states: "Sanatogen goes to the very core of well-being, viz., the cells, and builds these up into a lasting fabric of health."

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Special Cheap Tickets will be issued from London (VICTORIA STN.) from February 27th to March 5th, via

DOVER—OSTEND

THROUGH CARRIAGE. Ostend—Leipzig. 1st and 2nd class on Feb. 28th, Victoria dep. 9.45 a.m., Leipzig arr. 9.35 a.m., and Feb. 27th, 28th and March 1st, Victoria dep. 2.0 p.m., Leipzig arr. 5.58 p.m. (Sleeping Cars, 1st and 2nd class);

or

DOVER—CALAIS

(Victoria dep. 4.0 p.m.—Leipzig arr. 8.25 p.m.)

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SOUTHERN RAILWAY

CHURCH AND STATE

A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

ASSEMBLY'S DECISION

The whole of yesterday's sitting of the Church Assembly in the Great Hall of the Church House was given up to the important debate, introduced by the Archbishop of York, on the relations of Church and State. Dr. Temple's resolution calling for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into these relations was carried by a big majority. The Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Lang) presided over a large attendance.

The ARCHBISHOP of YORK moved :—

That whereas, in the words addressed to the Church Assembly on July 2, 1928, by Archbishop Davidson, with the concurrence of the whole body of Diocesan Bishops, "it is a fundamental principle that the Church—that is, the Bishops, together with the clergy and laity—must in the last resort, when its mind has been fully ascertained, retain its inalienable right, in loyalty to our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, so formulate its faith in Him and to arrange the expression of that Holy Faith in its form of worship," it is desirable that a Commission should be appointed to inquire into the present relations of Church and State, and particularly how far the principle stated above is able to receive effective application in present circumstances in the Church of England, and what legal and constitutional changes, if any, are needed in order to maintain or to secure its effective application; and that the Archbishops be requested to appoint a Commission for this purpose.

The Archbishop said that he had never risen to address the Assembly with so great a sense of responsibility, and that sense of responsibility was heightened rather than decreased by the fact that the terms of the resolution had been accepted by the House of Bishops for presentation to the Assembly. In one sense it was very easy to exaggerate the gravity of the present situation. The work of the Church could go on, and as a matter of fact was going on up and down the country independently of those anomalies in the situation which were the cause of the introduction of that resolution. He perfectly sympathized with those who said, "Why can't you leave things alone?" Why not go steadily on consolidating the advantages which have been secured, and trust to the Church, by the exercise of its own spiritual authority, to set its own house in order, and then on the basis of that achievement to go forward with something which would put into official and legal shape the situation which has by that time developed?" If he had only his own inclinations to consider, his inclination would be that way. But while it was in one sense easy to exaggerate the gravity of the situation, the present position was quite impossible.

A MORAL DIFFICULTY

There was at work in the system under which they were living an evil which must steadily damage the effectiveness of spiritual work. The main evil was that it was radically bad for any society to conduct its life in uncertain relationship to the law which was supposed to govern it. And that uncertainty existed. The difficulty confronting them at the moment was not primarily administrative, but moral. They knew quite well that there was a tension—to use a colourless term—between what was recognised by Convocation and what was sanctioned by the State. That was a most unwholesome situation. They had either to obey the law in its fullest sense, or else refrain from exercising a ministry in the Church of England which was subject to these conditions. The course taken by the Bishops since July, 1928, was, he believed, the right and inevitable course, but he also believed that it was morally indefensible unless they were at the same time setting their hands to deal with the situation which created the problem which he had outlined. If the effort for the revision of the Prayer-book had been successful it would have settled one stage, but only one, in the clearing up of their perplexities. The fact was that at present Church administration was conducted perpetually on the edge of a precipice. It was not easy perhaps it was not possible—for those responsible for the work of administration day by day to realize how constantly they were on the verge of that precipice, and how narrowly they escaped catastrophe.

One solution pressed upon them from many quarters was that they should reduce the area of the problem by passing what were called, doubtfully, he thought, the non-controversial parts of the Prayer-book Measure. That was a course which it was not open to the Bishops in honour to take. At present nearly all of them were involved in one way or another in breaches of the law. That at least had the result that the stigma attaching to any one of them was not specially grave, because it was recognized that the law as it stood could not be accepted by a body of people minded as the great bulk of Churchpeople were minded now. It was not possible to go on now with the remodelling of the Courts. Nothing would be more fatal than to remodel the Courts while the law was discredited. It would be a discredit both to the law and to the existing Courts, and they would gain nothing. There were perpetual anomalies arising from the divergence between the marriage law of the State and the marriage law of the Church. At any moment that might assume alarming dimensions.

In a personal explanation in regard to the part he took in regard to the Enabling Act, the Archbishop said he certainly never regarded the Enabling Act as being a re-enactment of the authority of Parliament in spiritual matters. The Act left the authority of Parliament just where it was, but provided an instrument which might assist Parliament in doing its work, and enable it to get a more full expression of the mind of the Church. Since his Life and Liberty days he had seen more reasons for valuing what was called the Establishment. While he still considered that spiritual independence was so essential that the price of disestablishment would not be too great to pay for it if it were shown that there were no other means to secure that independence, yet they must search long and carefully before they decided that that price had to be paid.

BISHOPS AND LAITY

It was far from his mind that the proposals made should mean more power for the Bishops, and that they should override a submissive laity. If it were a fact that the present House of Laity did not adequately represent the worshipping laity, then by all means let the constitution be amended. He very much doubted, however, if it would be possible to get a better representation of the worshipping laity. He was most anxious that they should have the fullest recognition in the government of the Church, but it must be the worshipping laity. (Cheers.) It had been suggested that the motion would start controversy. He, however, thought that if the motion were either defeated or postponed, controversy would break out on a very wide scale. Many people would certainly begin the most rousing agitation that could be set on foot. "And I think," he added, "though I am not sure, that I should join them." (Cheers.) He thought that a Commission, if set up, would take five years to report. In that time there would be opportunity for the Church to secure order in its own affairs by the exercise of its own inherent spiritual authority.

The BISHOP of WINCHESTER (Dr. Woods), in seconding the motion, said that no one could deny that they were face to face with the gravest conflict between the spiritual and the secular which there had been since the Reformation. Were they to shrug their shoulders and go on in a vague and sloppy way, hoping for the best? Or were they just to muddle through or start a raging controversy? He believed neither course would be wise. Their problem was not to hasten disestablishment, but to see how wisely and reasonably they could preserve the connexion between Church and State without injury or indignity to either.

Three amendments were submitted.

One was put forward by a group of 19 members of the House of Laity, headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Oldham (Lichfield), and including Sir John Birchall, M.P., and Mrs. Creighton. This suggested the substitution of the word "authorized" for "requested" in the sentence "that the Archbishops be requested to appoint a Commission for this purpose," and the addition at the end of the words, "at such time as they may deem wise."

Mr. F. W. GILPIN (London) moved an amendment to postpone the appointment of a Commission till after the Summer Session of 1930.

Mr. C. F. RAWSON (Southwark) submitted an amendment suggesting the addition of words to the effect that it is desirable, pending the report of such Commission, that no action should be taken directed towards the introduction of the Deposited Prayer-book.

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM

The BISHOP of DURHAM (Dr. Henson), in supporting the motion, said it might be asked why, after a lifelong championship of Establishment, he had found himself unable to defend it further. After the rejection of the Prayer-book Measure—representing the deliberate mind of the Church of England, Bishops, clergy, and laity, constitutionally expressed—he felt that Establishment as it stood became morally indefensible. Most members of the Assembly had probably read the leading article in *The Times* of Tuesday. He would like to say that *The Times* under its present editor appeared to him to be an honour to English journalism, and one of the great assets of our national life. But the article to which he referred appeared to treat the subject in an almost cynical manner. He thought they should expect in the columns of that great journal a worthier handling of spiritual issues, and that it should not provoke the Assembly by sentiments which they repudiated. His own personal view was that the only solution of the problem of spiritual independence in such a nation as the English was disestablishment, but on that point he was in a small minority. Very well, he was content to stand aside. The position of being in a small minority was not wholly unfamiliar to him. It had its disadvantages, but it brought with it a plenitude of spiritual independence. One or other course must be followed if the self-respect of the Assembly and the interests of the Church were to be considered. In John Wesley's phrase, which Gladstone brought into political life, the Establishment must be "either mended or ended." They were urged to leave well alone. They could not leave well alone because they had already as an Assembly, morally at least, pledged themselves to attempt a revision of the Establishment. Nothing else than that was implied in the words of Archbishop Davidson in July, 1928. They could not leave well alone because the present position could not be permanent. Lawlessness was beginning to spread in its gravest form in the Church of England. There had recently been cases of what he described as organized rowdyism in two northern parishes. If the Church of England was to be governed by organized rowdyism, then the Church of England had touched bottom in its failure. They must not for any material advantage barter their spiritual heritage. The rejection of the Prayer-book Measure did raise an issue of fundamental principle, and when such an issue was raised they could not possibly listen to counsels of expediency.

AN APPEAL

Sir THOMAS INSKIP (Bristol), in appealing to the Archbishop of York not to press his motion, said he believed there was a greater measure of spiritual harmony and a greater sense of spiritual relationship between the different parts of the Church now than there was 12 months ago. He was not suggesting that matters of controversy in regard to the Prayer-book were not as difficult as they were, but there was an increasing desire to understand each other's point of view and to concentrate upon matters which were of importance in the spiritual work of the Church. He did not regard the resolution as having any connexion with the Prayer-book controversy. There was a much larger question at stake. He ardently desired the maintenance of the Establishment. He did not take the view of the Bishop of Durham as to the non-Christian character of the House of Commons—he knew nothing about the House of Lords. He was quite sure that in this House of Commons, as in all other Houses in which he had sat for 11 years, the public opinion of that Assembly was informed and inspired almost entirely by Christian principles and Christian faith. It represented the Christian sentiment and conviction of this nation, and so far from attempting to divorce the Church from the State they wished to do all they could to emphasize and cement the unity between Church and State.

LORD HUGH CECIL, supporting the motion, said that there was room for an inquiry to see whether the relations between the Church and the State could not be improved. He had been told that the moment for such an inquiry was inopportune, and that it would divide Church and State. He could not imagine a calmer moment in the Church to begin such an inquiry. Disestablishment did not necessarily follow an inquiry. There were several middle courses. He himself had thought of one or two. The motion, he believed, was not one of discord but of honourable peace.

CANON GUY ROGERS, rector of Birmingham, said he joined with others in asking the Archbishop of York to reconsider the moving of the resolution at this particular time. They were a very divided Church, and at the present moment establishment did secure freedom for thought and the emergence of new tendencies in the Church.

Sir CHARLES MARSTON (Lichfield) said that the House of Laity had not been returned to the Assembly to say "ditto" to the Bishops. He appealed for the withdrawal of the motion, which, he said, would revive a controversy which they had been trying to get away from.

The BISHOP of NORWICH (Dr. Pollock) said that on general grounds it might be wise to look into the whole subject of the relations of Church and State. If he came to vote for the motion he would be extremely sorry that anyone should consider that necessary because of the action of the House of Commons.

LADY BRIDGEMAN (Hereford) supported the motion because she thought it would allay the anxiety of a great many people as to the position of the Church.

The BISHOP of CHICHESTER (Dr. Bell) and Mr. LAURENCE HARDY (Canterbury) also spoke in favour of the motion.

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, in summing up the debate, said that the motion represented no new or sudden policy which had been sprung upon the Church. They had seen the leading article in *The Times* of the previous day. But in that article, as in a previous article, there had been a complete ignorance of the connexion between the motion before them that day and the great gathering in July, 1928. They would all remember how a principle was there asserted in the name of all their Bishops, a principle which was referred to in the motion before them. Nearly two years had passed, and there had been ample time for quiet deliberation. They had waited until the excitement inevitably caused by the events of June, 1928, had passed away and the Church was in a position to give deliberate consideration to a great problem. The House of Bishops would have been almost trifling with the Church if it had ignored the firm hope, which was practically a promise, at that 1928 Assembly, and after that lapse of time declined to put this proposal before the Church. He was not prepared to defend the present situation as permanently right. The very phrase—extra-legal administrative action—had in history sinister associations. He did not like the Church to be connected with those associations. He pleaded with the Assembly that they could not allow the situation to drift. Many of their present difficulties would not be what they were if at other times they had had more courage to face real issues. Here they had a breathing space—a time of comparative good will among themselves. Was not that the very time to inquire, think, and go ahead?

The motion was in no sort of way a movement towards disestablishment. He certainly shared what he believed to be the feeling of the bulk of the Assembly, and certainly of Churchpeople without those doors, that they did not desire disestablishment. Who could? Establishment did not make, and disestablishment could not unmake, the Church. If the Church was disestablished to-morrow it would remain what it had been, what it was, and what it would always be—Christ's Catholic Church in this land. The Archbishop referred to his position as being "harassed and pressed every moment by administrative duties and responsibilities," and appealed to the laity to give assistance in the setting up of the Commission.

THE VOTING

All the amendments were withdrawn, and the Archbishop put the motion to the Assembly. On a show of hands it seemed to be carried by an overwhelming majority. A vote by Houses was called for, and the voting resulted as follows:—

	For	Against
Bishops	33	1
Clergy	198	38
Laity	151	66

This gave a total of 382 votes for the motion and 105 against. The Bishop of Worcester was the only Bishop who voted against the resolution.

The Assembly then adjourned till this morning.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

OXFORD, FEB. 5

At Brasenose College Mr. Trevor Barry Harvey (Grammar School, Henley-on-Thames) has been elected to the Heberden Organ Scholarship as from October, 1930.

CAMBRIDGE, FEB. 5

The Registrary announces that Titles of Degrees were conferred by diploma on the following members of Girton and Newnham Colleges during January:—

Blunt, P. M., Girt., B.A.; Capper, J., Newnh., M.A.; Cheshire, E. M., Newnh., B.A.; Day, B. J., Girt., M.A.; Glen, A. M., Newnh., B.A., M.A.; Haig Brown, R. M., Girt., B.A., M.A.; Hardie, A. M. W., Girt., M.A.; Jacobson, K. M., Girt., B.A., M.A.; Miller, M. H. de J., Newnh., M.A.; Muir, K. A., Newnh., M.A.; Needham, D. M., Girt., Ph.D.; Nevinson, E., Girt., B.A.; Sayers, F. L. V., Girt., M.A.; Scott, M. S., Girt., B.A.; Stuart, H. V., Girt., B.A., M.A.; Watson, M. M., Newnh., B.A.; Webb, V. E., Girt., B.A., M.A.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 5

The Council yesterday appointed Mr. J. H. G. Grattan to the Baines Chair of English Language and Philology, as from October 1 next.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CONVOCATION NEXT WEEK

The Convocation of Canterbury will meet in London next Wednesday and the following days. After Holy Communion in Westminster Abbey, the Lower House will meet in the Church House, Westminster, and its agenda paper states that matters of great importance are likely to be sent down by the Upper House for consideration.

Reports will be submitted on the representation of the universities, chaplains to institutions, the Patronage Measure, and the status of unbeneficed clergy; and Prebendary C. Harris has given notice of the following gravamen:—

That this House respectfully but urgently draws the attention of his Grace the President and their lordships of the Upper House to the grievous injustice and scandal caused by the purchase of advowsons for the express purpose of changing the type of teaching and worship to which congregations are accustomed; and requests them to frame Measures, for the consideration of Convocation, having as their object the prevention of this evil for the future, and the undoing, so far as is possible, of the harm that has already been done.

Canon J. A. Cooper will move that steps be taken to amend the Colonial Clergy Act of 1875; and the Rev. C. E. Douglas will propose:—

That this House regrets the revival of process by means of the writ *de contumace capiendo* for the enforcement of judgments obtained in Consistory Courts by churchwardens and parochial church councils against lay impropriators, and, having regard to the undeserved discredit this process brings upon the Church, calls for immediate legislative action in Parliament with a view to the trial of such suits in the civil courts of the realm.

The Rev. S. E. B. Serle has given notice to move:—

That the right of this House to petition the Upper House for the amendment of the terms of a draft canon or other resolution sent down to it applies with equal force to a Measure touching doctrinal formulæ and its attached schedules which has been submitted to the President by the House of Bishops for the consideration of Convocation.

The Dean of Windsor and the Dean of Westminster have on the paper a motion calling for the appointment of a committee to review the work that is being done for the furtherance and improvement of Church music at the present time.

THE BISHOP OF JAMAICA

Reuter's Kingston (Jamaica) correspondent announces that Dr. G. F. C. de Carteret, Bishop of Jamaica, will resign the see as from August 10 next. Dr. de Carteret, who was formerly vicar of St. Paul's, Southwark, and of Christ Church, East Greenwich, was consecrated assistant Bishop of Jamaica in 1913 and elected Bishop in 1916.

APPOINTMENTS

The REV. A. E. G. PETERS, vicar of Bremhill, Calne, Wilts, and rural dean of Avebury, has been appointed to the canonry of Durnford in Salisbury Cathedral, vacant by the resignation of Canon Hoste; and the REV. A. G. RUDDLE, vicar of Durrington, Wilts, and rural dean of Amesbury, to the canonry of Wilsford and Woodford, in succession to the late Canon Mogg.

The Religious Tract Society has appointed as organizing secretary for the forward movement the REV. C. G. SPARHAM, late of Shanghai, who, as a missionary of the London Missionary Society, spent 33 years in Central China, and while in Hankow was closely associated with the work of the Religious Tract Society.

The REV. R. L. GERRARD WRIGHT, curate of St. Paul, Onslow-square, S.W., is to be domestic chaplain to the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir Castle and rector of Woolsthorpe, Grantham.

NOTES

The Bishop of Kingston has received a second anonymous donation of £1,000 towards the Magdalen Hospital Appeal Fund.

The resignation of the Archdeacon of London (Dr. Holmes) will take effect on February 22, after which date his address will be 34, Sloane-court, S.W. His successor (Prebendary Sharpe) will be collated at Fulham on February 25 and installed in St. Paul's Cathedral at the 4 o'clock service on that day. His address will be The Vicarage, Paddington, until March 31, and then 9, Amen-court, St. Paul's, E.C.

The Conference of Missionary Societies of Great Britain and Ireland will hold a meeting at the Mansion House on Thursday, April 3, to meet Dr. John R. Mott, of New York, the chairman of the International Missionary Council. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the American Ambassador will take part in the proceedings. The Lord Mayor will preside.

The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs have promised to attend the 126th birthday celebrations of the British and Foreign Bible Society to be held on Saturday, March 8, at Guildhall. On this occasion the cake, which will weigh 126lb. to mark the society's age, will be designed on Chinese lines, and the special speaker will be the Rev. Charles Fairclough, of the China Inland Mission.

EARLIEST TELEGRAPH WIRE

RELICS AT THE SCIENCE MUSEUM

Relics of the earliest experiments in electric telegraphy have been dug up in the grounds of Kelmscott House and presented to the Science Museum, South Kensington. The invention was made there in 1816 by Sir Francis Ronalds, the meteorologist, who abandoned his experiments with copper wire slung overhead by silk threads in favour of a copper cable 525ft. long which he buried 4ft. deep in his garden and insulated by glass tubes. It is a portion of this, which Ronalds used for the conveying of charges of static electricity, that has been discovered and presented by Mrs. Morton Stephenson, who now occupies the house. A fragment of the same copper wire, excavated in 1862 and already in the possession of the Museum, still retains the wax joints of the glass and the pitch-lined wooden trough which originally secured it, but everything left in the ground except the wire and the glass seems now to have perished.

The inventor appears to have been discouraged from putting the invention to practical use by a rebuff from the Admiralty, who assured him that after the conclusion of the Napoleonic Wars no telegraphs of any kind were needed, and that the semaphore telegraph was in any case efficient. His method at Kelmscott House, cumbrous in itself, was none the less acknowledged over 20 years later by Wheatstone and Cooke, the inventors of the first public telegraph, to have been the first forerunner of their own work.

Another interesting exhibit which is to be placed on show in the Museum galleries is the original quadrilateral silk kite by means of which Benjamin Franklin detected in 1752 the identity of lightning discharges with discharges of electricity. The kite, framed to prevent its struts from warping, has been on loan in the Museum for a number of years, but has not been on view since the galleries were arranged after the War.

The Museum workshops have constructed a small and decorative model of the original hydrogen balloon of December, 1783, in which the physicist Charles and the mechanic Robert made their ascent from the Tuileries Gardens. The model, copied from one in an aeronautical collection in Paris, shows the balloon to have been a small spherical envelope made from alternate harlequin segments of red and yellow silk, with a blue car decorated with a golden phœnix. A print and a commemorative handkerchief, already in the Science Museum, bear out the design portrayed.

Two side models of farm wagons, made by a farmer, in the past few years, but representing in beautiful detail types of wagon common about 1850, and only rarely now to be seen in use, have been added to the Museum's agricultural section. The "Oxford" type of wagon (common in Oxfordshire, Berkshire, and Wiltshire), with its larger and thinner wheels, and the curve of the body's rim carried over the rear wheels, is to be distinguished from the more distinctly prowed "Sussex" model, known also in Surrey, Kent, and Hampshire. Both have their wheels slightly "dished" (the spokes curving inwards), and are representative of the finest designs of the wheelwright's craft.

LECTURE ON THE RAPHAEL CARTOONS

An informal lantern lecture will be given at 5.30 p.m. to-day in the Lecture Theatre of the Victoria and Albert Museum by Mr. A. P. Oppé on "The Raphael Cartoons." Admission will be free, and no tickets will be required. To avoid disturbing the lecture all persons attending are urgently requested to be in their seats before 5.30 p.m. This is one of a series of such lectures now being given in the theatre each Thursday until February 27 inclusive. Next week the subject will be "Early Italian Engravings," by Professor A. M. Hind. Both these lectures have been arranged with special reference to the Exhibition of Italian Art now on view at the Royal Academy.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

GIFTS TO CHARITY

Mr. FRANCIS HENRY LAMBERT, J.P., of West House, Penarth, Glamorgan, late managing director of Lambert Brothers, Limited, coal exporters, a partner in Lambert, Barnett, and Co., shipowners, and a director of the Cardiff Pure Ice and Cold Storage Company, and of the Pentwyn Steamship Company, died on September 29, leaving a fortune of £248,140, with net personalty £244,771. He gives:—

£1,000 to his secretary, Alice Maud Heddon, of Penarth, and six months' salary to each of his servants of not less than one year's service.

The residue of the property in trust for his wife for life, and on her death each of his oil paintings and water-colour pictures to the National Museum of Wales as the council for the Museum shall consider worthy of being exhibited; his portrait in oils by May B. Lee to the Free Trade Union; one-fourth of the residue to the Free Trade Union; and one-fourth equally between the Salvation Army, Coal Trades Benevolent Association, King Edward VII. Hospital, Cardiff, Cardiff Institution for the Blind, Royal Merchant Seamen's Orphanage, the National Institution for the Blind, Great Portland-street, London, the Salvation Army Maternity Home, Cardiff, the British Home for Incurables, and the Woman's Metropole or Hotel in Cardiff (of which Miss Swain is the present superintendent).

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY SAUNDERS, of Cirencester, house furnisher and carpet factor, who died on October 21, aged 75, left £15,095, with net personalty £8,608. He left:—

His premises, 21, Cecily-hill, Cirencester, to Arthur Newbold for life and then to the vicar and churchwardens of Cirencester to be used as a residence by the senior curate for the time being of the parish church at Cirencester; £1,000 to Cirencester Hospital; £1,300 to the churchwardens of the parish church of Cirencester as to £800 in trust to apply the income for the maintenance of the fabric of the church and £500 in trust to apply the income towards the cost of providing an annual outing for the choir boys of that church; £350 to his assistant, Arthur Teago; £400 for division among such of his employees (other than Arthur Teago) as have been in his employ for 20 years; £1 for each year of service to each of his employees of not less than two years' service; and £200 to his housekeeper, Lydia Curtis, if in his service at his death.

After other bequests the residue of the property to the trustees of the will to dispose of in accordance with a memorandum attached to his will. Such memorandum reads:—"Memorandum of instructions to my trustees as to the disposal of the residue of my estate as it is uncertain what amount the residue will be. I should wish them to consult the vicar and churchwardens of the advisability of erecting a carved oak canopy, forming a sound board, over the pulpit in the parish church, Cirencester, and if approved, Roland Paul, architect, 37, Canynge-square, Clifton, Bristol, might be consulted as to plans and drawings for their united approval. The residue of my estate, if any after this has been done, might be divided between the Sanatorium, Weston-super-Mare, and the Trustees of Cirencester United Charities. April 29, 1924."

DAME SARAH JESSIE SCHOOLING, of Hereford-road, Bayswater, W., wife of Sir William Schooling, K.B.E., died on January 18, leaving £478.

Mr. WILLIAM NASSAU MOLESWORTH, of Darley House, Lymm, Cheshire, calico printer, who died on December 2, aged 76, left £29,277, with net personalty £28,674. He left:—

£400 to his maid, Agnes Kinsey, "in appreciation of her long and faithful services to my late wife and to me."

Mr. FREDERICK HAROLD JACKSON UNDERWOOD, of Kensington-mansions, Trebovir-road, Earl's Court, S.W., who died on December 27, left estate of the gross value of £17,250, with net personalty £16,837. He left:—

£26 per annum to his "old nurse and friend of my family of many years' standing," Lydia Esther Hitchcock, of 26, St. George's-road, Wimbledon, S.W.

Mrs. SARAH ANN THOMAS, of Riverholme, Bisham, Marlow, Bucks, who died on December 28, widow of J. Thomas, left estate of the gross value of £14,645, with net personalty £12,583. She left:—

£200 to her cook, Lillian Emma Simmonds; £100 to her companion, Lucy Kate Lapham; and £50 to Margaret Elizabeth Simmonds.

Mrs. ALICE GWENDOLEN BLANDY, of Dell Horde, Westerham, Kent, who died on December 5, widow of J. B. Blandy, of Madeira, left estate of the gross value of £19,898, with net personalty £13,210. She left:—

To her maid, Emily Louisa Oxenbridge, if in her service at her death, all her wearing apparel (except valuable lace and furs) and certain furniture and £104 per annum; and £500 to her butler, Manoel de Freetas, if in her service at her death.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
ABBOTT, Mr. Arthur (57), of Church-lane, Handsworth Wood, Birmingham, a director of Spencer, Abbott and Co., coal factors (net personalty £30,777)	£34,936
ANDERSEN, Mr. Peter Otto Albert, of Rungsted, Hordholm, Drejerarvej, Denmark (net personalty £7,492)	7,804
BAXTER, Mr. Robert, of St. Catherine's, Annan-road, Dumfries, builder (personal estate) ..	14,211
BLACK, the Rev. William, M.A. (84), of Ladbroke-square, W., and of The Old Mill, Aldeburgh (net personalty £3,555)	4,822
COOKE, Mr. William Henry, of Larton Wood Farm, Newton Grange, near West Kirby, Cheshire, farmer, and a partner in Messrs. Banks and Cooke, caterers, of Hoylake (net personalty £7,042)	15,449
FAUNTHORPE, Lieutenant-Colonel John Champion, C.B.E., M.C., A.D.C., late I.C.S., of the Oriental Club, Hanover-square, W. ("so far as can at present be ascertained")	7,881
GARDNER, Mr. Matthew William, M.B. (79), of Sans Souci, Christ Church-road, Cheltenham (net personalty £3,221)	3,399
HILTON, Mrs. Emily Shuttleworth, of Castle Hill-avenue, Folkestone, widow of S. M. Hilton (net personalty £8,304)	8,400
HOWARD COCKETT, Lieutenant Edmund William, R.N., of Eagle House, Lymington, Hants, and of Portsmouth (net personalty £33,307)	33,594
INNES, Mr. James, of Ardtannies, Alford, Aberdeen, retired farmer (personal estate) ..	4,796
KILNER, Mr. Charles Edward, of Dalton Greenlane, Dalton, Huddersfield, retired yarn spinner (net personalty £21,206)	21,256
KNAGGS, Mr. William Rogers Nelson, of Nep Gate, Findon, Sussex, and Moreland-court, N.W.2 (net personalty £24,936)	50,271
LOCH, Lieutenant-Colonel Granville Henry, C.I.E., Indian Army (retired), of the United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W. (net personalty £10,036)	10,228
LUPTON, Mr. James Lishman (77), of Whetley Hill, Bradford, retired painter and paperhanger (net personalty £5,878)	7,748
MCKIBBIN, Mr. George (80), of Grosvenor-road, Birkenhead, provision merchant (net personalty £1,707)	4,977
NEVILLE, Mr. Ernest John Gartside (58), of St. James-mansions, West End-lane, Hampstead, N.W., and a member of the Stock Exchange (net personalty £2,935)	4,109
PHILPOTT, Mr. Richard William (82), of the Grand Hotel, Dover, retired hotel keeper, a director of the Grand Hotel Company (net personalty £4,023)	6,507
STREET, Mr. Ernest (65), of Saffron Walden, draper and milliner (net personalty £5,788) ..	7,427

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BRITISH LEGION

COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION APPOINTED

At the request of Admiral of the Fleet Lord Jellicoe, President of the British Legion, Lord Bridgeman has accepted his invitation to conduct an impartial investigation into the methods of administration at the headquarters of the British Legion. The terms of the investigation are as follows:—

"To investigate the methods of administration in use at the headquarters of the British Legion and the manner in which the various funds are raised and allocated by the Legion, and to make any recommendations for improvement that may be considered advisable."

The London Chamber of Commerce and the Institute of Chartered Accountants have each been asked to nominate a representative to assist Lord Bridgeman and have acceded to the request. The Committee of Investigation is:—Lord Bridgeman, Sir Stephen Demetriadi (nominated by the London Chamber of Commerce), Captain H. G. Howitt (nominated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants), with Paymaster Captain A. M. Cree, R.N. (retired), as secretary.

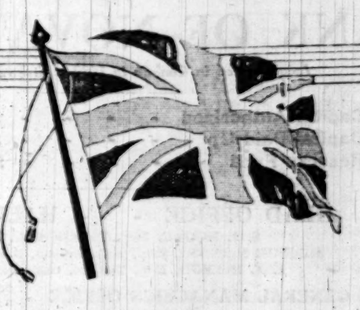
The committee held their first meeting on Tuesday morning at Haig House, the headquarters of the British Legion, and began their investigations. Any communications on the subject referred to the committee will be received by the secretary, Paymaster Captain Cree, R.N., 26, Eccleston-square, London, S.W.1.

CONFERENCE ON UNEMPLOYMENT

A three-day Conference on World Aspects of Unemployment will be held at the London School of Economics from February 25 to 27 under the auspices of the League of Nations Union. The subjects to be discussed include Unemployment as an International Problem; Effect on Labour Conditions, of Rationalization; Re-settlement (by industries and by countries); and American Economic Policy and European Social legislation. Among the speakers will be:—

Mr. Ben Turner, M.P. (Parliamentary Secretary, Mines Department), M. Albert Thomas (Director International Labour Office, Geneva), M. Curcin (Jugo-Slavian Employers Delegate to Governing Body of International Labour Office), Mr. Ernest Bevin (General Secretary, Transport and General Workers' Union), and Professor Gilbert Murray (Chairman Executive Committee, League of Nations Union.

Particulars and tickets for the Conference can be obtained from the League of Nations Union, 15, Grosvenor-crescent, S.W.1.



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BRITISH Motor Manufacturers are giving the Government their sincere and whole-hearted co-operation in the endeavour to alleviate the tragedy of unemployment.

By drastic factory reorganisation, by the continual improvement of material and methods, and by the reduction of prices to the minimum, British Car Manufacturers are steadily increasing the number of British cars exported, and so providing more work for skilled men at home.

But much still remains to be done! This is where you can do your share in solving this great national problem—

Buy a BRITISH CAR
or Commercial Vehicle

But apart from the moral obligation of every British citizen to help home industries, there is the advantage of *better value* which is now offered by British car manufacturers. There is no doubt whatever that the 1930 range of British cars offers you better all-round value than you can get in any other cars of the same class.

Therefore, if you are thinking of buying a car,

Buy the best IT'S BRITISH

Look for this mark in advertisements for motor cars, commercial vehicles and accessories.

It means that the product advertised is made in the British Isles of British materials by British Labour.

C.F.H.56

THE

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Incorporated in Canada in 1832 with limited liability.

Capital Authorized - - - - $15,000,000.00
Capital Paid Up - - - - $10,000,000.00
Reserve Fund - - - - - $20,000,000.00

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HECTOR McINNES, Esq., K.C., Halifax, N.S., *Vice-President.*
J. A. McLEOD, Esq., Toronto, Ont., *Vice-President.*

GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE - - TORONTO.

J. A. McLEOD, *General Manager.*
H. F. PATTERSON, H. D. BURNS, *Assistant General Managers.*

NINETY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the year ending December 31st, 1929.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Balance December 31st, 1928		$914,725.86
Net Profits for year, losses by Bad Debts estimated and provided for		2,761,117.23
		$3,675,842.89
Dividend No. 237 at 16 per cent. per annum paid 2nd April, 1929		$400,000.00
Dividend No. 238 at 16 per cent. per annum paid 2nd July, 1929		400,000.00
Dividend No. 239 at 16 per cent. per annum paid 1st October, 1929		400,000.00
Dividend No. 240 at 16 per cent. per annum payable 2nd January, 1930		400,000.00
Dominion Government Tax on circulation to December 31st, 1929		100,000.00
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund		110,000.00
Written off Bank Premises Account		400,000.00
Balance carried forward December 31st, 1929		1,465,842.89
		$3,675,842.89

GENERAL STATEMENT AS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1929.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$10,000,000.00	
Reserve Fund		20,000,000.00	
Balance of Profits, as per Profit and Loss Account		1,465,842.89	
Dividends declared and unpaid		402,512.00	
			$31,868,354.89
Notes of the Bank in circulation		$16,202,263.75	
Deposits not bearing interest	$37,748,730.56		
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date	167,988,664.83	205,737,395.39	
Advances under the Finance Act		6,000,000.00	
		$227,939,659.14	
Balances due to other Banks in Canada		2,613,609.82	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries		2,982,664.51	
Bills Payable		823,607.81	
			235,359,541.28
Letters of Credit outstanding			6,606,978.39
Other Liabilities not included in the foregoing			316,498.44
			$274,241,373.00

ASSETS.

Current Coin		$9,205,150.49	
Dominion Notes		17,685,183.73	
United States and other foreign currencies		1,876,687.46	
Notes of other Banks		1,354,349.93	
Cheques on other Banks		12,415,376.93	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		4,344,048.39	
		$46,980,796.95	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves		7,500,000.00	
Dominion and Provincial Government securities, not exceeding market value		20,356,009.54	
Canadian municipal securities and British, Foreign and Colonial public securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value		8,097,176.00	
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks, not exceeding market value		8,756,451.01	
Call and short (not exceeding thirty days) loans in Canada on stocks, debentures and bonds and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover		32,376,948.82	
Call and short (not exceeding thirty days) loans elsewhere than in Canada on stocks, debentures and bonds and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover		12,763,039.01	
			$136,830,415.53
Other current loans and discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts		$102,359,213.25	
Other current loans and discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts		20,643,117.51	
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra		6,606,978.39	
Non-current loans, estimated loss provided for		178,930.04	
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off		6,848,390.98	
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the circulation fund		580,965.18	
Other assets not included in the foregoing		200,162.32	
			137,410,957.07
			$274,241,373.00

S. J. MOORE, President. J. A. McLEOD, General Manager.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

We have examined the above General Statement of Liabilities and Assets as at December 31st, 1929, and compared it with the books at the Chief Office and with the certified returns from the Branches. The Bank's investments and cash on hand at the Chief Office and at the Toronto and Montreal Branches were verified by us at the close of business on December 31st, 1929. We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

We certify that in our opinion the above statement discloses the true condition of the Bank and is as shown by the books of the Bank.

D. McK. McCLELLAND, F.C.A., of Price, Waterhouse & Co. } Auditors.
A. B. SHEPHERD, C.A., of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. }

TORONTO, CANADA, 15th January, 1930.

LONDON OFFICE: 108, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.2. E. C. MACLEOD, Manager.

The Bank of Nova Scotia conducts a general banking business. Fully equipped for Exchange, Collection and Letter of Credit Transactions with all parts of the world. Particular attention is devoted to business with Canada, Newfoundland and the West Indies where Branches of the Bank have long been established—329 Branches.

PROTECTION.

¶ In the hazardous days of the early colonisation of the New World, the convoys of treasure and merchandise needed armed protection.

¶ To-day, the interchange of wealth is effected with ease and security through the channels of international banking.

¶ Unrivalled facilities for every description of modern banking business with South and Central America and Spain are afforded by

THE ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK LTD
117 OLD BROAD ST, LONDON, EC2

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With its 370 Branches
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OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

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UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
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Head Office:—10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET and 77, King William Street, London, E.C.4.

London Wall Branch: 63, London Wall, E.C.2.
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AGENCIES:

NEW YORK: 67, Wall Street.
HAMBURG: 49-53, Schauenburgerstrasse.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

DELAYED COMPANY ACCOUNTS

THE STOCK EXCHANGE INQUIRY

In reply to a question, the President of the Board of Trade states that it is the practice of the Registrar of Public Companies in the early part of each year to review his records in order to ascertain which companies are in default in filing within the prescribed period their accounts for the previous year. Thereafter, such steps are taken as are necessary to secure the production of the annual return and balance-sheet. The President added that the Registrar, without waiting for his annual scrutiny, is prepared at all times to take the appropriate steps when he receives definite information that the annual return of a particular company is overdue. In spite of this statement of the policy of the Board of Trade, the fact remains that many cases of default have occurred in recent years, more especially in the case of new companies floated during the "boom." It has been observed that default usually occurs where the companies have failed by a wide margin to live up to the expectations described in the prospectus, or where a company has through mismanagement or other causes fallen upon bad times. If the provisions of the company law in regard to the issue of audited accounts are to be more strictly observed, it will be necessary to adopt other methods for making recalcitrant directors toe the line. If there existed a thoroughly competent shareholders' association the Registrar might obtain much assistance from it, but in the absence of such an association the Stock Exchange might, to its own and the public advantage, cooperate more closely with the Board of Trade in the matter.

Permission to Deal

The General Purposes Committee of the Stock Exchange acted with commendable promptitude, following the Hatry disclosures, in appointing a sub-committee to inquire into the present rules and regulations governing the granting of permission to deal in securities. As the committee has been given full powers to enable it to consider the subject from every aspect, and for that purpose to take evidence from persons outside as well as inside the "House," it might usefully consider the following suggestion. At present, in order to obtain permission for its securities to be dealt in, a company must furnish certain particulars and publish them on the authority of the directors. These particulars are not fewer than it is incumbent to include in an ordinary prospectus. The misfortunes which quickly overtook many companies floated during the "boom" period that enjoyed the advantage of the Stock Exchange facilities, shows that the mere provision of documentary information is not enough. Companies which have no real business, or whose undertakings are not ripe enough to ensure a reasonable chance of success, should not be allowed to enjoy the very valuable facilities and privileges which the Stock Exchange is able to afford. For instance, a company might purchase a derelict shell factory and call itself an artificial silk company, or it might purchase for a nominal sum a derelict property and sell it under a fashionable title to the investing public as a gramophone business, and, provided it furnished the necessary particulars to the Stock Exchange, would obtain permission to deal. It is a moot point whether permission to deal should not be made dependent upon more severe tests. If the Stock Exchange Committee employed a staff of experienced men to make personal investigation into applications for permission to deal in new companies' shares they might not infrequently, in periods of speculative excitement, prevent the investing public from being sadly disillusioned and the Stock Exchange from being used for purposes which can hardly be regarded as legitimate. It is certainly not the desire of the vast majority of members of the Stock Exchange that its facilities should be exploited by unscrupulous or unsound promoters.

Dickins and Jones Profits

Although the public is interested only indirectly in the Ordinary capital of Dickins and Jones, 95 per cent. of which is held by Harrods, the profit statement just published by this company is of general interest as affording the first indication of the trading experiences of the West End drapery stores during the past year. Profits for the 12 months ended January 31 are returned at £129,367, against £125,632 for the previous year. This total establishes a fresh high record for the company, and it is the more noteworthy because general conditions affecting retail business last year were on the whole less favourable than in 1928. A year ago the company raised the dividend on its Ordinary shares from 10 to 12 per cent., and the higher rate is now repeated, while £47,748, as compared with £39,130, is carried forward.

Spanish Currency and Finance

It will be remembered that in December last the Spanish Government issued a gold loan with the idea of helping to stabilize the Spanish currency. Since then the peseta, however, has steadily depreciated, the exchange being now 36.91½p., against 35.10p. when the loan was announced. The principal Spanish companies were called upon to subscribe to this loan, and, as was to be expected, they were compelled to sell pesetas; thus the effect of the operation was contrary to that which the Government had hoped to achieve. At about the same time it was reported that the Spanish authorities were ready to guarantee large contracts for the construction of subways in Buenos Aires. The works, which were carried out by the C.A.P.Y.C. (Cia. Anonima de Projectos y Construccionio de Madrid), were estimated to cost 180,000,000 pesos. In view of the importance of stabilizing the peseta, the present hardly seems the moment for Spain to engage in a big contract which would involve expenditure abroad on a considerable scale, for it would serve to weaken the peseta still further.

Cables and Wireless Stocks

The differences between the Post Office and the Imperial and International Communications Company regarding international telephony have caused renewed weakness in Cables and Wireless stocks, the "A" and "B" reaching new low levels at 60 and 29 respectively. The market in these stocks has been depressed for a long time, partly owing to general conditions and partly to uncertainty regarding the results of the company's first year (1929). The telephony question is a comparatively new factor in the company's business, and the effect on the market seems to have been disproportionate. Dealers are, however, taking a more modest view of the dividend prospects of the "A" stock in respect of the past year, and are now basing their estimates on the actual distributions on the old securities. Thus on the basis of £10 per £100, free of tax, paid by the cable companies and £16, net, by the Marconi Company, it is calculated (allowing for the Cables and Wireless Preference dividend) that 2½ per cent. on the "A" stock would represent £9 8s. 5d., net, on the old basis to the telegraph shareholders and £15 7s. 5d., net, to the Marconi shareholders, and similarly that 3 per cent. would represent £9 17s. 1d. and £17 0s. 3d. respectively, 3½ per cent. £10 5s. 9d. and £18 3s. 1d. respectively, and 4 per cent. £10 14s. 5d. and £20 5s. 11d. respectively. As no information is available regarding the results of the company for 1929, the accounts for which are not expected until May or June, these estimates are of only academical value, especially in view of the fact that the company has to face the question of preliminary expenses. There can be no question of the great value of the company's business, and at this stage the long view is more likely to give the better guidance as to the future of the company than the short.

Bank of Nova Scotia Report

The Bank of Nova Scotia is one of the last of the big Canadian chartered banks to issue its annual report, the accounts being made up to December 31. This bank, which will celebrate its centenary in 1932, has been very prosperous of late years, partly as a result of the conservative policy of its management in building up large reserves, the reserve being double the paid-up capital. This helps to explain the fact that its earnings a share—namely, $26.61—are the largest of any of the big Canadian banks. The following table shows the leading items of the accounts for the past three years:—

	Dec. 31, 1929	Dec. 31, 1928	Dec. 31, 1927
	$	$	$
Net profits	2,761,117	2,535,518	2,365,319
Do., per share	26·61	24·35	22·65
Deposits	205,737,395	212,487,129	203,498,570
Call loans (Canada)	32,376,948	34,462,410	27,457,071
Do. (outside)	12,763,039	11,997,375	12,062,648
Current loans (Canada)	102,339,213	89,685,050	82,145,510
Do. (outside)	20,643,117	21,160,454	22,126,487
Investments	37,209,630	49,891,359	51,446,295

Like other Canadian banks, the Bank of Nova Scotia earned profits in 1929 that were the largest in its history. The past year has, of course, been a remarkable period for the Canadian banks, their aggregate profits having shown an increase of $4,343,473, or 18.2 per cent. A feature of the latest balance-sheet of the Bank of Nova Scotia is the decline of $6,700,000 in deposits. This reduction, it was explained at the general meeting, occurred in the last two months of the year, and was assumed to be due to the collapse in the stock markets, funds being withdrawn either to make good margins on stock accounts or to purchase securities at what were regarded as attractive prices.

South Suburban Gas Results

In common with the two principal London gas companies, the South Suburban Gas Company did a larger business last year. An expansion of 6½ per cent. is shown in the quantity of gas sold, while the number of consumers increased by 8,958, including 2,853 taken over from the Northfleet Company. The increase in the number of cookers, fires and other gas appliances sold and hired during the 12 months was unusually large. The net outcome of the year's trading was not so satisfactory as in the previous year, the gain in revenue from sales of gas and from rents being more than counterbalanced by a smaller profit from sales of by-products and by a growth in expenditure. Results for the past two years are summarized below:—

	1929	1928
	£	£
Sales of gas	730,784	735,307
Rents	106,901	100,411
Residual products	155,786	183,292
Total revenue	1,014,097	1,019,807
Expenditure	909,879	880,608
Net revenue	104,218	139,199
Taken from reserve	7,719	—
Dividend	6⅞%	6½%
Brought in from 1928	28,373	24,651
Carried forward	565	28,373

Interest on debentures and temporary loans required £47,455, as compared with £41,381, and in order to maintain the dividend on the Ordinary stock it has been necessary to draw upon the reserve and "carry forward" to the extent of £45,527. This means that 3½ per cent. of the dividend of 6½ per cent. is being furnished from the past year's revenue and 3 per cent. from previously accumulated resources.

Swiss Banking Profits

Favourable results are announced by the Swiss Bank Corporation for 1929. Net profits at £695,732 show an increase of £80,000, or 13 per cent. Early in 1929 the paid-up capital was increased from 140,000,000f. to 160,000,000f., and it would thus seem that the directors have been able to make good use of the additional capital. For the eighth year the dividend is at the rate of 8 per cent., though this will require a larger sum in view of the increased capital. The appropriation to reserve is again £80,000; this will raise the combined total of reserve and "carry forward" to £2,080,000, equal to 32½ per cent. of the paid-up capital. The balance carried forward is increased from £28,611 to £40,770.

The Value of Insurance

Sir William Waterlow, the Lord Mayor of London, on the occasion of the opening of the handsome new offices of the Royal London Mutual Insurance Society in Finsbury-square yesterday, described the important place of insurance in the economy of the country, saying that industry and commerce would be impracticable without the security of capital which was provided by insurance against the perils of the sea, the risk of fire, and the chances of accident, and, in a like manner, the security of home and family could only be provided by the system of life assurance. This represented, he declared, one of the most beneficial forms of thrift—beneficial to the individual and advantageous to the State. Incidentally, life assurance is also of direct value to industry and commerce. The history of the Royal London is noteworthy as an example of what can be achieved by perseverance and the pursuance of sound financial methods. It was founded in 1861 and was at first housed in two rooms in Hammersmith and in the second year its premium income amounted to £602. To-day its premium income is £6,000,000 and its funds amount to nearly £22,000,000, while the new building, which is described as the highest in the City, is certainly one of the finest of the recent additions to City architecture.

Investments of the Royal London

Mr. Alfred Skeggs, the managing director, who was accorded a remarkable ovation yesterday by the company of 750, of whom many were agents, declared that a debt of gratitude was owed to the founders for, among other things, the name of the society—the Royal London—which had been, and was still, a great asset, of which all concerned in the society were justly proud. The directors were, he remarked, the trustees of the savings of those who invested them in life assurance, and when suggestions were made that life offices should invest some part of their funds in ordinary industrial shares, he thought that they should "walk cautiously." The primary business of the society was assurance, and its first consideration must be absolute security. He claimed that its investments were eminently satisfactory, both as regards security of capital and the interest yield.

STOCK EXCHANGE

GILT-EDGED ISSUES STRONG

AUSTRALIAN LOANS FIRMER

The Stock Markets yesterday were relieved from dullness by the gilt-edged group, which developed quite a strong tone. A general rise took place in British Government securities, and while the recent rally in Indian loans was maintained, the Australian group took a distinct turn for the better. The new Central Electricity Board scrip continued in demand, and the discount declined to 1 1-16. Foreign Government bonds showed a generally improving tendency, Japanese loans again being favoured. There was further offering of Cordoba Central Railway stocks. Rises took place in Anglo-Persian and Burmah Oil shares and in Columbia Graphophone and Nickel. Cables and Wireless "A" and "B" were at one time very weak, but made a partial rally in the afternoon. A feature in the Mining market was Rhodesian Congo Border, these shares advancing to 13 in the Street.

The Five per Cent. War Loan (101 3-16), Consol "Fours" (83½), and Four per Cent. Funding (86½) each showed a rise of ¼. Conversion Three-and-a-Half per Cents. hardened 1-16 to 75 9-16. Conversion "Fives" advanced ⅛ to 3-16, the "A" closing at 100⅛ and the "B" at 101. Rises of ¼ to 1 were shown in a number of Australian loans. In the HOME RAILWAY market Southern Deferred was bought on the traffic return, passenger receipts being £10,000 larger. Lower receipts from coal affected the returns as a whole, and prices of the heavy stocks scarcely moved all day.

Chinese Four per Cents. of 1895 were better at 97½ bid, and the Japanese group remained firm, the Six per Cents. being 99½ and Tokyo Five-and-a-Half per Cents. 92½. Seine Seven per Cents. hardened to 106⅛ and Orleans Railway Six per Cents. to 106, while there was inquiry for Italian Consortium Seven per Cents. (both series of which were quoted at 102½) and for the Greek Public Works issue (83½). Other loans to meet with inquiry included Copenhagen Four per Cents. of 1908 (81), Finnish Four-and-a-Half per Cents. (72½), and City of Budapest Four-and-a-Half per Cents. (60). ARGENTINE RAILWAY stocks remained dull. Cordoba Central stocks were weak at about 54 for the First Preference, 29 for the Second Preference, and 19½ for the Ordinary. The traffics were again poor, the Central Argentine reporting a decrease of £63,000 (this raising the aggregate decrease to £883,000) and the Buenos Ayres Great Southern a decrease of £30,000. The United of Havana published a decrease of £29,900. The Leopoldina traffic was £6,431 higher, though the exchange was over 5-16d. lower than a year ago.

OIL shares were idle, apart from Burmah, which rose over ½ to 4 1-32, and Anglo-Persian, which closed 3-32 higher at 4 1-16. Shell hardened to over 4½.

RUBBER shares were idle and steady. The TEA group was also very quiet. Empire were firmer, but several others declined, including Upper Assam and Chubwa, the latter dropping to 3¼.

IRON AND STEEL SHARES DULL

There was very little change in INDUSTRIAL shares. The coal, iron, and steel group remained out of favour. Vickers declined to 8s. 3d., while Richardsons Westgarth were only 6s. and Dorman, Long 6s. 1½d. Howard and Bullough were weak at 15s. Bengal Iron, however, rallied to 9s. 6d. English Electric Convertible Debenture was marked up 4 to 68-71. Imperial Chemical, after falling to 26s. offered, rallied to 26s. 4½d., at which they still showed a fall, while Cables and Wireless "A" stock dropped to 60 offered and closed at 61 (a fall of 2). Cables and Wireless "B" stock was offered at 29, but rallied to 30, while the Preference was steady at 95. Courtaulds were steady at 2 9-16 and the leading tobacco shares showed no change. Cunard rallied to 21s. 6d. Royal Mail Five per Cent. Preference stock was lowered 5 to 25-35. Australian bank shares were again firm on a little inquiry, the supply of shares being limited; Union of Australia, English, Scottish, and Australian and

(Continued in next column)

Bank of Australasia were all 4½ higher. Swedish Match were firmer at 17 5-16, together with Kreuger and Toll at 29½, and Kreuger and Toll participating Debentures rose to above 30. International Nickel opened firmer and showed a firm tone subsequently, closing at $40½—a rise of $½. Columbia Graphophone also opened higher and closed with a gain of 5-16 at 6, but Hydro-Electric Securities were easier. Hudson's Bay declined to 4 1-16. Forestal Land were dull. Caledonian Insurance were lower at 19, the new shares being 18½.

The SOUTH AFRICAN market was quiet and dull, while Rhodesian shares were inactive, apart from a little professional activity. Congo Border, after being quoted at 12½ during most of the day, rose to 13 bid after hours. N'Changa rose to 2 13-16, and eased to 2 11-16, at which they still showed a rise of over ½, but Bwana M'Kubwa, Chartered, and Selection Trust declined. The Chartered dividend is expected at midday to-day, and the market is hoping for 2s., against 1s. 6d. a year ago. Brakpan were lower at 2 13-16, while East Rand fell to 10s. 9d. Consolidated Diamond Mines, at 12s. 3d., were better. Tin showed little change at the close, and the same was the case with the share market. Kampar Malaya rose to 18s. 9d. on the maiden dividend. Kamunting were 8s. 9d. only. Patino rose to 6½. Both Rio Tinto and Tharsis showed small falls.

COMPANY RESULTS

POWER SECURITIES

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

Company	Dividend	Corresponding Div.	Date payable	Total for Year	Previous Year
	%	%		%	%
Bent's Brewy.	Final 5	5	—	10	10
	Bonus 5	5	—	5	5
Clarkson's Old Brewy.	Int. 5*	5*	—	—	—
Gen. Hydraulic Pwr.	Fin. 4½	4½	—	7	7
Manchester Ryl Exchge.	8	8	—	8	8
Merchants Tst.†	Final 9	10	—	14	14
Sec. Amer. Trust	Int. 2½	2½	March 1	—	—
Sheffield Bill Posting	20	20	—	20	20
Val D'Or Rubber	5	Nil	Feb. 21	5	Nil

* Free of tax. † £5,908 is to be carried forward against £7,420.

Altrincham Gas.—Dividend of 9s. 3d. per share, less tax, on the Original shares, and 7s. per share on the New Original shares, carrying forward £3,244 (against £3,135).

William M'Laren Sons and Company.—No Ordinary dividend for the year to December 20 last, against 2 per cent. for the preceding year, when £5,000 was transferred from reserve.

Tottenham and District Gas.—Dividends in respect of the half-year ended December 31 at the rate of 5½ per cent. and 5 per cent. per annum respectively on the Preference stocks; and £6 12s. 6d. per cent. per annum on the Ordinary stock, all less tax.

Premier Investment.—Final dividend of 5 per cent. actual on the Ordinary stock, making 10 per cent. for the year; £17,503 brought in, £20,000 to revenue reserve, £20,911 forward. Last year the dividend was the same; £45,445 brought in, £50,000 to revenue reserve, £17,503 forward.

H.P. Sauce.—Dividend on the present Ordinary shares for 1929 at the rate of 30 per cent., less tax, together with a scrip bonus of one fully paid new Ordinary share of £1 for every three fully paid original Ordinary shares held on February 22 this year. Such bonus shares will rank for dividend as from January 1, this year.

TOERANGIE (SUMATRA) RUBBER

The Toerangie (Sumatra) Rubber and Produce Estates announce that the net profit for the year ended October 31 last amounted to £17,353 (against £18,091 for 1927-28). The directors propose to pay a dividend of 7½ per cent. (against 8 per cent.), and to transfer £5,000 (against £3,000) to reserve account, reducing the carry-forward from £24,032 to £22,987. Meeting, February 21.

HAYES, CANDY

The net profit of HAYES, Candy and Co., warehousemen, for 1929 amounted to £21,440 (against £18,157 for 1928). The Preference dividends absorb £10,400, and the interim Ordinary dividend took £3,133. A final dividend of 5½ per cent. is now proposed on the Ordinary shares, making 8 per cent. for the eighth successive year, leaving the carry-forward about £1,000 higher at £14,148. Meeting, February 14.

MANCHESTER CORN, GROCERY, AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE

The accounts of the Manchester Corn, Grocery, and Produce Exchange for 1929 show a net profit, subject to directors' fees, of £17,219 (against £18,359 for 1928), and a balance brought forward of £995. A final dividend of 4 per cent. (against 5 per cent.) is proposed on the Ordinary shares, making 8 per cent. for the year (against 9 per cent.). The amount to be carried forward, subject to directors' fees, is £2,470. Meeting, February 14.

POWER SECURITIES

The accounts of Power Securities Corporation for 1929 show that the gross income amounted to £112,392, and after payment of all expenses there is an available balance of £79,424, to which there falls to be added £14,859 brought forward. An amount of £20,000 has been transferred to reserve account, and the directors propose to pay a dividend on the Ordinary shares for the year at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, less tax, leaving to be carried forward £18,224.

DICKINS AND JONES

The directors of Dickins and Jones, Limited, silk, lace, and general drapers, announce a profit for the year ended January 31 of £129,367, against £125,632 for the previous year. After paying the interest on the Debenture stock and the dividend of 5½ per cent. on the Preference shares, the directors recommend a final dividend of 7 per cent., making 12 per cent. for the year on the Ordinary shares, the same as last year, the amount carried forward being £47,748, against £39,130 last year.

READ BROTHERS

The net profit of Read Brothers, Limited, hatters, for 1929 amounted to £29,569 (against £21,940 for 1928). The directors propose to place £2,000 to advertising account and to pay final dividends of 6 7-10 per cent. on the Preference shares and 9 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making for the year 9 1-5 per cent. on the Preference shares (against 6 2-5 per cent.), and 13 per cent. (against 11 per cent.) on the Ordinary shares. The balance forward is £9,875 (against £9,706). Meeting, February 27.

BRITISH WAGON

The directors of the British Wagon Company report for 1929 that after charging Debenture interest and including balance brought forward there is a profit of £38,213 (against £45,618 for 1928). They recommend a final dividend of 8 1-3 per cent., making 13⅓ per cent. for the year, place £10,000 to reserve, and carry forward £12,613. For 1928 a bonus of 5 per cent., free of tax, was paid in addition to a total dividend of 15 per cent., less tax, and £12,500 was placed to reserve fund, the carry-forward being £11,018.

LONDON PAVILION

The net profit of the London Pavilion, Limited, for 1929 amounted to £17,088 (against £16,864 for 1928), to which is added £3,337 brought forward. After providing for the Preference and interim Ordinary share dividends, a balance remains, out of which it is proposed to pay a final dividend of 3½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making 6 per cent., less tax, for the year (the same), together with a bonus of 2 per cent., free of tax (the same), and to add £2,000 (the same) to the general reserve, raising it to £37,000, carrying forward the balance to the next accounts. Meeting, February 10.

SOUTH SUBURBAN GAS

The revenue of the South Suburban Gas Company for 1929 amounted to £1,014,097 (against £1,019,807 for 1928), while expenditure amounted to £909,879 (against £880,608). Thus the profit shows a reduction from £139,199 to £104,218. Interest charges absorb a larger amount (£47,455, against £41,380), and in order to maintain the rate of dividend at 6½ per cent. for the year a transfer of £7,719 is made from reserve fund. The carry-forward is reduced from £28,373 to £565. The quantity of gas sold shows an increase of 6½ per cent., and the number of consumers has been added to by 8,958, including 2,853 taken over from the Northfleet company. The bill promoted by the company came into operation on July 1, 1929, on which date the undertaking of the Northfleet and Greenhithe Gas Company was taken over. Meeting, February 14.

SWISS BANK CORPORATION

The net profit of the Swiss Bank Corporation for the year ended December 31, 1929 (including £28,611 from the previous year), amounted to £754,343, against £644,200 for 1928 (including £28,308 from 1927). At the annual general meeting, to take place on February 28, the board will recommend the allocation of £20,000 to the pension fund (the same), and £40,000 to the reserve fund for the extension of the head office premises in Basel (the same); they further propose to pay a dividend of 8 per cent., as for the preceding year, also placing £80,000 to the reserve fund—this allocation also showing no change—and to carry forward £40,770. The reserve fund, including the amount now carried forward, will thus reach a total of £2,080,000, i.e., 32½ per cent. of the paid up share capital of £6,400,000.

LINEN THREAD

The full report of the Linen Thread Company for the year to September 30 last states that the net profit amounted to £264,549. With £185,354 brought in there is available £449,903. After meeting the year's Preference dividend and the interim dividend on the Preferred Ordinary and Ordinary shares, there remains £312,403, which the directors recommend be disposed of in paying a final dividend on the Preferred Ordinary shares of 3 per cent., less tax, making 6 per cent. for the year, and a final dividend of 3 per cent. and a bonus of 2½ per cent., both actual, free of tax, on the Ordinary shares, making 8½ per cent. for the year, leaving a balance to be carried forward of £188,553. The balance-sheet shows cash, Government securities, sundry debtors, and stocks £1,355,707, while sundry creditors amount to £387,477.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Net profits of the Bank of Nova Scotia for 1929 amounted to $2,761,117 (against $2,535,519 for 1928), out of which four quarterly dividends of 4 per cent. have been paid (the same), absorbing in all $1,600,000. After deducting Dominion Government tax on note circulation, $100,000, contributing $110,000 (against $100,000) to officers' pension fund, and writing $400,000 (against $800,000) off bank premises account, the carry-forward is increased from $914,726 to $1,465,842. The balance-sheet shows a total of $274,241,373 (against $279,503,065). Deposits show a slight fall on the year from $212,487,129 to $205,737,395. Current loans and discounts in Canada are shown at $102,339,213 (against $89,685,050), and current loans and discounts outside Canada at $20,643,117 (against $21,160,454), while call loans in Canada amount to $32,376,948 (against $34,462,410), and call loans outside Canada to $12,763,039 (against $11,997,375). Investments show a fall on the year from $49,891,359 to $37,209,630.

The extension of the Head Offices of the Royal London Mutual Insurance Society, Ltd., Finsbury Square, London, E.C., was opened yesterday by the Lord Mayor of London supported by the Sheriffs.

It is the loftiest commercial building in the city. The Tower is 220 feet high, surmounted by a life-size figure of Mercury as the symbol of Progress.

The phenomenal growth of the business of the Society, which transacts Mutual Life Assurance and Fire, Accident and General Insurance, has necessitated this extension of the Head Offices to direct the operations of the Branch Offices throughout the United Kingdom, and the 8,000 Representatives of the Society, who are available to give personal advice upon all matters of insurance.

The name of the Royal London is a household word for fair dealing, and the progress of the Society is apparent by the following figures:

Year.	Total Income.	Total Assets.
1882	£105,612	£88,282
1902	£695,179	£1,103,683
1922	£3,369,541	£9,868,613
1929	£6,100,000	£22,000,000

MONEY MARKET

MORE GOLD FOR GERMANY

LOANS IN STRONG DEMAND

There was a further tightening of the monetary screw in the Money Market yesterday, for which large tax transfers were reported to be mainly responsible. Supplies of loanable funds were so restricted that borrowers finally paid 5 per cent. for fresh advances for the night. Earlier in the day the rate ranged from 4½ to 4¾ per cent., and old loans carried at variable rates were renewed at both 4 per cent. and 4½ per cent. Discount rates showed little change, and the only effect of the fresh rise in loan rates was that it was easier to buy three months' fine bank bills in competition in the afternoon at 3 29-32 per cent. Sales were reported, partly to Continental buyers, at 3 27-32 per cent. March bills were dealt in at 4 per cent. Market opinion was rather against a reduction in Bank rate to-day. Nearly the whole of the balance of the Spanish gold, which amounted to £686,000, was sold to German buyers, who paid 84s. 11d. per oz. At the Bank a further £200,000 was set aside—for Argentina, it was understood. The remainder of the gold which the Spanish authorities are believed to have arranged to export is expected to be shipped about the middle of the month. The New York exchange was a little more favourable to sterling, and the Paris rate advanced 4c., but in spite of the gold purchases the German exchange was slightly lower at 20.36¼m.

The Bank rate is 5 per cent., to which it was reduced from 5½ per cent. on December 12. The banks' deposit rate is 3 per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 3 per cent. at call and 3½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount Bank Bills (per Cent.)			
Day to For short	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
day periods 4—5	4—4½	3 15/16—4	3 31/32—4	4
Discount (Treasury Bills)		(Fine 113 to Bills)		
2 mths.	3 mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months
5	5	5—5	5—5	5—6
5 15/16	37—38 15/16	5—5	5—5	5—6

BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS

(000's omitted)

	Feb. 3	Inc. or Dec.
	Guilders	Guilders
Gold and silver	464,316	1,636
Bills and advances	384,077	27,034
Notes in circulation	824,025	37,247
Deposits	20,190	13,465

—Per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

American dollars were offered in the afternoon, and the New York rate for sterling closed ⅛c. higher at $4.86⅛. The premium on forward dollars ran off, gear being quoted for all positions. The French exchange moved sharply in favour of sterling, the Paris rate being 4c. higher at 124.02f. Italian lire were also cheaper, the Milan rate closing at 92.91l., and the Dutch exchange moved in favour of London, being finally ⅛c. higher at 12.12⅛fl. The Spanish exchange was quieter, but inclined to move against the peseta, the closing quotation being 36.91½p., compared with 36.86½p. on Tuesday. Swiss currency was slightly cheaper. In spite of the gold exports to Germany the Berlin rate finished ¼pf. lower at 20.36¼m. At 12.12⅛fl. the Batavia rate showed a decline of ⅛c. Other Far Eastern rates were generally steady. There was a further decline in the Buenos Aires rate, which finished at 43½d. sellers.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'ge	Feb. 5	Feb. 4
New York	℔ to £	4.86⅔	4.86⅝–15/32	4.86⅛–86⅜
Montreal	℔ to £	4.86⅔	4.90–91¼	4.90¼–91½
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.97–124.02	123.96–124.00
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.90–91¼	34.90½–91½
Athens	Dr. to £	375	375–375¼	374¾–375⅛
Belgrade	Din. to £	275.25	274.90–195.50	195.40–195.60
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	25.18¼–25.20	25.19.25 20½
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108⅛–108⅜	108⅛–108⅜
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.11¼–12¼	12.11⅛–12.12
Berlin	ℳ to £	20.43	20.36–20.37	20.36–20.37¼
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.53–34.57	34.54–34.58
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.80–27.86	27.82–27.85
Prague	Kr. to £	1164.25	164¼–164½	164¼–164½
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43.35–43.40	43.35–43.40
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.24–25.29	25.24–25.29
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817–820	817–820
Constⁿple	Pst. to £	110	1.025–1.050	1.025–1.050
Belgrade	Din. to £	275.25	276–276½	276–276½
Kovno	Lit. to £	25.00	46½–49	46–46
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.650	668–675	670–675
Reval	E.Kr. to £	18.159	18.17–18.24	18.17–18.24
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.20¼–21¼	18.20¼–21¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.12–18.12½	18.12–18.12½
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.19–18.19¼	18.19–18.19¼
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97 1/16–97⅛	97 1/16–97⅛
Bombay	Per rup.	1sd.	1 5/32–1 5/16	1 5/32–1 5/16
Calcutta	Per rup.	1sd.	1 5/32–1 5/16	1 5/32–1 5/16
Madras	Per rup.	1sd.	1 5/32–1 5/16	1 5/32–1 5/16
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1 61/64–1 7/8	1 61/64–1 7/8
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2 0⅜–2 0⅝	2 0⅜–2 0⅝
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1 11¼–2 0	1 11¼–2 0
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2 3/32–3/16	2 3/32–3/16
Batavia	Per dol.	12.107	12.12⅛–12⅞	12.12⅛–13⅛
Manila	Per dol.	49.984d.	2 0⅝	2 0⅝
E. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	5 3/32–5⅛	5 3/32–5⅛
S. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	43¾–43¾	43¼–43½
Valp'raiso	℔ to £	40	39.78	39.77
Montev.	Per dol.	—	44–44½	44½–45
Lima	Dr. to £	Par	22⅝ prem.?	22⅝ prem.?
Mexico	Pesos to £	9.76	10.05–10.30	10.05–10.30

* 90 days. † Based on legal stabilization at $2.99-3.03 to 1000£. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

On :—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	96 10 0	95 18 9	95 7 6	94 16 3
New Zealand	96 10 0	95 18 9	95 7 6	94 16 3
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 10 0	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

On :—	Cable Trasfers	Demand
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	98 0 0	97 12 0
New Zealand	98 0 0	97 12 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England yesterday announced that £200,000 in SOVEREIGNS had been set aside. For the week to February 5 there has been a net influx of £622,665, as shown below :—

ARRIVALS		WITHDRAWALS		
	£		£	
Jan. 30	Nil	Jan. 30—		
		Sovs. set aside	200,000	
		Sovs.	2,000	
		Bar gold	1,703	
Jan. 31		Jan. 31 ..	Nil	
Sovs.	40,000			
Bar gold	36			
Feb. 1	Nil	Feb. 1 ..	Nil	
Feb. 3	Nil	Feb. 3—		
		Bar gold	13,688	
Feb. 4—		Feb. 4—		
Bar gold	1,600,000			
Feb. 5	Nil	Feb. 5—		
		Sovs. set aside	200,000	
		Net influx	622,665	
Total	£1,640,036	Total	£1,040,036	

Net influx for 1930 to date, £4,738,900; efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,889.

In the bullion market £686,000 of bar gold was available. It was sold at 84s. 11d. per oz., a rise of ¼d., German buyers taking £666,600. The balance was divided between India and home and Continental buyers.

Silver showed a slight recovery, the price rising 1-16d. to 20d. per oz. for cash and 19¼d. for forward delivery. China gave support, and there was only a small amount on offer.

INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE

	Jan. 31	Jan. 22
	Lakhs of Rs.	Lakhs of Rs.
Note circulation	18,021	18,000
The reserve against it was held in the following form :—		
Silver coin and bullion in India	10,662	10,806
Gold coin and bullion in India	3,227	3,227
Securities (Government of India)	3,885	3,880
Do. British Government	247	215
Total	18,021	18,000

INDIAN GOVERNMENT REMITTANCES

The India Office announces that the total remittances from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India in Council from April 1, 1929, to February 1, 1930, were £24,190,000, of which £14,690,000 was remitted by means of purchases of sterling in India and £9,500,000 transferred from the Paper Currency Reserve in England to the Home Treasury.

TO ISSUING HOUSES OR FINANCIAL FIRMS

WELL KNOWN FINANCIAL JOURNALIST, until recently holding one of the biggest positions of his class, seeks engagement with ISSUING HOUSE or FINANCIAL FIRM where use can be found for his intimate knowledge of Stock Exchange and Money Market. Directorial experience.—Write Box G.591, The Times, E.C.4.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

ACTIVE AND FIRM

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—With broader activity the Stock Exchange to-day developed more general firmness, sentiment being encouraged by further reports of trade improvement and the outlook for easier credit conditions. Sales were returned at 4,356,000 shares.

The opening was active and firm with increased outside buying and bear covering. The demand for stocks generally was stimulated by favourable trade reports, especially the increase in steel production and the expansion in railroad car loadings, the latter for the week ended January 25 showing an increase of 15,268 cars. Steel Common, American Can, and General Electric showed good advances, but the outstanding feature was the strength of public utility stocks, notably Consolidated Gas, Columbia Gas and Electric, and American Waterworks. The upward movement continued throughout the morning with renewed investment accumulation of rails based on the better earnings prospects; and the rally in motor issues made further progress with Chrysler Motor leading the movement in this section on reports that the "bull" pool was operating, while the company announced that the January shipment of cars was 50 per cent. larger than in December. Sentiment generally was helped by the easiness of money and the prospects of a reduction in the English Bank rate tomorrow, which would pave the way for similar action by the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

Increased speculative buying and a revival of pool operations carried the advance farther in the afternoon, the movement being accelerated by the efforts of shorts to cover commitments. The covering movement was particularly noticeable among public utility and amusement issues. A considerable increase was reported in English buying of American stocks, accompanied by reports that a reduction in the English Bank rate was likely to-morrow. The close was firm.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Feb. 5	Feb. 4
MONTREAL on—			$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.91	4.91
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1		4.86 15/16	4.86
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86 31/32	4.86⅝
60 days, sight	£1	—	4.82¼	4.82⅛
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.86	4.85 15/16
Seven days	£1	—	4.85	4.84 15/16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91⅞	3.92¼	3.92¼
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23½	5.23½
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.07½	40.08¼
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.71	26.71½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.84	26.84½
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.74	26.74½
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96	2.96
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.86½	23.87¼
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.93½	13.93
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.30	19.29⅞
Madrid, cables	100ps.	19.30	13.14	13.21
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.08¼	14.08¼
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.49¼	17.49¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.76⅝	1.76⅝
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.30	1.30
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	38.60	39.02
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.40	11.55

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices Feb. 5	Feb. 4		Closing Prices Feb. 5	Feb. 4
Atchison	258	238¼	Int.C.Amer	29½	29½
Atl. Coast	167	168	Kansas.S.	78½	78½
B. & O.	118	117⅝	Louisville	132	132
Do., Pref.	79⅛	79⅛	Min. S.P.	31	31½
Brooklyn Manh. Tr.	68¼	69⅜	Miss Pac.	89	90
C. & N.W.	135	135	Do., Pref.	135	135
Can. Pac.	200	199½	N. Mex.I.Pr	3	3
Cent. N.J.	305	310	Do., 2 Pf.	1	1
Ches. & O.	224	223	N.Y. Cent.	183	181¼
Ch. G.W.	15	15	Nflk. & W.	245	244
Do., Pref.	39¼	38¼	N. Pacific	67¼	65⅞
Ch. I. & W.	86	86	Pennsyl'a	81⅛	80
Ch.Mil.St.P.	25⅞	25	Reading	136	132⅝
Ch.Rock Is.	119	118½	S.L. & S.F.	112½	111¼
Del.& Hud.	170¼	172	S.L. & S.W.	66	65
Del., Lack.	140	138	S. Pacific	122⅝	122
Erie	60	58⅝	Southern	133½	134
Do., 1st Pf	61⅜	61⅜	Do., Pref.	98	98
G.N., Pref.	97	97	U. Pacific	222	220
Ill. Cent.	128⅝	128½	Do., Pref.	82	82
Interboro Rapid Tr.	30½	30¼	Wabash	58½	57
			Do., Pf. A	85	84

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	127	125⅝	Int. Match	73⅝	74
Allied Chem	278	275	Int. Nickel	39¼	38⅝
Am. Agricl.			Int. Paper	28½	27⅞
Ch., Pref.	30	29	Int. Tele.	67⅝	67⅞
Am. & F. Pwr.			Kennecott	60⅛	59½
Pwr.	98⅜	95½	Kresge S.S.	33½	33¼
Am. Can.	133¼	131	K'ger. Str.	29⅜	28¾
Am. Loco.	100	96½	Liggett & M.	105	104½
Am.Rolling Mills		91	Loose-Wile	62¼	62¼
Am. Smelt.	77½	76	Mack Teks.	82⅜	81½
Am.Sug. R.	66½	66½	Monty'gW.	37	36¾
Am. Tel.	231¼	229	Nash M'trs	54⅝	54⅜
Am. Tob.	224	220	Nat. Biscl.	210	212
Am.Wool'n	10½	10½	Nat.CashR.	81	81
Amaconda	46⅜	46⅜	Nat. Dairy	48	47¼
Armour D.	79	78	Nat. Lead	104⅜	103
As.DryGds.	33¼	33⅝	Packard	16⅞	16⅞
At'lic Ref.	59	58¼	Par. A.Pet.	53	53⅛
Baldwin	33¼	32⅝	Pub. Ser.		
Barnsdall A	25	23	Pullman	91¼	89½
Beth. Steel	101⅞	100¾	RadioCorp.	39	39⅜
C.de Pascoe	62¾	63	R'm'g'n Rd	35⅛	34¼
Chile Copp.	57	54	Ryl. Dutch	52¾	52½
Chrysler	40⅛	40⅛	Sears R'b'k	98¼	97⅝
Col. Fuel	49	49½	Shell Trans	45⅝	45⅝
Colum. Gas	90⅝	91⅜	Shell Un.	23	23
Col. Graph.	29⅛	28½	Sloss S. Stl.	40	40
Cons. Gas	114¼	111⅞	Std. Brands	28½	27⅜
Cont. Can.	58½	58	Std. Gas	120¾	118¼
Cont. Oil	22¾	22¼	Std. Oil of Cal.	60	60⅜
Corn Prod.	98⅜	97½	Do., N.J.	63⅛	63¾
Crucible	86	86¼	Do., N.Y.	32⅝	32⅝
DavisonCh.	35¼	33⅜	Studebaker	46⅝	46⅝
Drug. Inc.	82	80	Texas Corp	54	53¾
Du Pont	129	128	Tex. G.Sul.	62⅜	61⅝
EastmanK.	192	190½	Tidewater	12	12
Elec.P.&L.	61⅞	59	Un.Carbide	90¾	90⅛
Electric Storage	73½	73½	Un. Fruit	101	100¾
Fox Film	35⅛	30⅝	United Gas	38⅝	37¼
Gen. Elec.	77⅞	74½	U.S. Lther	9⅛	8¾
Gen. Foods	51½	51¼	U.S. Rbr.	25⅛	26⅜
Gen.Motors	44⅝	44⅛	U.S. Steel	184½	182⅞
Gillette	47¾	100½	Do., Pref.	141½	141¼
Goodrich	48⅛	48⅛	W.Un. Tel.	214	208½
Goodyear	73⅞	74	Whse. Mfg.	166	164
Hou.OilT'x	68	61¼	Woolworth	67⅛	67
Hud. M'trs	60	60	Worth'n Pump.	85½	83
Ind. Rayon	106	112	Youngst'n Sheet	121	121
Int. Comb. Engr	90	89⅛			

KERB STOCKS

Ap.-Am.Oil	15	16	Mid. West Utilities	29⅝	29¼
Assoc. Gas	46	45¾	Pennroad	14¾	14¼
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	27⅞	27½	Silfra Gel.	25	24
Celanese	30⅜	29	Stand. Oil of Indiana	52¾	52¾
Elec. Bond	98	94⅜	Swift Int.	33	33
Gulf Oil	138	141	Vacuum Oil	95⅛	95¼
Int. Pet.	19¾	20			

BONDS

Liberty Ln. 3½%		99⅛	Fdl., 6% 1945	93	93
Do. 4½% (4th)		100⅛	Fren., 7% 1941	122	122
4½%	101	101⅛	Do., 7% 1949	115	115
U.K., 5½% 1937		103⅝	Ger., 7% 1949	107	106⅞
Do. 4½% 1960-90	83½	83½	Greek, 7% 1964	98¼	98¼
Arg., 6% 1959	96⅜	96¼	Hamb'g, 6% 1946	95	94¾
Austr., 5% 1957	87¼	88½	Hungary, 7½% 1961	101	101
Austr., 7% 1945		98½	Ital., 7% 1951	98	98
Belg., 6% 1955		103¾	Jap., 6½% 1954		103⅛
Do., 7% 1955	102⅞	102⅝	Nord. Rly. 6½% 1950		104¼
Bordeaux, 6% 1952		102⅛	Norway 6% P.L.M., 6% 1958		103¾
Brazil, 7% 1952	99	99½	Do., 7% 1958		104
Buiz., 7, 67	78	78	Do., 7% 1958		106⅛
Canada, 5% 1931		100¼	Poland 7% 1947		105¼
Chile, 7, 42	100	100⅛	Do., 8% 1950		83¼
Do., 6, 60	88½	88¼	Rio de Sul. 8% '46	94	94¼
Czech., 8% 1951	110½	111	San P., 8% 1950	94	94
Denm'k 5% 1942	104	104	Seine, 7% 1942	91½	92⅛
Dutch E.I. 6% '62	102¼	102	Swed. 5½% 1954	106⅜	107¼
Do. 5½% 1953	102⅝	102⅜	Tokyo City, 5½% '61	88½	88⅜
Est. Rly. 7% '54	105	105			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter :—

	Feb. 5	Feb. 4
Atchison, Pref.	103¼	103¼
Lehigh Valley	72	73
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	54¼	54
New York, Ontario and Western	14½	14⅜
Reading, 1st Pref.	48	48
Texas and Pacific	118	117½
National Lead	174	167

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend. § New stock.

The money market was easier, call loans after ruling at 4½ per cent. becoming available at 4 per cent., at which the last loan was arranged. Commercial paper was unchanged at 4½ to 5 per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were quoted at 4 per cent. to 3⅞ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 4¼ per cent. to 4 per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange was firmer at 4.86 7-16 for cable transfers.

Silver recovered ¼c. to 43¼c. for foreign bullion.

Regular quarterly dividends have been announced of $1.75 by the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad and of $2 by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad.

BONDS.—The market has continued fairly active with firmness most pronounced in Government issues. Sales reached $10,208,000.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed easy and 1c. to 2¼c. lower. No. 2 red winter, 131½c.; No. 2 amber durum, nominal; No. 2 hard winter, 120½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 134½c. MAIZE steady at ⅛c. advance. No. 2 mixed, 100½c., f.o.b., New York. OATS steady and ⅛c. higher. White clipped, 53½c., f.o.b., New York. RYE easy and 1½c. lower. No. 2 Western, 94c., f.o.b., New York. BARLEY nominal, with No. 2 malting unquoted.

FLOUR was steady and unchanged.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	674	1,060	2,688	340,533	406,279
Do., Atlantic	132	451	371	62,125	90,509
*Exports, ditto	310	223	862	52,827	71,747
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	1,245	1,791	3,890	153,866	188,215
Do., Atlantic	8	73	65	3,024	16,191
*Exports, ditto	—	17	—	9	11,330
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, Westn	161	138	266	15,916	16,997
Receipts, Atlantic	69	42	212	12,801	14,356
*Exports, ditto	9	6	26	2,301	2,226
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	255	472	993	95,867	92,349
Do., Atlantic	27	19	43	4,292	8,778
*Exports, ditto	—	—	8	109	3,599

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

LARD was steady at 5c. advance. Prime Western steam, $11.20; Middle West, spot, $11.10.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed steady, 7 to 10 points up. March, 8.60c.; May, 8.12c.; July, 7.88c.; Sept., 7.73c.; Dec., 7.59c.; Jan., 7.55c. Sales, 3,000 bags. Santos No. 4 futures closed steady at 25 to 15 points advance. March, 13.25c.; May, 12.30c.; July, 11.70c.; Sept., 11.30c.; Dec., 11.05c. Sales, 10,000 bags. Cash coffee steady. Rio No. 7, 10½c. to 10¾c.; Santos No. 4, 14¼c. to 15¼c.

COCOA.—Futures closed easy and 6 to 11 points lower. March, 9.38; May, 9.75; July, 10.00; Sept., 10.22; Dec., 9.92. Sales, 22,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed steady, unchanged to 1 point up. March, 1.76; May, 1.86; July, 1.95; Sept., 2.02; Dec., 2.10; Jan., 2.10. Sales, 26,000 tons.

Cuban centrifugal sugar, 96deg., spot, quoted 3.83c. per lb. Sales comprised 10,000 bags of Porto Rico, afloat, at 3.58c. per lb., c.i.f., and 42,000 bags of Philippine, afloat, and Feb.-March shipment, at 3.64c. per lb., c.i.f. Sales effected by the Cuban Cooperative Export Agency amounted to 100,000 bags, February shipment, at 2c. per lb., c. and f.

COTTON on the spot closed 5 points lower at 16.15c. The futures market opened with a rise of 3 to 8 points on bear covering, but afterwards declined owing to a renewal of liquidation, selling by Liverpool and New Orleans houses, bearish spot and dry goods trade advices, and poor support. Part of the fall was recovered later, owing to trade support and smaller offerings, the market closing steady at 2 to 6 points decline on the day. New Orleans spot middling closed unchanged at 15.75c., and the futures market ended steady at prices unchanged to 5 points below previous finals.

New York Futures	Closing Range To-day		Prev. day	
February	15.96	15.96	16.01	16.01
March	16.05	16.05	16.11	16.10
April	16.17	16.17	16.22	16.22
May	16.31	16.29	16.35	16.34
June	16.39	16.39	16.43	16.43
July	16.50	16.50	16.54	16.53
August	16.58	16.58	16.64	16.64
September	16.64	16.64	16.69	16.69
October	16.70	16.70	16.76	16.75
November	16.76	16.76	16.82	16.82
December	16.85	16.85	16.90	16.89
January	16.85	16.85	16.87	16.87

	To-day	Week	Season	Last season
Receipts at ports	23,000	66,000	7,443,000	7,992,000
Exports Gt. Brit.	Nil	12,000	1,009,000	1,400,000
Exports Cont., &c.	24,000	96,000	4,058,000	4,306,000

COPPER was steady and unaltered. Electrolytic domestic spot and export spot and March delivery quoted 18c. per lb. National Metal Exchange closing prices were :—March, 17.00c.; May, 16.70c.; July, 16.70c. Sales, four lots. TIN easier on ⅛c. decline. Straits metal, spot, quoted 28¾c., and March delivery 39c. per lb. National Metal Exchange closing prices were :—March, 38.85c.; May, 39.20c. (offered); July, 39.60c. (offered). Sales, 55 lots. SPELTER steady and unchanged. East St. Louis, spot and March delivery, quoted 5.25c. per lb., sellers. LEAD.—Spot unchanged at 6.25c. per lb. PIG IRON steady. No. 2 foundry still quoted $19.50 per ton on Eastern Pennsylvania markets.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheet sellers were ⅛c. higher for spot and Feb. at 14½c., and Feb.-March at 15½c. per lb. First latex crêpe sellers were ⅛c. higher for spot and Feb. at 15¾c., and Feb.-March at 15½c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange closing prices were 30 to 20 points up. Feb., 15.00; March, 15.20; May, 15.60; July, 16.00; Sept., 16.50. Sales amounted to 290 contracts.

COTTON OIL closed steady. Refined futures were 6 to 8 points up. Closing prices :—Crude, spot, 7.37½c. to 7.50c.; yellow, spot, 8.45c. bid. Futures :—March, 8.85c.; May, 9.11c.; July, 9.33c.; Sept., 9.48c.

TALLOW was steady. Extra, loose, 7¼c.; extra, in tierces, 7¾c. per lb., f.o.b. New York.

PETROLEUM.—Pennsylvania crude, standard grades, were quoted 5c. lower at $2.95 to $3.05 per barrel.

TURPENTINE closed firmer at 55c. to 55½c.

JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 5.—TURPENTINE was steady and ⅛c. higher at 49½c. bid.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 5.—TURPENTINE closed firm and 1c. up at 50c. bid. ROSIN.—Grade F, $7.17½; grade K, $7.55; Grade WW, $8.30.

DULUTH, Feb. 5.—LINSEED closed barely steady, ⅛c. to ¼c. lower. May, 3.06c.; July, 3.06½c.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 5.—WHEAT futures closed easy and ⅛c. to 1¼c. lower. May, 112c.; July, 113½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 5.—WHEAT futures closed barely steady at ⅛c. to ¼c. decline. May, 119c.; July, 120½c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 5.—CLOVERSEED closed steady and unchanged. Cash, 11.00; March, 11.10.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 5.—WHEAT opened firm at a rise of ⅛c. to ¼c., with covering influenced by reports that the Dominion Government would guarantee banks against loans for account of the wheat pool in order to prevent forced liquidation. The rise which continued in the early trading was also helped by reports of a better flour demand, rumours of export inquiries, continued light country movement, and complaints of a deficiency of moisture in sections of the country. Later, however, a relapse occurred owing to the resumption of bear pressure, prices falling back about 3c. from the best, and the close was easy at a net decline of 1⅛c. to 1¼c. May, 125¼c.; July, 126¼c.; Oct., 125c. OATS closed barely steady and ¼c. to 1c. lower. May, 55¼c.; July, 54¼c.; Oct., 51¼c. BARLEY futures closed barely steady at a fall of 1c. to 1¼c. May, 53¾c.; July, 55¼c.

LINSEED futures closed steady at ⅛c. advance. May, 257c.; July, 256½c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—WHEAT opened steady at a rise of ⅛c. to ¼c. with cash houses buying and shorts covering influenced by talk of Governmental aid from Farm Cooperative Associations in order to protect the market in the event of a further slump in prices. A reaction afterwards due to reports of Russian sales to the United Kingdom was followed by a recovery owing to an increased demand for cash wheat and firmer advices from North-western markets and Winnipeg. Reports of an improved demand for flour and that farm stocks were decreasing with covering also influenced by the firmness of the Stock Exchange caused a further rally, but in the late trading the market gave way sharply on the renewal of selling by commission houses, and the close was easy at a fall of ⅞c. to 1¼c. March, 114¼c.; May, 118¼c.; July, 120¼c.; Sept., 122½c.

MAIZE closed barely steady at a fall of ⅛c. to ¼c. March, 87½c.; May, 91½c.; July, 93c.; Sept., 92½c. OATS closed easy, ⅛c. lower to unchanged. March, 44¼c.; May, 45¼c.; July, 44¼c.; Sept., 42½c. RYE.—No. 2, cash, quoted 85c. Futures easy, 2¼c. lower to ⅝c. higher. March, 83c.; May, 84c.; July, 84½c.; Sept., 87½c.

PROVISIONS closed steady with lard 7½ to 10 points higher and pork 7½ points lower to unchanged. Closing prices :—Lard.—March, 10.80; May, 10.97½; July, 11.20. Ribs.—Unquoted. Pork (drysalted clear bellies).—May, 13.50; July, 13.85.

BACON was easy and 25 points down. Hogs easy, light 15 to 10 points and heavy sorts 15 points lower. Receipts at 15 principal Western centres, including Chicago, since November 1, total 9,281,000, against 9,651,000 for a similar period last year.

	Bacon, fat backs, 12-14lb.	Hogs Light	Hogs Heavy
To-day	12.50	10.25 to 10.60	9.85 to 10.40
Previous day	12.75	10.40 to 10.70	10.00 to 10.55
Last year	12.75	9.50 to 9.85	9.40 to 9.75

Receipts	Western	Chicago
To-day	137,000	31,000
Previous day	138,000	37,000
Last year	149,000	48,000

Mr. James N. Nurray, assistant general manager of United Grain Growers, Limited, has been appointed secretary to the Winnipeg Grain Exchange in succession to the late Mr. Robert Magill.—*Reuter.*

City News in Brief

Mr. George Heath has joined the board of the Robertson Automatic Variable Speed Gear Company, Limited.

Mr. William Lewis and Mr. E. F. Abbott have been elected directors of Lamport and Holt, Limited, Mr. Arthur Cook and Mr. Alfred Woods having resigned.

Particulars of Mafulira Copper Mines, Limited, which has a capital of £600,000 in 2s. shares, are given in the latest issue of Messrs. Jordan's daily register of new companies.

Mr. A. E. Moore, the Premier of Queensland, announced yesterday, at Brisbane, that the steamers of the P. and O. Company would later in the year make Brisbane a terminal port and expressed gratification at the company's decision.—*Reuter.*

Tenders are being invited for an issue next week of perpetual Debenture stock by the Aldershot Gas, Water, and District Lighting Company. Prospectuses and forms of tender may be obtained from Messrs. A. and W. Richards, 37, Walbrook, E.C.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket		Feb. 18	Mar. 4
Pay-day	To-day	Feb. 20	Mar. 6

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	53⅝	54⅛ ..
86⅛ 81⅝	Do. 4% ..	83	85¼ ..
103¼ 99⅛	War Loan, 5% ..	101⅜	101¼ ..
101⅛ 99⅛	Do. 4% ..	101⅛	101⅛ ..
101¼ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	101⅜	101⅜ ..
95¾ 90	Victory, 4% ..	93⅝	93⅝ ..
93⅛ 90	Do., 5% Nat. Bds. ..	93⅝	93⅝ ..
80¼ 72⅞	Conversion, 3½% ..	75½	75⅝ ..
100⅛ 99⅛	Do. 4% ..	99⅝	99⅝ ..
101⅛ 97⅛	Treas. 5% '30-'50	100¼	100⅛ ..
100 96⅛	Do. 5% '33-'35	101⅛	101⅛ ..
98⅛ 94⅜	Do. 4% '30-'32	99⅜	100 ..
97⅛ 93⅞	Do. 4% '32-'34	99⅛	99⅛ ..
96¼ 55	Do. 4% '31-'33	97¾	98 ..
66 60¼	Irish Land, 2½%	58	57 ..
65⅝ 60	Do. 3%	61½	62½ ..
84¼ 80	Local Loans, 3%	62	62⅜ ..
266 239	Transf. 3%	83	84 ..
82⅜ 77¼	Bank of England	248	251 ..
71¾ 60	Egyptian, 5% ..	80	82 ..
61¾ 50½	India, 3½% ..	59½	62½ ..
51½ 44	Do., 3% ..	51	52 ..
101⅞ 98	Do., 4% ..	41½	43½ ..
99¾ 80¼	Do., 4% '31-'33	98¾	99¾ ..
109 103⅛	Sudan, 5% ..	105¼	106¼ ..
66⅜ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	61	62 ..
76¼ 70	Do., 3½% ..	71¾	72¾ ..
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% '45-'65	104¼	105¼ ..
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	100⅛	101½ ..
65¾ 59	Met. Water, "B" ..	62½	63½ ..
67 58¾	Do. "A" ..	62¾	63¼* ..
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3% ..	82½	83½ −2
73½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	68½	69½* ..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3% ..	68½	69½* ..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "D" ..	59	60 ..
100¼ 93	Do., 4% "A" ..	94	95 ..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½ 98	Aust., 5% '31-'41	96	97* ..
99¼ 90½	Do., 5% '45-'75	85½	86½ ..
85¾ 86¼	Can., 4% '40-'60	88	88½ ..
95¼ 91⅛	Do., 5% '29-'30-50	81¾	82¼ ..
82⅜ 78¼	Do., 4% '26-'36	94½	95 ..
81⅛ 78¼	Do., 3½% '29-'49	80½	81 ..
115¼ 108½	Do., 3% '33-'43	77½	78 ..
104¼ 99	Cape, 6% '45-'70	108⅜	109¼ ..
85½ 81⅜	Kenya, 5% '48-'58	99¼	100¼ ..
76⅜ 72½	Natal, 3½% '44-'64	82¼	82¾ ..
78⅛ 83⅛	N.S.W. 3% '29-'49	74¼	74¾ ..
77 73⅛	Do., 5% '45-'65	82	83 ..
90¼ 90⅛	Do., 3½% '30-50	65½	66½ ..
99⅛ 88¼	Do., 4% 1933	90	91 ..
102 92	Do., 5% '45-'65	84	85 ..
104¼ 98¼	N.Zeal., 5% '45-'67	102½	88½ ..
77⅛ 72½	Do., 4% '46	100½	101 ..
89⅛ 82¼	Do., 4% '43-'63	82½	83 ..
90¼ 84¼	Do., 3½% '40-'60	86¼	86¾ ..
99⅜ 98½	Nig., 5% '47-'57	98⅜	99⅛ ..
100 89	Qld., 5% '40-'60	85½	86½ ..
84 75¾	Do., 4% '40-'50	70½	71½ ..
104¼ 98⅛	S.Af., 5% '45-'75	99¼	100¼ ..
90⅛ 81½	Do., 4% '43-'63	82¾	83¼* ..
89 83⅛	S.Aust., 5% '45-'75	84½	85¼* ..
102¼ 97⅛	S.Rhd., 5% '34-'49	99¼	100¼ ..
85⅛ 79½	Tas., 3½% '40-'60	77	78 ..
93½ 89	Vict., 5% '45-'75	84½	85½ ..
79¼ 70	Do., 3½% '29-'49	65	66 ..
99¼ 91	W.Aus., 5% '45-'75	84	85 ..
90⅜ 86	Do., 3½% '29-'49	64	65 ..
81⅜ 72	Do., 4% '42-'62	68½	69½ +½

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up Prices Feb. 3	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
83¼	Arg. 4% Rescission ..	83⅜	84½ ..
80¼	Do., 4% 1900 ..	80½	81½ ..
91¼	Do. Port Cap. 5% ..	91	92 ..
102½	Austria, 6% ..	102	103 ..
109¼	Belgian, 7% ..	108	110½ ..
90⅜	Berlin (City of) 6% ..	90	91 ..
50¼	Brazil, 4% 1889 ..	50	51 ..
65½	Do., 4% Recission ..	55	54 ..
75⅛	Do., 5% 1915 ..	63	64 ..
101⅜	Do., 5% Fdg. 1914	75½	76⅛* ..
83⅝	Do., 6% 1927 ..	82¼	83¼ ..
80	Buenos Aires, 3½% ..	55½	56½ ..
93½	Bulgaria, 7% ..	79	81 ..
85½	Chile, 6% 1926 ..	92½	93½* ..
103	Do., 5% 1911 ..	85½	87 ..
99¼	Do., 7% 1922 ..	102	104 ..
81¼	Chinese, 5% 1896 ..	98½	99½ ..
47½	Do., 4% 1898 ..	81	82 ..
61½	Do., 1912 ..	48	49 ..
60	Do., 1913 ..	61½	62½ ..
24	Do., Shanghai-Nanking	59	61 ..
28½	Do., Tientsin-Pukuang	21	26 ..
111	Do., Hukuang 5% ..	27	31 ..
79	Egyptian Unified ..	111	112 ..
20¾	French, 5% ..	78	80 ..
20¼	Do., 4% ..	20½	21 ..
105¼	Mdl. 6% ..	104½	105¼ ..
105½	Nord, 6% ..	105¼	106¼ ..
105½	Orleans, 6% ..	105¼	106¼ ..
106¼	P.L.M., 6% ..	105½	106½ ..
104¾	Seine (Dept. of), 7% ..	105¼	104¼ ..
57½	German, 7% ..	104¼	105¼ ..
71¼	Greek Monopoly, 4% ..	56½	59 ..
10¼	Do., 5% 1914 ..	74	76 ..
67	Do., 7% Refugee ..	101	102 ..
100¼	Do., 6% Stabilization	86½	87½* ..
17¾	Hungarian, 7½% ..	100	101* ..
101½	Italian, 3½% ..	17½	18¼ ..
73¼	Do., Cdt. Consort. "B"	101¾	102¾ ..
90	Japan, 4% 1899 ..	73⅜	74¼ ..
99¼	Do., 5% 1907 ..	90⅜	91¼ ..
91¼	Do., 6% 1924 ..	99½	100½ ..
22	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	91¼	92¾ ..
81	Mexican, 5% ..	21	23 ..
104⅜	Do., 4% ..	80	82* ..
42¼	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	42	43 ..
45¾	Roumania, 4% Cons.	89	90 ..
3¾	Russian, 4% 1889 ..	46½	47½ ..
4	Do., 5% 1906 ..	4	5 ..
103½	Siamese, 6% 1924..	102½	103½ ..
18¾	Turkish, 4% ..	18¼	19¼ ..
66	Uruguay, 3½% ..	65½	66½ +½
111¾	Peruvian Corp. ..	11	11½ ..
52⅜	Do., Pref. ..	52	53 ..
104¾	German Potash, 7% ..	104½	105½ ..
82½	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	81½	82½ ..

BRITISH RAILWAYS

92½	Great Western ..	92	92¾ ..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	78	79 ..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	93¼	96¼ ..
54½	L. Mid. and Scottish	91¼	92¼ ..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	53½	54½ ..
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	76¼	77¼ ..
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	76¼	76¼ ..
12¼	Do., 4% East., Def.	70½	71½ ..
36½	Do., Pref. ..	11⅝	12⅛ ..
—	Do., 5% Deb. ..	35¼	36½ ..
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	56¼	57¼ ..
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	73¼	74¼ ..
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	66¼	67¼ ..
64½	Metropolitan ..	59¾	60¾ ..
74½	Met. Dist. ..	63¼	64¼ ..
29½	Southern, Defd. ..	27¾	28¾ ..
75¼	Do., Pref. ..	72⅞	73⅝ ..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	76¼	77¼ ..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	95	96 ..
22/10½	Underground, £1 ..	22/6	23/0 ..
107	Do., Income ..	106	108 ..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

81½	Antofagasta Cons. ..	80½	82½ ..
—	Argentine Gt. Western	80	82 ..
—	Argentine N. Eastern	26½	28½ ..
86¾	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	96½	99½ ..
81¼	B.A. Pacific ..	86	87 ..
205	B.A. Western ..	199½	201½ ..
37	Canadian Pacific ..	79½	80½ ..
76½	Central Argentine ..	205½	206½ ..
21½	Central Uruguay ..	85¼	86¼ ..
35	Cordoba Central ..	75½	76¼ ..
29	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	18½	20½ ..
84½	Costa Rica ..	29	32 ..
—	Entre Rios ..	25	26 ..
—	Int. Amt. America ..	85½	86½ ..
54¼	Leopoldina ..	29	33 ..
8½	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	50	51 ..
4½	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	9	9 ..
157	Do., Preferred ..	4¼	4½ −⅛
24	United of Havana ..	184	188 ..
		23½	25½ ..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	7½	..
Alexanders	3½	..
Anglo-S. Am.	6⅝	+⅛
Bk. of Aust.	10⅞	+¼
B. Ltd. & S.A.	8⅜	..
Bk. of Mtl.	68	..
Bk. of N.S.W.	37	..
Bk. of N.Z.	56/0	..
Barclays, A	8⅛	+⅛
Do., B	54/6	+⅛
Do., D.C.O.	24⅝	..
B. Overseas	5¼	..
Can. Com.	55	..
Char. India	16¾	..
District	3¼	..
Eng. S. & A.	6¼	..
Hambros	9	..
Hongkong ..	113	..

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	19¼	−⅛	Nthu. Assur.	16⅜	..
Atlas Assur.	15	−⅛	Phœnix ..	14⅛	..
Britannic ..	15¼	..	Prudential ..	14⅛	..
Com. Union	24¼	..	Do. " B "	21⅛	..
Eagle Star ..	12	..	Royal ..	57.0	..
Empire, Lib.	75/0	..	Royal ..	8	..
Gen. Accid.	14¾	..	R. Exchange	61½	..
Guardian ..	10¼	..	Scottish, A*	16⅛	..
Ldn. and L.	27⅛	..	Sea ..	75/0	..
Ldn. Assur.	9⅜	..	Sun Insur. ..	37¾	..
N. Brit. & M.	34¼	..	Y'kh'e(50/-)	54	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	0/7½	−1d	Engl. Cotton	21⅜*	..
Bleachers ..	20/0	−3d	FineSpinners	26/6	+6d
Borax, Def. ..	19½	..	Hoyle, J. ..	1¾	..
Brad. Dyers	11½	−1d	Ind. Cpt. ..	26/4½	−1½d
Brit.Celanese	14/0	−1d	Do., Defd.	8/9	..
Do., 2nd Pf.	11/6	..	Jute Ind., Pf.	5/3	..
B. Col. Dyers	5/4½	−1½d	Linen Thread	31/6	..
Brit. Enka ..	1⅛	..	Lister ..	15⅛	+3d
Calico Print.	7⅛	..	Patons & B.	15⅜	..
Can. Celanese	2¾	..	Rylands ..	22/3	−3d
C'rtls'sAmer.	6	−¼	Salt Union ..	20/0	−3d
Coats ..	50/6	−3d	Salts (S'th'rd)	13/9	−1½
Cook, Son ..	10/6	..	Snia Viscosa	13/9	..
Courtaulds, ..	29⅛	..	Wardle&Dev.	11⅝	−1½

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Aug. Elec. In.	24/6	..	Hydro Elec.	42¾	−¼
Atlas ..	26/10½	−1½d	Johnson &Ph	35/0	..
BarcelonaTu.	52½	−½	Metro. Elec.	38/9	..
B'mouth&Pl.	61/7½	..	Mex.Lt.Com.	80	−½
Brazil Tract.	39⅝	−⅜	Do. 1st. Pf.	75	..
Brit. Insul'd	37	..	Mid.Counties	27/9	..
Brush Elec.	13⅞	..	Newc'le Elec.	25/9	..
Callender's ..	3¼	..	Perak River	11/6	−3d
City of Lond.	53⅜	..	Siemens ..	25/0	..
County Lond.	46/6	−3d	Teleg. Const.	2/7	..
English Elec.	3/0	..	Vic. Falls ..	2/-	..
Gen. Elec. ..	42⅝	..	Whitehall Pf.	24/0	..
Henley's Tel.	6⅛	..	Yorkshire ..	32/0	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	16/0	..	Imp. Smell.	19/0	..
Am. Dentl. Df	4/3	..	Imperial Tob.	4¾	..
Apollinaris ..	9/3	..	Imp. Tob. Can	41/0	−3d
Assd. Cement	26/3	+1½d	Int. Nickel	40¾	..
Austin, B. Pf.	14/9	..	Krenger & T.	29½	..
Bovril, Def.	38/6	..	Lever, 7% Pf.	22/9	..
Brit. Alum.	45/9	..	Leyland, M.	37/9	−1½d
Brit. Am. Tb.	5⅜	..	London Bridge	37/0	..
Brit. Match	26/1½	..	Maabre G. Df.	15/0	..
Brit.Oil Cake	33/0	..	Marconi Mar.	2¼	..
Brit.Port.Cm.	27/6	−3d	Do., Can.	2¾	..
Brit. Ropes ..	3/6	..	Marg. Union	3⅜	..
Cab.&W. "B"	30	+1	Mather & P.	2⅝	..
Do. 7½% "A"	61	..	Nairn, M.&S.	4⅜	..
Do. 7½% Pf.	95	..	Napier ..	40/3	−1½d
Carreras, "A"	93⅛	..	P. & O. Def.	49.0	..
Col. Graph. ..	6	..	Phillips (G.)	1⅜	..
Crittall ..	1¼	+⅛	Pinchin J'son	2¾	..
Cr.& Bl., 1Pf.	12/9	..	Prim. H'dgs.	30.0	−6d
Cunard S'm.	21/6	..	Rolls-Roy.	45/9	+1½d
Dennis Bros.	42/3	−9d	Rover (8-) ..	8/6	..
Dunlop Rbr.	15⅜	−6d	Royal Mail ..	32½	..
E.ReadyG.B.	17/1½	−3d	Singer ..	26/0	..
Finlay, Jas. ..	4⅜	..	Stn.&Arg.Mt.	9/6	..
Furness, W.	35/0	..	Sth. Am. Gas	1G1	−¼
Gas Lt. & C.	18/9	..	Spillers ..	34/0	..
Gaumont Br.	15⅛	−3d	S.T.D. Pref.	12/0	..
Globe Tel. ..	2⅜	..	Swed.Match B	17⅝	..
Gramophone	4⅝	..	Turner & N't	4/6	..
Guy Motors ..	2⅞	..	Utd. Dairies	31/5	..
Harrisons&C.	6/6	..	Un. Molasses	5⅛	..
Imp. Airways	20/9	..	Utd. Tob.(Ss.)	4⅜	..
Imp.Con. Gas	57⅝	−3d	Wall Paper D.	44.3	..

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal.A'th'te	6/0	−1d	Howard & B.	15/0	−1/10½
Armstrong ..	0/8	..	Lambert ..	37/6	−3d
Babcock&W.	59/6	..	Pease & Ptns.	3/9	..
Baldwins ..	3/1½	−1d	Platt Bros.	7/4½	−1½d
Bertgal ..	9/6	−9d	Powell, Duff.	11/0	..
B.S.A. ..	10/3	−1d	Richds.West.	6/0	−6d
Bolsover ..	16/6	−6d	Ruston & H.	7/6	..
Brown(John)	5 4½	..	S. Speakman	11/3	..
Cammell Ld.	2 4½	..	Staveley ..	21/6	..
Consett ..	10/0	..	Stew.&L.Def.	26/6	−6d
Cory (Wm.)	58/6	..	S. Durham ..	22/0	..
Dorman Long	6/1½	−5d	Swan, Hunter	22/0	..
Ebbw Vale ..	1/6	..	Tata, Defd. ..	97⅛	..
Guest, Keen	35/3	−1d	Thomas, R.	2/6	..
Hadfields ..	9 7½	−1½d	Vickers ..	8/5	−1½d
Hadf&S.W.P.	10/9	..	Weardale Df.	20/6	..
Hopkinson ..	36/3	..	Yk. Am.A& D	7/6	..

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	23.0	..	Ind. Coope	60/6	..
Bass, Ratcl.	65/6	−5d	Meux's ..	36/6	..
Benskin's ..	32/5	..	Mitch's & B.	54.0	..
C.of Lon.Def.	9.0	..	S. Africa ..	56.3	+3d
Courage ..	63/0	..	Taylor Walk.	50/6	..
Distillers ..	67/6*	..	Threlfalls ..	50/6*	..
Guinness ..	103.6	..	Walker P.A.C.	17/9	..
Hoare ..	63.0*	−6d	Watney, Def.	56/3	..

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B. ..	17.6	..	Lewis,Ptg.Pf.	48/0	..
Army & N. ..	39/0	..	Lipton ..	4.5	..
Barker ..	54/3	..	Lyons, "A" ..	41/6	..
Boot's Pure D.	6¼	..	Maple ..	35/6	..
Carlton ..	37.6	..	Map. & Webb.	16/6	..
Debenhams ..	9/6	..	Maypole Def.	5/7½	−3d
Gordon Htls.	14/6	..	Savoy Hotel	37/0	..
Harrods ..	71/0	−6d	Selfridge, Pf.	25/0	..
Harrds(B.A.)	19/3	..	Shirreff Prman.	12/6	..
Home&C. A.	0/16/3	..	Waring & G.	24/6	−3d
Internat. Tea	21/0	−3d	Whiteley ..	2 21/16	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	39/0	..	Dalgety ..	11	..
Arg. Stn. Ld.	22/0	−6d	Forestal ..	16/3	−5d
Aust. Est. M.	52	+2	Goldsbr., Mt.	29.0	..
Aust.Mer.f.p.	7	..	Hudson's B.	4⅛	−⅛
Brit. N. Born.	7/3	..	Kiawala Ord.	7/6	..
Cty.Ld. Real	18/3	..	N.Z.L. & M.	1/09	..
Cordova ..	1/6	..	Sudan Plants	3/16	..

RUBBER

Assoc. Rubber	1¼	..	Lt. Asiatic ..	4/4½	..
Bangrin ..	1⅛	..	Linmut ..	1/5⅝	..
Bangwie ..	2/16	..	Malacca ..	1/8	..
Hongkong ..	19/6	..	Malayalam.	23.0	..
Idris ..	10/0	..	Minbaris ..	1/3	..
Ipoh ..	1½	..	Merliman ..	2/3	..
Kampar Mal.	18/9	−6d	Pataling ..	1/3	..
Kamunting	8/9	−6d	Perak ..	3.0	..
London Tin	1/6	..	Rembau Jelei	25.0	+7½d
Malayan ..	25/6	..	Rubber Tst.	35/7½	+1½d
			Sarawak ..	1/10½	..
			Selangor Un.	1/10½	..
			Semnah ..	1⅛	..
			Straits Rbr.	1⅛	..
			Sum. Para ..	3/0	..
			Tandjong ..	1⅜	..
			Tanjong Mal.	1⅛	..
			Tebogeredjo	1½	..
			U. Serdang ..	3/9	−1½d
			U. Sua B'ru	2/3	..
			U. Sumatra ..	1/10½	..
			U. Temiang	2/3	..
			Vallambrosa	12/0	..

TEA

Amal. Est. ..	19	..	Eastn. Prod.	4½	..
Am.-Ceylon ..	1¾	..	Empire ..	36/6	+1/6
Assam Co. ..	30/3*	..	Gajaha ..	2⅜	..
Assam Front.	19.0	..	Imperial Tea	2 11/16	−9d
Bogaw'tawa	3½	..	Jhanzie ..	1 11/16	−1½d
Brahmap'tra	27½	..	Jokai ..	2 15/16	+1/16
Brit. Indian	2 21/32	..	Jorehaut ..	2¾	..
Budla Beta ..	3½	..	Lanka Plant.	1¾	..
Cardina ..	2 23/32	−1/32	Lebong ..	3⅛	..
Ceylon Plant.	4/32	..	Lungla ..	12/6	..
Charjola ..	10/6	..	Makum ..	1 11/16	..
Chubwa ..	3⅛	−⅛	Nodeem ..	1⅝	..
Cons. T. & L.	21¼	..	New Dimbula	5/32	..
Darjeeling ..	50/9	..	Nwara Eliya	5/32	..
Darj. Cons. ..	2 15/16	−6d	Pabbojan ..	4⅜	..
Deundi ..	15.0	..	Scot. Tea &I.	3	..
Doosars ..	2⅜	..	Singlo ..	2 15/16	..
DoomDooma	3¼	..	Travancore ..	2	..
Eastn. Assam	3⅛	..	Upper Assam	2	..

OIL

A.-Ecuador ..	3 5/16	..	Lobitos ..	13/3	−1½d
A.-Egypt, B	2¼	..	Mex. Eagle ..	15/10	−1½d
A.-Persian ..	4 1/16	+1/32	Do., 7% Pf.	18/3	−1½d
Apex Trin. ..	1 7/32	..	Phœnix Sl.	15/10½	−6d
Attock ..	17/6	..	R. Dutch ..	32/6	+3d
Brit. Borneo	10/0	+1d	Shell ..	32/6	+3d
Brit. Burmah	6/9	..	Spies (2/-) ..	6d.	..
Brit.Cont'l.Pf.	6/3	..	Steaua Roum.	9 11/32	..
Burmah ..	4 15/32	..	Trinidad C.	3/6	..
Canad. Eagle	12/4½	..	Trinidad L.	3 7/32	..
Do., 7% Pf.	12/4½	..	U. Brit. Trin.	6/3	..
Creole ..	11¼	..	Und Caspian	2/6	..
Kern River ..	5/10½	..	V.O.C., Ord.	3	..

NITRATE

Aguas Blanc.	6d.	..	Liverpool ..	10/0	..
Allanza ..	4½	..	New Tamar.	19/0	..
Brit.& S.Pac.	17/6	..	Pan d'Azucar	7/8	..
Lautaro, Pf.	2¾	+1/16	Rosario ..	4.0	..
Do.,Delaware	7⅜	..	Tarapaca ..	7/0	..

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.& Europ'n	17/0	..	Modder,Deep	15⅜	..
Anglo-Amer.	1½	..	Modder, East	11 1/16	..
Ass. French	21/6	..	Mozambique	11/3	..
C.Mining, Ir.	18½	..	Natal N.Col.	1 5/16	..
City Deep ..	7.6	..	New Jagers.	2¼	..
Cons. Diml's.	12.3	+6d	New Modder	4½	..
Cons.G. Fds.	2¼	..	New State A.	1 5/16	..
Cons. M. R.	16.6	−1½d	Nourse ..	8.9	..
Cons. M. Sel.	18.0	..	Randf'n E.	6.0	..
Crown ..	2¾	..	Rand Mines	3⅛	..
Daggafontein	3 3/32	..	Rand Select	14 1/2	..
De Beers, D.	10	−1/16	Rob.Deep, E.	7.9	..
Durban Deep	10.0	..	S.A.Gold Tst.	1 5/16	..
East Geduld	1⅞	..	S. Town. ..	9.9	..
East Rand ..	10.9	−6d	S.W. Africa	14.6	..
Geduld ..	3½	..	Springs ..	5 13/32	..
Gen. Mining	2 3/32	..	Sub Nigel ..	1½	..
Govt. Areas	13⅛	−1/32	T. Cons. Lds.	17/6	..
Grootvly ..	45.0	..	Union Corp.	3⅝	..
Kn'ghts ..	9.6	..	V. Ryn Deep	7.9	..
Langlaagte ..	22.0	..	Vereen'g Est.	1¼	..
Meyer & C.		..	Village Deep	7.6	..
Modder, B. ..	16.6	+1/32	W. Rd. Cons.	6.3	−1½d
			West Springs	16.6	..

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'k'b	22/6	−6d	Rho. Cong. B.	12½	−⅛
Cam & Motor	1 1/16	−1/32	Rhod.Sel Tr.	2 9/16	−1/16
Chartered ..	41 4/4	−1½d	Roan Antel.	4 1/16	+1/32
Gd F. Rhod	10 1/2	..	Selukwe ..	4.0	..
Loangwa ..	2 3/32	..	Shamva ..	2.0	..
Lonely Reef	6 7/32	−1½d	Tang'ikaCon.	2	..
N'Changa ..	2 11/16	+1/32	Wanki'e Coll.	19⅜	..
Rhod. Ang.A	1¾	+1/32	Zambesia Ex.	2 1/32	−1/32
Rhod. B.H.	2.3	−1½d			

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	11.0	..	Fanti Cons.	13.3*	..
Ashanti ..	27.6	..	KadunaSynd	16.3	..
Assoc. Nigeria	6.3	..	Mougu ..	6.0	..
Bisichi ..	8.0	..	Naraguta ..	1⅜	..

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer Hitam	14.3	..	Pahang ..	10.3	..
Bangrin ..	1⅛	..	Petaling ..	12.3	..
Hongkong ..	2 5/16	..	Renong ..	2⅛	..
Idris ..	19.6	..	Siamese ..	12.6	..
Ipoh ..	10.0	..	Stln. Mala'n	16.3	..
Kampar Mal.	1 1/32	..	Stln. Perak	2 25/32	−1½d
Kamunting	18.9	−6d	Sungei Besi	11.9	..
London Tin	8/9	−6d	Tekka Talp.	20/0	..
Malayan ..	1/6	..	Tavoy ..	2.9	..
	25/6	..	Tronoh ..	20.0	−3d

MISCELLANEOUS MINES

Amal.Mining	22.0	..	Mt. Lyell ..	1 11/16	..
Aramayo ..	1⅝	..	Mysore ..	12.6	..
Balaghat ..	4.0	..	Nat. Mining	1.9	..
Base Met. Min	12.6	−6d	Nundydroog	13.9	..
Rkn. H.Prop.	22.3	..	Ooregum ..	5.6	..
Do., North	4¼	..	Pattino ..	6⅜	..
Do., South	2⅞	..	Rio Tinto ..	46⅞	−⅛
Burma Corp.	14 10½	..	Rus. A. Cons	0.6	..
Cent.P.Mang.	5⅛	−⅛	S'th G'tradis	6.6	..
Champion R.	9.0	..	S.E.J.Del Rey	18.0	..
East Pool.Pf.	2.3	..	SanFrancisco	24.6	..
Edlo Devt. ..	2 5/32	..	S.Amer. Cpr.	1/9	..
Elec. Zinc P.	1½	..	Sulphide ..	3	..
I. Ywe & Star	13.0	..	Tharsis ..	4 15/32	−⅛
Min. Sepn. ..	7⅛	..	Vipond ..	2 10½	..
Mining Corp.	12.0	+1d	Wiluna ..	17.0	..
Mining Trust	11.9	..	Zinc Corp. ..	11⅛	..
Mount Isa ..	1 9/16	..	Do., Pref. ..	3⅝	..

• Ex dividend. ‡ Ex rights. § Ex drawings.

RECENT ISSUES

Stock or Share	Price of Issue	Yesterday's Quotations	Rise or Fall
Anz.-S. Amer. Bank, "B"	25.0	26.0	..
Brit. Can., 7½% Pref.	20.0	20.0	..
B.A.T., 6% 2nd Pref.	20.0	20.0

Australian Mercantile, fully-pd., 7/16 1/4
Do. 4% Deb., 71½
Australian Pastoral, 79/4
Borneo, 2/9
Do. Pref., 23/-/+
Brit. North Borneo, 3% Debs., 82½
Brit. S. Africa, Reg., 41/3²/+ 10/9²/+ 7/- 10/- 7/6
Do. 10% Pref., 10/- 9/- 7/- 8/6 9/- 6/- 3/- 4/-
3/- 3
Cia de Prestamos, 4½% Bds., Assntd., 15¾ 1/8 16 16 15
Calgary and Edmonton, 3/7½
City London Real Prop., 18⅛
Do. 4% Pref. (free tax), 18/6
Covent Garden Props., Defd., 2/7½ 7½ 7½
Do. 7% Pref., 20/9
Daejeon, 10/-
Do. 6% Debs., 81
Do. 4% ,, 71
Do. 5% Pref., 100. (Omission from *Official List*.—Business done at 99 4½ was omitted from the List of the 30th.)
Hongkong Land, 5% Bds., 96 6 1/8 3/4 1/4
Hyderabad, 23/9
Latin American, 1/4
London Century F. and L. Props., 27/12½ 4½
Mercantile Marine, 7/-
Mozambique (Beaver), 10/7½
N. Zea. Loan and Merc. Ag., 107
Do. 5% Pref., 100
Do. 4% 2nd Deb., 67
Peruvian Corp., 1st, 52½ 3 2½ 3 2⅞ 3
Do. 6% Debs., 29¾ 4
Power Securities Corp., 7% Pfd. Pref., 23/9
Queensland Land, Inv. and Agency, 4½% Deb., 78½
Sabah Phosph. Synd., 66/10½ 5/7½ 6 5/7 6 6/10½ 7 6/6¼ 3/- 3 6
Trust and Agency Assets, 1/11½
Trust Corp. of Canada, 14/6 6
Van Diemen's, A., 17/9
Whitehall Court, 28

Stock Exchange, 192½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-Oriental, 7% Pfs. Pref., 14/4½ 15 15½ 14/4½
Brit. Columbia, "A," 83⅝ 4 9 9¼ 8⅝ 9 9½ 9 9 9¼ 9 8 8⅝
Brit. S. Africa, 8/19 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
C. of San Pedro Impts., 10 9 - 9 - 3 - 10½ 7½
Do. 7% Pref., 22
Cuban Landholdings, 2/7½
East Africans, 3/8⅛
Ecuadorian Corp., 11 0 3 12
Egyptian Cots., 9 - 9
Do. Def. Deferred, 9 - 9
Fast Cots., 13 3 13 - 13 3 13 - 13½
Hambledon Bats., 2/-
Do. 7% Pref., 23 9
Hudson's Bay, 5-6
Do. 7% Pref., 18 3 18
Indian Bay, New (as 44.23 pd.), 59/4½ 60
Do. fully pd., 82
Indo-China Steam Nav., 13/9 9 10½ 9 10½ 9 10½

MAILS AND SHIPPING—continued from page 23

MACEDONIA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Shanghai 4th.
MANTUA .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Singapore 5th.
MONGOLIA .. For Sydney, left Suez 5th.
MOOLTAN .. For Ldn., cld. Aden 5th.
RAWALPINDI .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Ft. Said 5th.

BRITISH INDIA

KARAPARA .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Mahé 4th.
KHANDALLA .. For Pt. Natal, left L. Marques 4th
MODASA .. For Dar es Salaam, left Beira 5th.
NEURALIA .. For Shanghai, left Colombo 5th.

FEDERAL

HUNTINGDON .. Fm. Fremantle, arr. Ldn. 5th.

PRINCE

BRITISH PRINCE .. For Yokohama, left Panama 3rd.
CINGALESE PRINCE .. Fm. Hong-kong, arr. Manila 4th.
NORTHERN PRINCE .. Fm. Santos, arr. R. Plate 3rd.
ROYAL PRINCE .. Fm. Semarang, arr. Batavia 4th.
SARDINIAN PRINCE .. Fm. Boston, arr. N.Y. 2nd.
SIBERIAN PRINCE .. For Philadel., left Newport N. 3rd.
TARTAR PRINCE .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Newport N. 2nd.

RED STAR

BELGENLAND .. For Chinwangtao, left Kobe 4th.
LAPLAND .. Fm. Nassau, arr. Bermuda 3rd.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD

ORANJA .. For Amsterdam, cld. Las Palmas 4th.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET

ALCANTARA .. Cruising, arr. Cristobal 4th.
ARAGUAYA .. Cruising, arr. N.Y. 4th.
ARCADIAN .. Cruising, arr. N.Y. 4th.
SEA VICTORY .. Fm. Hull, arr. Bermuda 4th.
SILARUS .. Fm. Newport, arr. Rio Janeiro 4th.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP

BAARN .. For Central, left Antofagasta 4th.

SCOTTISH SHIRE LINE

ARGYLLSHIRE .. For U.K., arr. Bluff 4th.

SHAW, SAVILL AND ALBION

MARAVA .. For Ldn., left Napier 4th.
RARANGA .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Colon 3rd.
TAIROA .. For Cardiff, left Gravesend 5th.

UNION-CASTLE

BALMORAL CASTLE .. For Pt. Natal, left Table B. 4th.
LANGIBBY CASTLE .. For Ldn., cld. Las Palmas 3rd.
SANDOWN CASTLE .. For Ldn., left Beira 5th.

WHITE STAR

ALBERTIC .. Fm. N.Y., arr. L'pool. 4th.
HOMERIC .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Cadiz 4th.
MEGANTIC .. For Shimtn., left Lisbon 3rd.
OLYMPIC .. Fm. N.Y., due Cherbourg 7th.

MARINE INSURANCE

NORWEGIAN STEAMER LOST

News from Lloyd's agents at Lisbon showed that the Norwegian steamer Hav, while in tow of the salvage steamer Hermes, broke adrift, and was totally wrecked near Cape Roca. The vessel went ashore at Leixoes on December 22 while bound from Cardiff for Oporto, and was being towed to Lisbon after refloating. The Hav, a vessel of 1,313 tons, managed by Heimer Stanbo and Co., was built in 1917.

The Spanish steamer Ibero, bound from Cardiff for Barcelona, is reported to be overdue, and anxiety is felt for her safety. She left Cardiff on January 21 and passed Penarth Head on the same day, since when no news has been received of her. In view of this report 40 per cent. was quoted in the London market.

A message received yesterday stated that the Spanish steamer Gloria, bound from Barcelona for Marbella, which was reported overdue, had arrived at Marbella. As a result the vessel was withdrawn from the reinsurance market.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted in the London market :—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guinea per cent.
P. G. HALVORSEN	Tyne, Nov. 15, for Santander.	
KOSTANTIS LEMOS	Ashore near Suances .. Hamburg, Dec. 6, for Antwerp. Ashore near Ording	80
BALTAROS	.. London, Dec. 20, for Riga. Ashore Nargen Island ..	20
EDWARD LUCKENBACH	.. Everett, Dec. 16, for Boston. Ashore Block Island	70
EYUTO MARU	.. Shimonoseki, Dec. 20, for Vancouver. Reported rudder post broken, disabled adrift near Aleuthian Island, Jan.	20
DARSA —	.. La Goulette, Jan. 10, for Rotterdam. In distress. Jan. 26, lat. 42-30 N., long. 9-35 W.	15
HERO —	.. Cardiff, Jan. 21, for Barcelona. Passed Penarth Head, Jan. 21	90
		40

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ADRIATIC .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Athens 5th.
ALCA .. For Las Palmas, left Madeira 5th.
AMERICAN BANKER .. Fm. Ldn., arr. N.Y. 5th.
ANSALT .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Takao 2nd.
ARDGANT .. For A'mouth, left Kingston 3rd.
ARLANZA .. For B. Aires, cld. Madeira 5th.
ARKANSAS .. Fm. Havre, arr. Ft. de France 3rd.
ARRACAN .. For U.K., left Pt. Natal 5th.
ATTIKA .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Cabedello 1st.
BELLA .. Fm. Boston, arr. N.Y. 1st.
BRANKSOME HALL .. For Calcutta, left Pt. Said 5th.
BRESCIA .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Hull 5th.
CANCELLON .. For Cap Haitien, left Swansea 5th.
CHRYSOLITE .. For A'mouth, left Galveston 4th.
CITY OF DIEPPE .. Left N.Y. 4th.
CITY OF GUILDFORD .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Beira 4th.
CITY OF HEREFORD .. For Yokohama, left Kobe 4th.
CITY OF LEEDS .. For Shanghai, left Newport N. 3rd.
CITY OF MELBOURNE .. For Ldn., left Adelaide 1st.
CITY OF ORAN .. For R'dam, left B. Aires 30th.
CITY OF PEKIN .. For Yokohama, left M'selles 4th.
CITY OF RANGOON .. For Calcutta, left Mersey 5th.
CITY OF VALENCIA .. Fm. Glasgow, arr. Vancouver 1st.
CITY OF WINNIPEG .. Fm. Fremantle, arr. Table B. 5th.
CITY OF YOKOHAMA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. N.Y. 5th.
CRANMERE .. Fm. Havre, arr. Bordeaux 3rd.
CUBA .. For L'pool, left Jamaica 2nd.
DEVON .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Sydney 3rd.
DORIC .. For N'castle, left St. Marta 31st.
DRESDEN .. For Vancouver, left Yang-tse 2nd.
DURHAM CASTLE .. For Brisbane, left Gib. 5th.
EGORI .. Fm. Garston, arr. Tenerife 4th.
ELSTREE GRANGE .. Fm. Glasgow, arr. Mcbstr. 5th.
EMP. OF AUSTRALIA .. Fm. Fredrikstad, arr. Table B. 5th.
ENGADINE .. For N.Y., left Trinidad 1st.
GLADIATOR .. For Ldn., left Adelaide 1st.
HOLBEIN .. For R'dam, left B. Aires 30th.
INVENTOR .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Santos 2nd.
KAMAKURA MARU .. For Calcutta, left Mersey 5th.
KANDALLA .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Table B. 5th.
KLIPFONTEIN .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Pt. Natal 5th.
LALANDE .. Fm. Beira, arr. Dar-es-Salaam 4th.
LARGS BAY .. For N.Y., left Trinidad 1st.
LASSEL .. For Ldn., left Adelaide 1st.
LA ROSARINA .. For R'dam, left B. Aires 30th.
LOGICIAN .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Santos 2nd.
LDN. IMPORTER .. For Calcutta, left Mersey 5th.
MATOUTO .. Fm. Glasgow, arr. Vancouver 1st.
MONNERAGA .. Fm. Fremantle, arr. Table B. 5th.
MONTROSA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. N.Y. 5th.
MOPAN .. Fm. Havre, arr. Bordeaux 3rd.
MORETON BAY .. For L'pool, left Jamaica 2nd.
MOTAGUA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Sydney 3rd.
ORLEGON .. For Vancouver, left Yang-tse 2nd.
OROTAVA .. For Brisbane, left Gib. 5th.
PACIFIC RELIANCE .. Fm. Garston, arr. Tenerife 4th.
PACIFIC SHIPPER .. Fm. Glasgow, arr. Mcbstr. 5th.
PATRIA .. Fm. Pacific S., arr. Mcbstr. 5th.
PORT AUCKLAND .. For N.Y., cld. St. Michaels 5th.
PORT HOBART .. For Ldn., left Hamburg 4th.
PROVIDENCE .. Fm. Tees, arr. Ldn. 5th.
RANCHER .. For Saplaz, cld. St. Michaels 5th.
RANCH .. For Calcutta, left Pt. Said 5th.
ST. ANDRE .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Malta 5th.
SENATOR .. For Havre, left La Pallice 3rd.
STAFFORDSHIRE .. Fm. Pernambuco, arr. Mersey 5th.
STRATHCONA .. For Rangoon, left Colombo 5th.
TOULONNAIS .. For N.Y., left B. Aires Jan. 30th.
VAURAN .. For Brem'en., left Tenerife Jan. 30th.
WALTON HALL .. For B. Aires, left N.Y. Jan. 30th.
.. For Ldn., left Gib. 5th.

CASUALTY REPORTS

(FROM LLOYD'S.)

ALBERT SECOND.—Merida, Yucatan, Feb. 4. British schooner Albert Second ashore and totally wrecked Contoy Island. Crew saved.

ANSON.—Spurn Point, Feb. 5.—Trawler Anson, of Grimsby, disabled at Spurn with tail foul of screw. (Late).—Proceeded into Humber in tow of tug Linx.

HAV.—Lloyd's Agents at Lisbon telegraph, Feb. 5.—Norwegian s. Hav, while being towed in here by Swedish salvage steamer Hermes, broke tow ropes and went ashore and totally wrecked North Cap Roca.

KYPHISSIA.—Buenos Aires, Feb. 5.—German s. Kyphissia, for Bremen, grounded river and remains. OSTEND.—Flushing, Feb. 5.—Belgian trawler Ostend 60 reported sunk near Noordhinder Lightvessel. Crew saved.

SHOAL FISHER.—Leith, Feb. 5.—British sailing vessel Shoal Fisher, whilst lying Leith Roads, was run into by trawler Comrade. Former now in Leith, where will be surveyed to-morrow.

OVERDUE VESSELS

Owners of Spanish s. Ibero, which left Cardiff coal laden at 10.20 p.m. Jan. 21 for Barcelona, state that vessel is overdue.

Marbella, Feb. 5.—Spanish s. Gloria (before reported) arrived.

AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

CITY OF ALEXANDRIA .. For Alexandria, left Athens 5th.
CITY OF TEHERAN .. Fm. Jask, arr. Basra 5th.

FREIGHT MARKETS

On the Baltic Shipping Exchange yesterday freight markets continued very quiet and rates showed no improvement. The markets of the North Pacific, Far East, and Australia were unrepresented and nominal. While India, the Black Sea, and Danube markets were also bare of firm orders. The position in the River Plate section remained adverse to owners of early carriers, and the few boats of 10s. 6d. was accepted for spot shipment from Bahia Blancs to U.K./Continent. There was a slightly better demand for forward loading and business included 15s. 6d. for a carrier of handy size from up-river to U.K./Continent; also 17s. for a moderately large steamer to Canada, both April-May loading. The North American section was steady with 13c. again paid for grain from St. John 4th to the Mediterranean.

Fixtures included the following:—Bahia Blanca, Georgios Kyriakides, 6,600 tons, 10 per cent., U.K./Cont., 10s. 6d., with options, spot. San Lorenzo, 5,300 tons, 10 per cent., U.K./Cont., 15s. 6d., April-May. San Lorenzo, steamer, 6,500 tons, 10 per cent., Canada, basis 17s. one part, April-May. Baton Rouge, Blairgowrie, 3,000 tons, 10 per cent., Mediterranean basis 94.75, Alphalt, March. Calcutta, Aymeric, 7,000 tons, 10 per cent., Madras Rs.3.4, completing Colombo Rs.4.8, February. St. John, Bretagne, 8,200 tons, 10 per cent., Mediterranean basis 12 cents, February.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse :—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 89.55 (previous closing, 89.80); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 101.95 (102.60); 1917, 100.60 (100.70); 4% Rentes, 1918, 99.90 (100.55); 5% Rentes, 1920, 136.30 (136.55); 6% Rentes, 1920, 102.80 (103.25); 5% Credit National, 1919, 615 (615); 5% Credit National, 1920, 555 (551); 6% Credit National, 1921, 569 (556); 6% Credit National, 1923 (1st), 560 (560); 6% Credit National, 1924, 580 (576); 4% Egyptian Unified, 392 (392); 5% Italian Rentes, 89.80 (88.60); 4% Japanese, 1905, 485.50 (485.50); 5% Russian, 1906, 8 (8); 4½% Russian, 1909, 4.50 (4.60); 4% Turkish Unified, 95.10 (95.30); Banque de France, 25,140 (25,340); Banque de Paris, 5,050 (5,110); Banque Parisienne, 2,180 (2,225); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 2,005 x d. (2,045); Credit Foncier Egyptien 4,150 (4,150); Credit Lyonnais, 3,155 (3,205); Banque d'Athens, 230 (230); Banque d'Orient, 345 (unquoted); Banque Ottomane, 1,320 (1,351); Suez Canal Shares, 20,245 (20,625); Chargeurs Transatlantiques, 1,145 (1,155); Raffinerie Say, 1,990 (2,000); Sucreries d'Egypte, 945 (960); Wagon Lits, 681 (699); Thomson Houston, 1,229 (1,251); Lautaro Nitrate, 377 (385); Ford of France, 174 (177); Rio Tinto, 5,760 (5,795); Tharsis, 615 (622); De Beers, 1,233 (1,255); De Beers Preferred, 1,560 (1,554); Jagersfontein Estate, 259 (262); Central Mining, 2,280 (2,285); Chartered, 253 (258); Brakpan, 358 x.d. (585); Crown Mines, 385 (411); East Rand, 68 (73); Geduld, 433 (435); General Mining, 102 (105); Consolidated Goldfields, 261 (262); Johannesburg Consolidated, 277 (277); Randfontein Estate, 38 (38); Rand Mines, 389 (389); Tanganyika, 329 (332); Transvaal Consolidated, 177 x.d. (184); Union Corporation, 445 (443); Mines of El Oro, 84 (87); Mozambique, 75 (75); West Rand Mines Consolidated, 41 (42); Caoutchoucs, 204 (206); Eastern International, 140 (141); Gula Kampong, 165 (159); Kuala Lumpur, 250 (250); Malacca, 226 (228); Mexican Eagle, 161 (163); Royal Dutch, 41,100 (40,900); Shell Transport, 590 (595); Penaroya, 579 (552); Oxyana Consolidated, 19 (19). Exchange on New York, 25.50¼ (25.49½); exchange on London, official average, 124.01½ (123.98½); cheques, closing market rate, 124.01 (123.98½). Private discount rate, 2⅜% (2⅛-2⅜); short money, 3% (2¾%).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 5.—Closing quotations :—6% Dutch, 1922, 103⅛ (previous, 103⅛); 5% Dutch, 102⅛ (102⅛); 2½% Dutch, 65⅛ (65⅛); 3% Dutch, 77⅝ (77⅜); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 49¼ (—); 5% Peruvian, 12¾ (12⅝); Peruvian, 4% Cum. Pref., 53⅛ (53⅜); Erie, 59½ (60); United States Steel, 183½ (181¼); Union Pacific, 222½ (—); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 399¾ (399¼); Anaconda, 159 (157¼); Deli Batavia Rubber, 97½ (99); Deli Batavia Tobacco, 390 (384½); Deli Mij, 353 (353½); Schembach Mij., 404½ (400); Amsterdam Rubber, 165 (165½); Margarine Unie, 354½ (350); Philips Lamps 475 (477). Exchange on Berlin, 59.51 (59.49); London, 12.11⅝ (12.11¾); New York, 2.49⅝ (2.47⅞); Paris, 9.77¼ (9.77½).

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—Closing quotations :—Deutsche Erdoel, 107.75 (previous, 108.50); Dynamit Nobel, 80.50 (87.60); Kali Industrie, Kassel, 203 (203); Salzdetfurth A.G., 369 (371); Rheinbraunkohlen, 250 (250.25); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 186.40 (188). Reuter's telegram contains the following closing quotations :—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 9.25 (previous, 8.62); Reichsbank, 310.50 (314.25); Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, 190.75 (190.50); Commerz and Privat Bank, 162.25 (160.50); Darmstadter and National Bank, 242.50 (244); Deutsche Bank and Disconto, 153.25 (153.50); Dresdner Bank, 156.25 (155); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke, 141.75 (142.90); Harpener, 141.50 (142); Allgemeine Elekt., 181.50 (182.25); Farbenindustrie, 170.25 (170.75); Farbenindustrie 6% Debs., 102 (102); Hamburg Amerika, 107.75 (108.12); Norddeutsche Lloyd, 108.10 (108.50); A.K.U., 124.90 (124.75); Tankstiicks, 155.25 (155.60); Svenska Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 105.25 (105.60); Siemens and Halske, 286.50 (289.75); Schuckert, 194.90 (196.75); exchange on London, 20.36½ (20.36¼); New York, 4.18¾ (4.18⅞). Private discount rate,— Short term (30.55 days), 5¼% (6%); long term (55-90 days), 5⅞% (6⅝); call money, 7%-9% (7½%-9½%).

FRANKFURT, Feb. 5.—Closing quotations :—Deutsche Bank, 153¾ (previous, 154); Darmstädter Bank, 242½ (244); Frankfurter Hypothekenbank, 135½ (140½); Metallbank and Metallurgische, 115 (115½); Farbenindustrie, 170 (172¼); Harpener, 141½ (142); Manneamann, 111½ (108¾); Rheinische Stahlwerke, 120 (122½); Phönix Berghau, 105½ (106); Gelsenkirchner Bergwerk, 141½ (143); Allgemeine Elektrizitats, 180¾ (183⅜); Lahmeyer Elektrizitätswerke, 174 (175); Siemens and Halske, 285½ (291½); Schuckert, 194 (197½); Zellstoff Waldhof, 215 (218); Norddeutscher Lloyd, 108¼ (109½); Hamburg-Amerika, 107¾ (109¼); Südd. Zucker, 158½ (—); German Liquidation Loan, 53⅛ (53); German Railroad 7% Preferred, 91½ (—); German Protectorate Loan, 3⅛ (3⅜).

VIENNA, Feb. 5.—Closing quotations :—Gar. Oest. Voelkerbundani (Austrian Issue), 106.50 (previous, 106.30); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, 11.10 (10.90); Oest. National Bank, 328 (328); Wiener Bankverein, 21.15 (21.15); Oest. Creditt Anstalt, 51 (51.10); Oest. Credit Anstalt (New), 47 (—); Ungar. Allg. Kredit Bank, 94.60 (—); Niederoest. Eskompte, 171.50 (171.50); Donau-Dampfschiffahrts, 41 (44.10); A.E.G. Union Elekt., 28.80 (28.75); Oest. Brown Bovert, 180 (181.25); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 190.50 (193.75); Salgo-Tarjaner Steinkohlen, 62.25 (62.30); Ungar. Allg. Kohlen, 840 (845); Oest. Alpine Montan, 36.80 and Guilleaume, 63.50 (62.75); Galiz Karpathen Petroleum, 6.25 (6.25). Exchange on Amsterdam, 285 (703); Paris, 27.85½ (27.86½).—*Reuter.*

MILAN, Feb. 5.—Closing quotations :—Exchange on London, 92.91 (previous 92.90½); Consolidato 5%, 80.30 (79.80); Banca d'Italia, 2,065 (2,030); Banca Commerciale, 1,441 (1,441); Banca Nationale di Credito, 561 (561); Banco di Roma, 117 (117); Credito Italiano, 823 (816); Consulich Navigazione, Generale, 501 (500); Cantoni Cucirini, 744 (740); Ilva, 228 (228); Monte Amiata, 290½ (292); Montecatini, 262½ (262½); Fiat, 392½ (385½); Adriatica, Elettrici, 113 (112); Terni, 416 (416); Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, 821 (819); Adamello, 324 (324).

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES

SYDNEY, Feb. 5.—The first sale of the seventh series of wool sales was held here to-day, when 10,061 bales were offered, of which 9,592 were sold. Private sales totalled 1,033 bales. There was an average selection. Under strong general competition from the Continent, Yorkshire, and America, and increased bidding from Japan for top-making sorts, all the best features of yesterday's sale were fully reproduced. Greasy merino realized up to 23½d., comeback 14d., and crossbred up to 23¼d., comeback 14d., and combed 12½d. The series will close on March 5.—*Reuter.*

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (The Baltic Exchange), Feb. 5.—Linseed was steady but inactive at about previous rates. Calcutta, Bombay, Feb.-March (new), £19 16s. 3d.; sellers; bold. Plata, afloat, to Hull, £17 2s. 6d.; Feb.-March, £17 6s. 3d.; April-May, £17 7s. 6d.; and April-May £17 8s. 9d., sellers. Rapeseed was steadier. Coria, Feb.-March and March-April, £15 12s. 6d. each, sellers. Cottonseed was steady; Bombay, Feb.-March, to Hull, £8 5s.; sellers; Egyptian, black, Feb., £7 10s.; March, £7 12s. 6d.; April, £7 8s. 9d.; and April, £7 10s.; sellers. Castorseed was quiet; Bombay, Feb.-March, to Hull, £15 15s., sellers; March-April, £15 13s. 9d. (Groundnuts were steadier. Cottonseed (machined), Feb.-March, to Rotterdam-Hamburg, £16 10s.; March-April, £16 12s. 6d.; and April-May, £16 15s., sellers. Kernels were easy. To Hamburg, Feb.-March, £15 12s. 6d.; March-April, £15 17s. 6d.; and April-May, £16, sellers. Linseed Oil, ex mill, £44 5s., spot; Feb., £40 2s. 6d.; March-April, £39 2s. 6d.; and May-Aug., £38 15s., naked. Rape Oil was dull; crude, extracted, £38 10s.; and technical refined, £40, naked, ex wharf. Cotton Oil was quiet and 10s. per ton lower; Egyptian, crude, £28; refined common edible, £33 10s.; deodorized, £35 10s., naked, ex mill. Turpentine was inactive; American, spot, 42s. 9d.; and March-April, 43s. 3d. per cwt.

HULL, Feb. 5.—Linseed Oil.—Spot, £42 15s.; Feb., £41 7s. 6d.; March-April, £39 10s.; May-Aug., £39 5s. per ton, naked. Cotton Oil.—Egyptian crude, spot, £36 15s.; edible refined, spot, £30 10s.; technical, spot, £30 5s.; deodorized, spot, £32 10s. per ton, naked. Palm Kernel Oil.—Crude, 5½ per cent., spot, £32 per ton, naked. (Groundnut Oil.—Crushed/extracted, spot, £33 10s.; deodorized, spot, £37 10s. per ton. Soya Oil.—Extracted and crushed, spot, £30; deodorized, spot, £33 10s. per ton. Rape Oil.—Crushed/extracted, spot, £37 10s.; refined, spot, £39 10s. per ton. Castor Oil.—First, spot, 43s. per cwt., in barrels; others unaltered. Turpentine and Cod Oil unchanged.

LUBRICATING AND FUEL OILS

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Fuel Oil.—Furnace, 950 gravity, £3 7s. 6d.; bunker, 950 gravity, £3 7s. 6d.; Diesel, 910 gravity, £4 per ton, in tanks, Thameshaven and Purfleet; 2d. and 2½d. per gallon. Lubricating Oils.—American, pale machine, £10 to £15 10s.; heavy red, £11 to £16 10s.; and light red, £10 10s. to £14 5s.; cold test filtered cylinder, £25 10s. to £32 10s.; filtered cylinder, £22 to £36 10s.; 600 dark cylinder, Pennsylvania, £23; and Western, £12 10s.; 650 dark cylinder, £26, all per ton, less 2½% discount, barrels free. The following foreign quotations are for oil, ex-installation, in bulk, at the ports named :—New York.—Fuel oil 31.05. Diesel $2.00 per barrel. Baton Rouge.—Fuel oil 90 cents. Diesel $1.80, per barrel. Buenos Aires.—Fuel oil £3 2s. per metric ton.

FIFE ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY

The Secretary of State for Scotland has received a petition presented on behalf of the Fife Electric Power Company for the grant of a provisional order authorizing the company to raise its already issued capital from £600,000 to £1,000,000. Upon this capital power is sought to borrow a total sum not exceeding £500,000 by the issue of Debenture stock, but, according to the preamble of the proposed order, the company has not exercised any borrowing powers but has raised money on temporary loan. The whole of the existing capital, consisting of 60,000 shares of £10 each, is proposed to be divided into 600,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each.

A new branch of the Midland Bank has been opened in Henleaze-road, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.

DRAWING OF BONDS

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

CHILIAN GOVERNMENT FOUR-and-a-HALF per CENT. GOLD LOAN of 1906.

The following BONDS have been DRAWN for repayment on the 1st April, 1930, from which date they cease to bear interest.

No. :—					
33	43	46	104	106	107
115	116	124	131	137	143
149	154	161	170	241	434
442	448	451	455	456	465
478	523	538	540	543	548
570	966	994	1010	1032	1101
1102	1108	1113	1153	1168	1174
1190	1214	1218	1233	1312	1344
1392	1393	2293	2396	2424	2432
2443	2473	2474	2497	2650	2652
2657	2674	2677	2684	2685	2742
2802	2820	2839	2842	2843	2857
2863	2895	2927	2935	2955	2979
2985	2987	2988	2997	2999	3016
3035	3058	3070	3076	3077	3086
3090	3095	3114	3168	3180	3184
3195	3220	3242	3243	3246	3262
3271	3275	3335	3376	3392	3393
3398	3409	3470	3571	3586	3628
3641	3705	3717	3729	3734	3749
3764	3790	3810	3813	3825	3828
3850	3885	3933	3934	3990	4032
4037	4070	4113	4168	4194	4207
4209	4210	4214	4220	4237	4248
4295	4310	4318	4325	4333	4353
4370	4380	4435	4437	4438	4469
4481	4483	4485	4526	4595	4597
4618	4623	4631	4636	4701	4729
4757	4780	4812	4834	4861	4864
4872	4873	4874	4878	4889	4920
4984	4988	4989	4996	5043	5045
5068	5076	5077	5086	5178	5224
5227	5232	5244	5247	5260	5262
5276	5291	5305	5409	5423	5444
5615	5626	5634	5687	5750	5780
5956	6047	6085	6123	6156	6163
6196	6220	6230	6247	6264	6268
6272	6291	6316	6327	6378	6387
6395	6402	6420	6423	6431	6572
6478	6534	6536	6539	6548	6684
6649	6655	6669	6670	6671	6804
6686	6700	6731	6743	6754	6888
6811	6822	6825	6844	6874	6953
6914	6926	6927	6930	6931	7091
6954	6963	6974	7021	7084	7140
7096	7110	7117	7124	7139	7487
7319	7393	7398	7409	7479	7587
7489	7496	7576	7582	7583	7688
7591	7592	7593	7595	7687	7852
7693	7762	7765	7812	7827	8269
7903	8103	8133	8134	8211	8385
8322	8325	8327	8361	8362	8546
8387	8388	8430	8433	8455	8859
8585	8621	8627	8655	8835	8910
8860	8865	8866	8885	8904	9186
8916	8917	9059	9061	9171	9479
9195	9390	9409	9438	9477	10285
9491	9586	10076	10188	10247	10751
10287	10517	10667	10670	10675	10992
10752	10753	10790	10839	10918	11456
11074	11263	11369	11408	11422	11972
11469	11609	11645	11725	11903	12256
12082	12183	12185	12253	12255	12329
12282	12307	12314	12317	12319	12950
12322	12329	12860	12891	12949	13368
12966	13287	13307	13310	13366	13824
13369	13523	13813	13823	13834	13857
13869	13872	13873	13999	14021	14061
14112	14222	14263	14379	14481	14520
14526	14530	14877	14985	15160	16621
16637	16640	16689	16700	16776	16802
16907	16916	17132	17351	17453	17481
17522	17577	17740	17747	17862	18020
18021	18022	18210	18368	18664	18696
18790	18994	19127	19265	19297	19338
19382	19455	19458	19463	19466	19468
19499	19593	19718	19724	19725	19727
19737	20095	20127	20138	20179	20254
20279	20342	20461	20463	20475	20478
20665	20674	20676	20731	20804	20809
20814	20923	21024	21064	21179	21237
21255	21261	21372	21635	21785	21859
22009	22095	22120	22122	22148	22159
22286	22350	22576	22578	22579	22608
22676	22711	22787	22791	22889	23004
23008	23555	23588	23608	23686	23825
23895	24178	24193	24250	24382	24384
24391	24403	24464	24488	24536	24807
24809	24810	24821	24877	24906	25129
25392	25810	25881	26154	26272	26300
26381	26399	26426	26452	26456	26582
26629	26737	26819	27119	27228	27262
27266	27272	27275	27345	27380	27466
27479	27489	27777	28017	28233	28234
28258	28355	28420	28484	28704	28895
28915	28920	29001	29055	29275	29295
29354	29364	29365	29366	29478	29516
29535	29645	29656	29703	29717	29718
29763	29892	29973	30044	30079	30080
30251	30298	30333	30407	30427	30443
30566	30597	30778	31087	31118	31125
31187	31219	31279	31425	31472	31707
31710	31822	31827	31912	31954	31955
32079	32372	32394	32413	32436	32458
32461	32535	32561	33012	33143	33192
33248	33507	33508	33572	33614	33616
33735	33895	34031	34043	34083	34100
34160	34290	34429	34440	34455	34584
34839	34844	35010	35074	35082	35210
35379	35509	35600	35622	35843	35645
35648	35651	35825	35826	36000	36007
36012	36024	36052	36131	36167	36302
36323	36346	36385	36418	36421	36442
36443	36558	36566	36562	36856	36750
36767	36905	36913	36923	37037	37100
37242	37243	37245	37315	37445	37595
37598	37600	37605	37683	37762	37764
37815	37907	38082	38110	38169	38170
38222	38223	38252	38255	38319	38402
38517	38576	38598	38671	38750	38757
38952	38953	39035	39123	39189	39214

726 Bonds at £20 .. .. £14,520

40057	40070	40080	40081	40085	40107
40143	40169	40175	40198	40233	40270
40278	40281	40308	40319	40327	40330
40331	40349	40351	40369	40375	40492
40493	40496	40503	40544	40552	40567
40576	40587	40612	40645	40676	40680
40722	40728	40740	40809	40810	
40815	40816	40817	40819	40820	40828
40834	40838	40845	40852	40959	41029
41071	41130	41157	41164	41169	41183
41196	41197	41203	41215	41227	41232
41242	41244	41245	41247	41250	41256
41267	41268	41271	41274	41295	41335
41369	41372	41373	41393	41394	41398
41402	41414	41466	41469	41477	41481
41492	41497	41528	41531	41546	41593
41611	41613	41683	41689	41698	41710
41729	41732	41742	41747	41749	41753
41757	41786	41795	41796	41850	41877
41883	41888	41911	41915	41945	41965
41968	41983	41992	41994	42049	42066
42067	42124	42126	42130	42135	42136
42173	42184	42217	42329	42344	42362
42375	42391	42397	42524	42529	42530
42531	42532	42534	42551	42562	42577
42764	42792	42823	42824	43009	43013
43020	43027	43039	43

FOLKARD & HAYWARD, F.A.I.

115, BAKER-STREET, W.1. Welbeck 8181 (four lines).

CHOICE TOWN HOUSES FOR SALE PRIVATELY.

PORTLAND-PLACE
(adjoining).

A delightful pre-War built RESIDENCE with the following attractive features:—
PASSENGER LIFT TO TOP FLOOR.
FACING SOUTH. OAK FLOORS.
CENTRAL HEATING. SERVICE LIFT.
FOUR BATH ROOMS.
10 bed rooms, four handsome reception, good hall and model domestic offices.
Lease 73 years. Ground-rent only £73.
PRICE £15,000.

IN THE BEST PART OF
ST. JOHN'S WOOD.
NON-BASEMENT.

A charming RESIDENCE, recently modernised and brought up to date. For SALE FREEHOLD FOR £5,750.
Six seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, two, three reception rooms, compact offices; electric power; independent hot water; good garden; large garage.

A COUNTRY-TYPE HOUSE.

Detached, with large, well-kept garden and garages, occupying one of the best positions in

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

Six bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, large oak-panelled hall, two excellent reception rooms, and complete practically non-basement offices. Lease over 60 years. Rent £92. £5,000 lowest.

Beautiful views over prettiest part of
REGENT'S PARK.

A modernised and charmingly decorated HOUSE; six good bed rooms (two with fitted basins), TWO BATH ROOMS, three charming reception rooms, compact offices; good lease at £300 per annum; premium £2,250, including fittings; garage if required.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR BY AUCTION ON 4th MARCH.

36, ALBERT-ROAD (ADJOINING AVENUE-ROAD) REGENT'S PARK.

Occupying a choice corner site in this most favourite residential district, which boasts many very delightful houses, but none more charming than this

MODERN, FREEHOLD, DETACHED NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE.

DIRECTLY FACING SOUTH OVER REGENT'S PARK, and designed to afford every possible comfort and convenience.

Six good bed rooms, three bath rooms, two handsome reception rooms, and good hall.

Model domestic quarters.

CENTRAL HEATING. OAK FLOORS. ELECTRIC POWER. LARGE GARAGE.

A delightful garden large enough for full-size

TENNIS COURT.

Solicitors, Messrs. KIMBER BULL, HOWLAND, CLAPPE and Co., 6, Old Jewry, E.C.2.

12, MONTAGU-STREET, W.1.

Practically adjoining Montagu-square and FACING BEAUTIFUL GARDENS.

A very charming CORNER RESIDENCE

Nine good bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms, compact offices.
INDEPENDENT HOT WATER. ELECTRIC POWER.
Unusually light and airy.
Lease 75 years. Ground-rent only £73.
PRICE £15,000.

In conjunction with Messrs. FAREBROTHER, ELLIS and Co.

17, CHESTER-TERRACE, REGENT'S PARK, N.W.1.

In the centre of this favourite terrace and facing west. Modernised and improved.
Seven bed rooms, two bath rooms and servants' bath in basement, four reception rooms (three on ground floor), light complete offices.
Partial central heating. Service lift. Electric power.
Crown lease 15¼ years at £240 per annum, including large DOUBLE GARAGE and FLAT (with bath) over.
Solicitors: Messrs. Thompson, Quarrell and Attwaine, 40, Trinity-square. Joint Auctioneers: FAREBROTHER, ELLIS and Co., 29, Dover-street, W.1, and FOLKARD and HAYWARD, as above.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale can be obtained from the respective Solicitors or from the Auctioneers and Sole Agents,

FOLKARD & HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, BAKER-STREET, W.1.

TELEPHONE: GROSVENOR 1440. (THREE LINES.)

WILSON & CO.

F. R. WILSON, F.S.I.
A. J. SOTHERN, F.A.I.
G. H. NEWBERY, F.S.I., F.A.I.

In a magnificent position, enjoying extensive uninterrupted views
OVER HYDE PARK.

CHARMING LITTLE HOUSE IN MAYFAIR

For Disposal at moderate terms.
Seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms.
LEASE NINE YEARS. RENT £210 PER ANNUM.
PRICE £3,000.
Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

For Sale Privately or by Auction.
10, MONTAGU-STREET.
PORTMAN-SQUARE, W.1.

A UNIQUE BIJOU HOUSE,

OVERLOOKING PRIVATE GARDENS.
Long lease. Low ground-rent.
Sole Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

NO PREMIUM. AND FIXTURES AND FITTINGS FREE TO AN INCOMING TENANT.

A VERY CHOICE SERVICE FLAT

beautifully decorated and fitted with every modern convenience.

Four bed rooms, maids' room, two bath rooms, three beautiful reception rooms; hot and cold water in bed rooms, central heating, constant hot water, &c.; 11 years' Lease at a rent of £1,130 per annum, inclusive of all services, can be had.
Sole Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

OWNER GOING ABROAD.
Must Let, either
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED,

SPACIOUS MAYFAIR FLAT

FACING SOUTH AND CLOSE TO PARK.
Six or seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, two or three reception rooms, &c. Most reasonable terms.
Recommended by the Sole Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS
(Continued from Page 24)

BAKER-STREET.—A well FURNISHED FLAT to be LET, three to 12 months at 10-12gns. weekly; first floor; 3 bedrooms, kitchen, &c.; CONSTANT HOT WATER, apparatus; no basement. FOLKARD and HAYWARD. F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8181.

THE LONG LEASE, at ONLY £300 PER ANNUM, of a FINE MAISONNETTE;
in an excellent position near Portman-square; four bed, bath, two reception, kitchen, &c.; charmingly decorated and appointed; quite self-contained, light and airy; premium £400 for lease and expensive fixtures and fittings. FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, BAKER-STREET, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

£325 PER ANNUM, NO PREMIUM.
Four Bed, Bath, Two Large Reception, &c.
KENSINGTON.—Commodious MAISONNETTE just in the market. Easy lease.—SPINK and SPINK, 1a, Kensington High-street.

ONLY £350 PER ANNUM.
First to Six Bed, Bath, Two Reception, &c.
KENSINGTON.—Well lighted, sunny MANSION FLAT, few minutes from Park, in favourite position; £225 for improvements and fittings.—SPINK and SPINK, 1a, Kensington High-street.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (close).

A SPACIOUS FLAT in a quiet and select mansion; two reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, kitchen and offices; 80 years unexpired; £900 per annum inclusive. Moderate sum taken for fixtures and fittings.—Apply CLYMO and Co., 19, Regent's Park (close).—Bright and sunny FLAT; two reception, three bed rooms, bath room, and kitchen; rental £210 per annum; £50 required for fixtures and fittings.—CLYMO and Co., 19, Baker-street, W.1.

SERVICE FLATS.

GLOUCESTER-ROAD, adjoining, choice of two, furnished or unfurnished. Beautifully appointed reception room, two good bed rooms; rent £250 per annum or three-quarters, £187 10s. Lease.—BERRYMAN and Co., 181A, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Sloane 7345.

GLOUCESTER-TERRACE (adjacent to Lancaster-gate Tube Station).—THIRD-FLOOR FLAT of three rooms, kitchen, and bath; commanding views; constant hot water. ALSO the FIRST FLOOR FURNISHED FLAT at 5 guineas weekly.—Apply DREWS, 9, Bathurst-street, W.2.

HAMPSTEAD (main, Swiss Cottage Station).—An exceptionally fine UPPER MAISONNETTE to be LET; first bath, two reception, only constant hot water; 3 bed, bath, &c. Only £160.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14-15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

HAMPSTEAD.—26, FITZJOHN'S-AVENUE, near Swiss Cottage. Two SELF-CONTAINED HANDSOME FLATS, first floor, inclusive rent £260 per annum. Four large rooms, kitchen, bath room, &c. Long lease; low rental. Also Garden Flat, with extra rooms. £255. COLLING, 92, New Bond-street, W.1. On view daily.

HYDE PARK.—Charming MAISONNETTE, newly constructed and decorated; 3 bedrooms, 2 reception; three and sound; £250 to £375; open to view.—Apply Messrs. Steele, Brent Lodge, Finchley-road, N.3. Finchley 4779.

MAYFAIR.

In a quiet position and yet commanding views over Hyde Park; choice LITTLE FLAT in perfect order and installed with CENTRAL HEATING, CONSTANT HOT WATER, LIFT, &c.; to be LET unfurnished two-three bed, bath, one-two reception, kitchen. Reasonable terms for long lease at £420 per annum inclusive.—D. B. GRAY and PARTNERS, 129, Mount-street, W.1.

KENSINGTON.—Newly decorated SERVICE FLAT; two fine large rooms; garden; use kitchen; 3½gns. inclusive.—Western 5920.

KENSINGTON.—Convenient buses, trains; two reception, three bed, &c.; gas, electricity; bright, airy. Views 10/12 or 2-4, or by appointment, 18, Abingdon-mans., W.8.

KENSINGTON, S.W.5 (overlooking garden square).—Fine FIRST and SECOND FLOOR £230 MAISONNETTE to be LET; four good bed rooms, fine reception, rooms, bath room and kitchen, &c. Excellent fixtures at nominal price. P.A. Sole Agents, HUGH MANN and HINDS, 4, Albion-road, Kensington High-street.

KENSINGTON (Camden Hill).—Choice quiet position. £250 MANSION FLAT, splendid order; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, and offices; 80 years; valuable fittings, including carpets, £350. P.A. WISH and MARSH.

156, Kensington High-street, W.8. Western 4884.

KENSINGTON.—AN OPPORTUNITY.
MANSION FLAT. Beautiful and most artistic little flat, exhibition style, now available; in perfect order; two bed rooms, fine reception room, kitchen, &c. Rent only £185 per annum. Premium £250 for new fittings and good lease.
Strongly recommended by HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

KENSINGTON PARK-GARDENS.—Exceptionally fine ESTATE FLOOR FLAT; three bed rooms, two reception, bath, two dressing; private garden leading to six acres well-kept grounds. Rent £355.—SWAIN and Co., 74, Kensington High-gate.

GARDENS FRONT AND REAR. CONSTANT HOT WATER.
KENSINGTON (close Gloucester-road Station).—Charming FIRST-FLOOR BALCONY FLAT; three good beds, two fine reception rooms, bath room, hall, kitchen, &c.; newly decorated; RENT ONLY £235 P.A. small premium for new lease.—Sole Agents, MASON and MASON, 24, Kensington High-street, W.

LADY wishes to LET charmingly FURNISHED BIJOU FLAT in Grosvenor-street; long let preferred; two bed rooms, sitting room, bath room, kitchen; rent £185 per week.—Phone Grosvenor 2431, or write Box M.1416, The Times, E.C.4.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

MAIDA VALE and ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—For particulars of FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED MAISONNETTES and FLATS apply SNELL and Co., 47, Maida-vale, W.9. Padd. 7239 (four lines).

MAIDA VALE (main road).—Beautiful FURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTE to be LET; two reception, four bed, bath, kitchen; telephone; rent £3 3s. per week.—Apply SNELL and Co., as above.

3½GNS. PER WEEK.—WESTMINSTER or CHELSEA.—Well FURNISHED FLATS; three bed rooms, two reception, kitchen, bath; telephone.—L. J. CURTIS and Co., Abbey House, 2, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

£100 PER ANNUM.—Bargain.—WESTMINSTER. Unfurnished MANSION FLAT; entrance floor; two bed rooms, one reception, kitchen, bath; fittings about £35.—L. J. CURTIS and Co., as above.

LINCOLN'S INNE, Basil-street.—Lease to be assigned of FLATS; four bed rooms, bath, three reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; constant hot water. Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

MAIDA-VALE.—Newly FURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED GROUND-FLOOR FLAT; one reception, two bed, kitchen, and bath; Baby Grand. £2 17s. 6d. per week; no lines.—Telephone, Holborn 0445.

MANCHESTER-SQUARE (near).—UNFURNISHED FLAT to be LET; second floor; lift; two reception, three bed, bath room, kitchen. Rent £325 per annum. No premium.—ELGOOD and Co., 10, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. Mayfair 5659.

NEAR EARL'S COURT STATION, exceptionally lovely, sunny, unfurnished SERVICE SUITE, with garden; housekeeper cooks own food; appointments 2 to 5.—Frobisher 3262.

NEAR MARBLE ARCH.—Exceptional FURNISHED SERVICE MAISONNETTE; four-five rooms, bath; service available.—Write Box 0096, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

OF special interest to Americans and others seeking a luxurious APARTMENT; four-five bed, two reception, two bath, large rooms facing South. GRAHAM and GRAHAM, 17, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

OVERLOOKING GARDENS (close to).—An attractive MANSION FLAT, on first floor, and containing five bed, bath, two reception, and complete offices. CONSTANT HOT WATER. LIFT. PORTER, &c. Reasonable premium required for lease.—Apply to W. A. ELLIS, 178, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2184-5

RENT By Order of the Executors.
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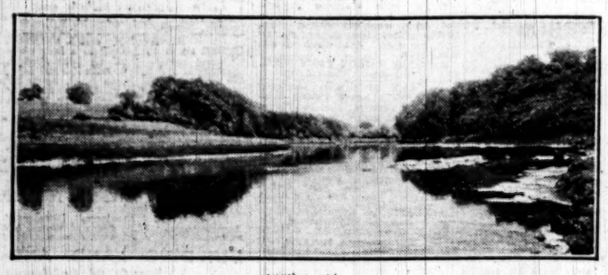

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THE RESIDENCE contains three reception rooms, 13 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and complete offices.

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OCCUPYING A DELIGHTFUL POSITION AT MOUTH OF BEAULIEU RIVER.

COMMANDING LOVELY SEA VIEWS. CLOSE TO VILLAGE.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

A COMFORTABLE OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE.

Four reception rooms, 11 best bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, good servants' accommodation.

Garage. Stabling. Cottage.

Electric light. Central heating.

INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS

with terraces by the sea, two tennis courts, kitchen garden, paddocks : in all about

13 ACRES.

PRIVATE LANDING STAGE.

RENT £275 PER ANNUM UNFURNISHED, £450 PER ANNUM FURNISHED.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (17344.)

5, GREAT STANHOPE-STREET, W.

FREEHOLD.

A MODERNIZED HOUSE OF CHARACTER CONTAINING A WEALTH OF BEAUTIFUL INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

The accommodation comprises

Reception hall, ball room, drawing room, dining room, library, boudoir, winter garden, 15 principal and secondary bed and dressing rooms, and complete domestic offices.

SWIMMING BATH OVER 30 FEET IN LENGTH.

six bath rooms, model domestic offices.

Electric passenger lift. Central heating. Independent Hot Water System.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 6th March, 1930, at 2.30 p.m., (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. ASHURST, MORRIS, CRISP and Co., 17, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C.2.

Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

THE DIRECT LEASE OF 35, HYDE PARK-GARDENS, W.

NEAR LANCASTER-GATE.

SOUTH-EASTERLY ASPECT.

OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK.

A MODERNIZED AND REDECORATED HOUSE

Having the following accommodation

Hall, three reception rooms on the ground floor, double drawing room and boudoir on first floor, 12 bed rooms and dressing rooms (two in basement), five bath rooms, suitable domestic offices.

Combined central heating and independent hot water supply.

LEASE 62½ YEARS FROM CHRISTMAS, 1929, GROUND-RENT £260.

A Rent receivable amounting to £40 per annum will be included in the sale.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 6th March, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. BIRD and BIRD, 5, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1.

Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

IN THE GUILDFORD DISTRICT, SOME 30 MILES FROM LONDON.

THIS BEAUTIFUL JACOBEAN MANOR HOUSE,

ONCE THE SEAT OF CAREW RALEIGH, SON OF SIR WALTER RALEIGH,

THE HOUSE IS OF MELLOWED RED BRICK AND TILE,

in the restful, dignified style of the period, the South Entrance Front being covered with magnolia and creepers, and the approach is by a long carriage drive. The accommodation comprises :—Magnificent entrance hall 42ft. by 24ft., with deep recessed fireplace, seven reception rooms, 16 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, and offices.

Central Heating. Abundant Water. Electric Light. Garage. Stabling. Four Cottages. Lodge.

THE GROUNDS HAVE BEEN LAID OUT VERY SKILFULLY,

and form a perfect setting to the Manor House. They include a formal garden, grass walks, and tennis courts. Completely walled kitchen garden and orchard, the remainder of the estate comprising mostly parklike meadow land.

The whole embraces an area of

140 ACRES.

TO BE SOLD AT A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (24780)

Preliminary Announcement.

BY DIRECTION OF SIR MAURICE LEVY, BART., D.S.O., J.P.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

IN THE HEART OF THE FERNIE COUNTRY.

One mile from Great Glen Station, seven miles from Leicester, eight miles from Market Harborough, 92 miles from London.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

GREAT GLEN HOUSE,

—GREAT GLEN.

THE IMPOSING RESIDENCE stands about 400 feet above sea level and commands extensive views. Entrance hall, three reception rooms, billiard or music room, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms and complete offices.

Electric light. Central heating. Modern drainage. Telephone.

Garage for five cars. Ample hunting stables.

HOME FARM. Seven Cottages.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS

are charmingly laid out but quite inexpensive to maintain. They include lawn, hard and grass tennis courts, kitchen gardens and orchard. Well-timbered park and accommodation land, in all about

200 ACRES.

Hunting with the Fernie and the Quorn.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a WHOLE or IN LOTS, at a date to be announced (unless previously disposed of privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. HANBY, PARTRIDGE and TALBOT, Belvoir-street, Leicester.

Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

KENT.

About one mile from Barnehurst Station, about 1¼ miles from Crayford and Bexley Heath Stations and 12 miles from London Bridge.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND

BUILDING ESTATE,

MARTENS GROVE, CRAYFORD.

FRONTAGE OF OVER 1,000 FEET TO THE MAIN DOVER ROAD,

and including the TUDOR STYLE RESIDENCE in well-timbered and ornamental grounds. Hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, five principal and seven secondary bed rooms, two bath rooms, and offices.

Main drainage.

Stabling, garage, and coachman's cottage.

PARKLIKE BUILDING LAND,

Mains electric light, gas, and water supplies.

Also three cottages, small farmery and entrance lodge.

The whole extending to about

64 ACRES.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION (subject to Service Tenancies).

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in conjunction with Messrs. DANN and LUCAS, as a WHOLE, in BLOCKS or LOTS, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Monday, 24th February, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).

Solicitor :—T. G. BAYNES, Esq., 12, High-street, Dartford, Kent.

Auctioneers :—Messrs. DANN and LUCAS, 23, Budge-row, Cannon-street, E.C.4 ; and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF CAPTAIN J. M. COBBOLD.

PERTHSHIRE.

IN A FIRST-CLASS SPORTING DISTRICT.

THE RANNOCH ESTATES,

comprising about

65,650 ACRES,

WITH STALKING, GROUSE AND MIXED SHOOTING, LOCH AND RIVER FISHING.

LOCH RANNOCH.

AS A WHOLE, OR DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS :—

RANNOCH LODGE WITH CAMUSERICHT AND DUNAN'S LODGES,

AT THE HEAD OF LOCH RANNOCH, WITH GROUSE SHOOTING, STALKING, AND FISHING, BOTH SALMON AND TROUT, THE AREA BEING ABOUT

25,250 ACRES.

TALLADH-A-BHEITHE ESTATE,

with LODGE and FIRST-CLASS GROUSE SHOOTING and STALKING over about

13,500 ACRES

FISHING IN LOCHS ERICHT AND RANNOCH.

CRAGANOUR LODGE,

WITH CAPITAL FOREST AND MOOR EXTENDING TO ABOUT

21,500 ACRES,

AND FISHING IN LOCHS GARRY AND RANNOCH.

CORRIEVARKIE LODGE,

on the SHORES of LOCH ERICHT, with

5,400 ACRES

of GOOD STALKING and GROUSE GROUND, and FISHING in the LOCH.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Sole Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1 ; and Edinburgh.

Preliminary Announcement.

BY DIRECTION OF MRS. E. J. LEE.

SURREY.

ABOUT 20 MILES FROM LONDON.

About one mile from Cobham Station.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

MILLFIELD,

STOKE D'ABERNON,

occupying a delightful situation amid unspoilt rural surroundings.

The BEAUTIFUL OLD RESIDENCE, parts of which are reputed to date back about 400 years, is fitted with all modern improvements. It contains :—Outer, inner and staircase halls, five reception rooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and complete offices.

Electric light. Central heating. Telephone. Company's private water supplies. Modern drainage.

Stabling and Garage, Farmbuildings with Cottage. Entrance Lodge.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS are unusually attractive and include lawns shaded by specimen trees, a nine-hole putting course, large walled kitchen and fruit garden, orchards, and well-timbered pasture intersected by a stream. In all about

30 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION at an early date (unless previously disposed of privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. LEE, DAVIS and LEE, 8, Lawrence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street, E.C.4.

Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

NOTE.—The William and Mary, Queen Anne, and Chippendale Furniture, Pictures, &c., will be sold on the premises on 9th April and following days.

BY DIRECTION OF MRS. MAYO COLLIER.

KENT.

¼ mile from Kearsney ; 3 miles from Dover ; 9 miles from Folkestone.

A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

KEARSNEY ABBEY,

situated between Sandwich and Folkestone, in the picturesque Valley of the Dour, and believed to be occupying part of the site of an ancient abbey.

THE WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE

erected in 1815 in the Gothic style, with an embattled tower and castellated parapets, is fitted with modern conveniences, and contains hall, billiard room, six reception rooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms, linen and work rooms, four bath rooms, and offices.

Company's electric light, gas, and water. Electric heating. Stabling and garage. Cottages. Chauffeur's flat. Home farm buildings, dairy, laundry.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS

are intersected by the River Dour, which forms a series of ornamental lakes with wooded islets and fountains, and is stocked with trout ; walled fruit and kitchen gardens, an orangery, and range of greenhouses ; well-timbered parkland, in all about

23 ACRES.

There are several first-class Golf Courses within reach.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room at a date to be announced (unless previously disposed of privately).

Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

FORTHCOMING SALES OF OLD ENGLISH & FRENCH FURNITURE,

PICTURES, PRINTS, JEWELS, PLATE, etc.

7th FEBRUARY, at ONE O'CLOCK,

AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

DECORATIVE FURNITURE, PICTURES, PORCELAIN, BRONZES.

THE PROPERTY of a GENTLEMAN, REMOVED FROM HAMPSTEAD ; also by order of executors and from other sources. Georgian mahogany card tables and bookcases ; a Sheraton kbree-hole desk ; a set of mahogany dining room chairs, settees, mirrors, side-boards, writing and occasional tables, bookcases, bureaux, cabinets ; upright and grand pianofortes in mahogany cases ; paintings, drawings and engravings ; prints in colour ; a small collection of bronzes and carved ivories ; bracket and longcase clocks ; English and Continental porcelain ; curtains ; carpets ; a wireless set ; bed-room suites, wardrobes, dressing chests, toilet mirrors, washstands, bedsteads and bedding, and miscellanea.

ON VIEW TO-DAY.

12th FEBRUARY at ONE O'CLOCK.

AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

A LIBRARY OF GENERAL LITERATURE.

BY DIRECTION OF EXECUTORS, also the PROPERTY OF A LADY OF TITLE, and from other sources, including Macquoid's English Furniture, Sets of Standard Authors, History, Biography, Travel, Sporting Books, &c.

ON VIEW DAY PRIOR.

13th FEBRUARY, at ONE O'CLOCK.

AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, AND MISCELLANEA

REMOVED FROM A WEST-END MANSION and from OTHER SOURCES. Chairs, settees, mirrors, bookcases, clocks, carpets, carved walnut, mahogany, oak, ash and other bed-room furniture in wardrobes, dressing chests, toilet mirrors, washstands, pictures, engravings, china, tea and dinner services, glass and miscellanea.

ON VIEW DAY PRIOR.

21st FEBRUARY, at ONE O'CLOCK.

AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

JEWELS, OLD ENGLISH SILVER, LACE, &c.

BY DIRECTION of EXECUTORS ; ALSO THE PROPERTY OF A LADY, and from other sources. Diamond and other gem rings, bracelets, brooches, earrings, pendants, hair ornaments, inset precious stones, gold and silver watches, pins, studs, links, cigarette cases, pearl necklaces, OLD ENGLISH SILVER in epergnes, entrée dishes, salvers, muffineers, salt cellars, cream ewers, tea and coffee services, spoons, forks.

FURS, LACE

ON VIEW DAY PRIOR AND MORNING OF SALE.

24th FEBRUARY, AT 11 A.M. ON THE PREMISES. BY DIRECTION OF SIR ALBERT BENNETT, M.P. KIRKLINGTON HALL, NEAR NEWARK, NOTTS. THE REMAINING

CONTENTS OF THE MANSION.

Old English marqueterie cabinets, a pair of William and Mary stands, an oak writing table of Jacobean design, a full size billiard table by Thurston and Co., Ltd., an Aeolian Vocalion cabinet gramophone, a pair of French ebonized dwarf cabinets mounted with ormulu and inset with mosaic plaques. A Baby Grand Pianoforte by Chappell and Co., Ltd., in rosewood case, an Adam gilt side table with fluted frieze, a Stuart oak chest of drawers, a Jacobean oak dresser, settees and easy chairs. Persian, Axminster and other carpets, curtains, linoleum, bed room furnishings, and miscellanea. Garden tools, plants in pots, and outdoor effects.

Solicitors : Messrs. GAMLEN, BOWERMAN and FORWARD, 3, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1.

NOTE.—The LIVE and DEAD FARMING STOCK will be SOLD on the premises on 25th February.

25th FEBRUARY, AT 11A.M., ON THE PREMISES. BY DIRECTION OF SIR ALBERT BENNETT, M.P. THE HOME FARM, KIRKLINGTON, SOUTHWELL, NOTTS.

LIVE AND DEAD FARMING STOCK.

26 HEAD OF LINCOLN RED CATTLE including 8 Dairy Cows, 4 Heifers, 7 Calves and 7 Bullocks, 30 Pure Bred Exmoor Horned Ewes and Ram, 2 Horses, 6 Porkets and 200 head of Poultry. Also the Carriages and Implements, the Hay, Potatoes, Manure, Estate and Keeper's Effects.

NOTE.—THE REMAINING CONTENTS OF KIRKLINGTON HALL, together with the garden effects, will be offered by AUCTION on the premises on Monday, 24th February, at 11 a.m.

9th APRIL. BY DIRECTION OF MRS. E. J. LEE, MILLFIELD, STOKE D'ABERNON, SURREY.

WORKS OF ART,

including William and Mary, Chippendale, and Sheraton furniture ; English and Oriental porcelain. THE PAINTINGS include portraits by JOHN HOPPNER, SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE, MIGNARD, MIEREVELT, M. PINE ; pastels by DANIEL GARDNER, ALEXANDER POPE and JOHN RUSSELL ; rare prints in colour ; stipple engravings ; Old English Plate in choice specimens of the periods of James I., Charles II., Queen Anne, and early George I., II., and III. ; bed-room furniture and appointments ; valuable Persian carpets, &c. Catalogues in course of preparation.

Note.—The Residence, with 30 acres will be offered by auction at an early date.

FOLLOWING THE SALE OF THE FREEHOLD.

5th MAY AND FOLLOWING DAYS, AT 11 A.M.

HOTEL CECIL, STRAND, W.C.

THE ENTIRE EQUIPMENT,

comprising the furnishing of the GRILL ROOM, RESTAURANT, 10 BANQUETING ROOMS, and SUITES of RECEPTION ROOMS, LOUNGES, &c., PALM COURT, 600 BED ROOMS, FOUR MASONIC TEMPLES : plated ware ; china and glass ; household linen, copper, culinary utensils, &c. Catalogues in course of preparation.

CATALOGUES OF THE AUCTIONEERS, 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

PERTHSHIRE.

THE ATTRACTIVE SPORTING AND RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OF

FONAB.

SITUATED ON THE RIVER TUMMEL, NEAR PITLOCHRY.

AND EXTENDING TO AN AREA OF ABOUT

2,000 ACRES.

FONAB CASTLE,

built about 40 years ago, and with all modern improvements, is delightfully situated in park-like grounds beside the River Tummel, and contains :—Four reception rooms, billiard room, lounge, 10 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and ample servants' accommodation.

ATTRACTIVE GARDEN AND GROUNDS WITH LAWN TENNIS COURT.

SHOOTING.—THE MOOR EXTENDS TO ABOUT 1,550 ACRES, AND 250 BRACE OF GROUSE ARE GENERALLY SHOT.

EXCELLENT LOW GROUND SHOOTING.

SALMON FISHING IN THE RIVER TUMMEL.

20 TO 25 SALMON BEING USUALLY KILLED.

AGRICULTURAL.—There is a Home Farm, a small Farm which is let, and a considerable area of Woodland.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Capital 18-Hole Golf Links at Pitlochry.

Solicitors :—Messrs. J. and H. MITCHELL, W.S., Pitlochry.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1, and Edinburgh.

SURREY.

OVERLOOKING EARLSWOOD COMMON.

Under one mile from Earlswood Station, one and a half miles from Reigate and Redhill Stations.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

THE OLD ROSERY,

EARLSWOOD COMMON.

The Residence stands about 300 feet above sea level with uninterrupted views over the common and country beyond, and contains :—Entrance hall, three reception rooms, 11 bed rooms, three bath rooms, and complete offices.

Main Electric Light, Gas, Water, and Drainage.

Garage with rooms over.

Well-built Cottage containing six rooms, kitchen and bath room.

ATTRACTIVE PLEASURE GARDENS with lawn, rose garden, large orchard and fruit and vegetable gardens. On the opposite side of the road is a FIELD GARDEN including vegetable garden and hard tennis court. This garden would form

BUILDING SITES,

in all about

5 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a WHOLE or in THREE LOTS, in conjunction with Messrs. HARRIE STACEY and SON, at a date to be announced (unless previously disposed of privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. WOODCOCK, RYLAND and PARKER, 15, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.

Auctioneers :—Messrs. HARRIE STACEY and SON, Gresham Buildings, Redhill, Surrey, also at Reigate and Tadworth. Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

About ¾-mile from Pampisford Station, about 8 miles from Cambridge and Saffron Walden, and 12 miles from Newmarket.

THE REMAINING PORTIONS OF THE

ABINGTON HALL ESTATE,

including

AN ATTRACTIVE SMALL RESIDENCE.

Three Small Holdings, THE VILLAGE SCHOOL and INSTITUTE, SHOP and POST OFFICE.

Accommodation Land and

41 COTTAGES,

forming part of the

PICTURESQUE VILLAGES of GREAT and LITTLE ABINGTON

The whole extends to about

63 ACRES.

TOTAL ACTUAL and ESTIMATED RENTAL,

£271 19s. 6d.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a WHOLE, in BLOCKS or in LOTS, at an early date (unless previously disposed of privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. LE BRASSEUR and OAKLEY, 40, Carey-street, W.C.2.

Resident Agent :—NEVILLE A. PEGG, Esq., Estate Office, Abington, near Cambridge.

Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF MISS SIMONS.

SUSSEX COAST.

FOUR MILES FROM ANGMERING. FIVE MILES FROM LITTLEHAMPTON.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

KINGSTON GORSE, NEAR LITTLEHAMPTON.

THE PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE

OCCUPIES A HEALTHY POSITION WITH EXTENSIVE VIEWS OF THE SEA AND DOWNS. It contains inner or sitting hall, three reception rooms, loggia, seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, and complete offices.

Central heating. Company's water and electricity. Main drainage. Telephone.

LARGE GARAGE

and a pair of good cottages.

THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS are extremely attractive and comprise tennis and other lawns, beautiful herbaceous borders rockery, two rose gardens, specimen flowering trees, and shrubs. In all about THREE ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room at a date to be announced (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. HOUSEMAN and Co., 6, New-court, Carey-street, W.C.2.

Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

AN EXCEPTIONAL PROPERTY IN AN UNIQUE SITUATION.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

A FREEHOLD MODERNIZED RESIDENCE AND

12 ACRES.

With delightful views over this favourite open space and enjoying an extensive panorama to the South and West.

The accommodation comprises

Six spacious reception rooms, 22 bed and dressing rooms, nine bath rooms. Model domestic offices.

Beautifully decorated and fitted and replete with all modern conveniences, including central heating, independent hot water system, electric lighting and power.

The outbuildings are most complete and up to date and comprise large garage for four-five cars, two chauffeurs' flats, lodge, eight staff bed rooms, staff mess room, with kitchen and bath room ; six greenhouses.

ATTRACTIVE PLEASURE GROUNDS

THE GARDENS IMMEDIATELY SURROUNDING THE HOUSE ARE TASTEFULLY LAID OUT AND INCLUDE LAWNS, TERRACES, AND ROCK GARDEN. SEVERAL DELIGHTFUL GARDEN HOUSES.

VALUABLE FRONTAGE TO THREE IMPORTANT ROADS.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Sole Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (11213.)

BY DIRECTION OF T. J. BURROWES, ESQ.

ESSEX AND HERTS BORDERS.

Two miles from Saffron Walden.

SPRINGWELL HOUSE,

SAFFRON WALDEN.

A PICTURESQUE GABLED RESIDENCE,

the older part dating from the XVIIth Century. Hall, three reception rooms, study, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and offices.

Private Water Supply. Central Heating. Modern Drainage. Garage. Stabling and Outbuildings. Gardener's Cottage.

PLEASURE GROUNDS AND A PADDOCK.

7¼ ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room on Thursday, 13th March, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. COLLISSON, PRICHARD and BARNES, 27, Bedford-row, W.C.1.

Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

HAMPSHIRE,

BERKS AND SURREY BORDERS,

Just over 30 miles of London with good train service.

CHARMING OLD MANOR HOUSE,

standing in

40 ACRES

of parklike grounds and gardens, together with about

1,400 ACRES OF SHOOTING

AND FISHING IN TWO-ACRE LAKE.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED ON LEASE.

Five reception rooms and billiard room ; 15 bed and dressing rooms ; five bath rooms ; every up-to-date convenience.

Electric Light. Central Heating. Company's Gas and Water.

Garage and Stabling Accommodation. Cottages. Reasonable Rent and inexcessive premium for improvements.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (F.6713.)

NEWBURY. ONE HOUR FROM TOWN.

390 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

IN THE CENTRE OF AN IDEAL SPORTING DISTRICT.

A BEAUTIFUL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE,

in a well-timbered park with views to the Hampshire Downs. The accommodation comprises four reception rooms, billiard room, 15 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, ample domestic offices, and servants' hall.

Electric Light and Central Heating throughout. Telephone and good Private Water Supply.

The house is in perfect condition throughout and ready for occupation. Heated garage for five cars. Stabling. Laundry. DAIRY AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS.

THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS

are exceptionally attractive with masses of flowering shrubs, and include "The Nightingale Walk," double tennis court, and extensive kitchen garden. In all

50 ACRES.

TROUT FISHING ON THE PROPERTY. EXCELLENT HUNTING. GOLF.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (F.7614.)

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